



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

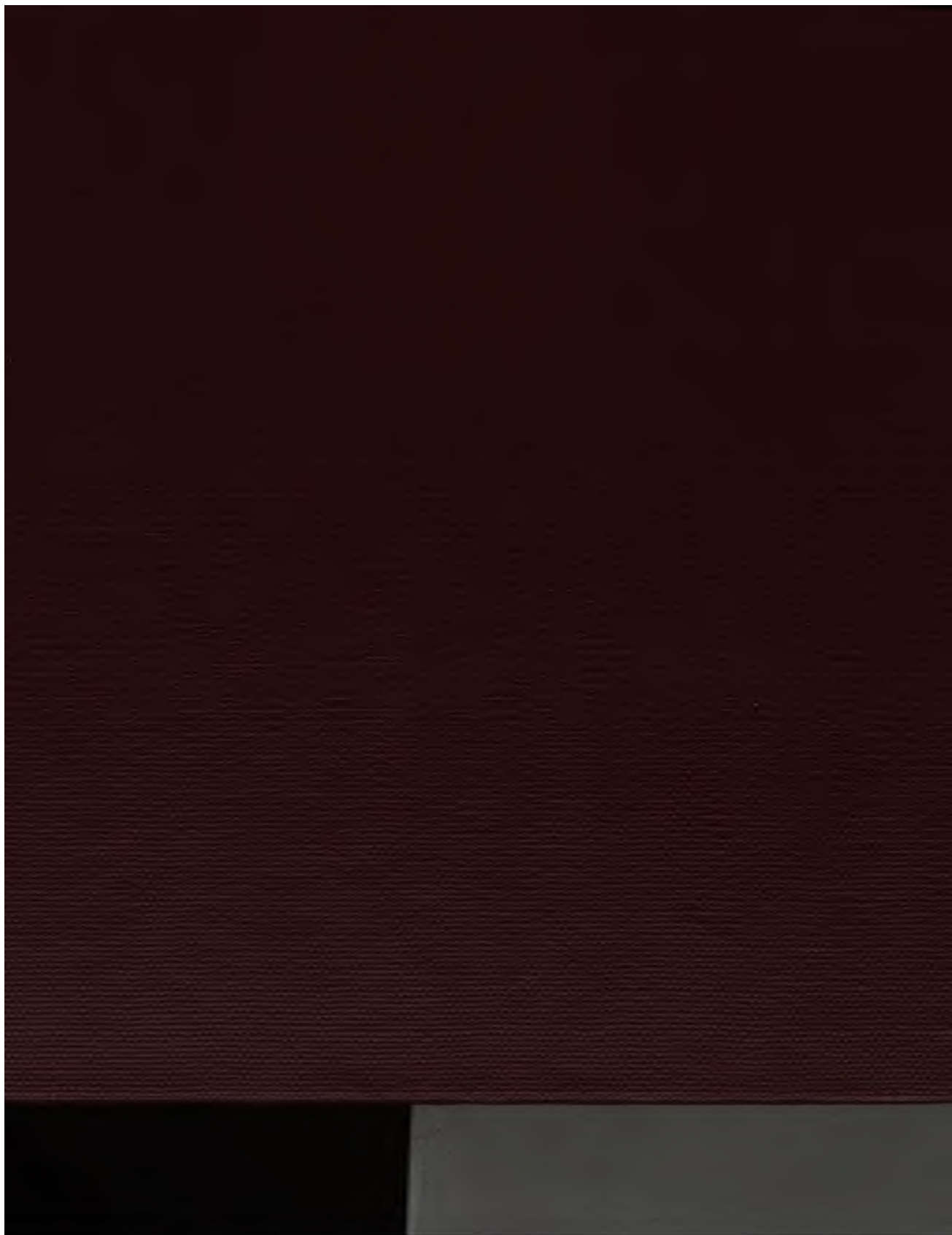
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

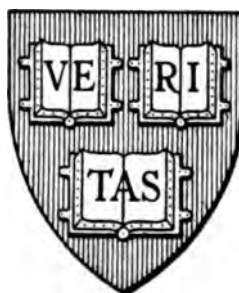
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>





US 26809.10.5 (2)



HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY

1

.
. .
b,
i,
a-
ig
en
of

ted
nty-

bri-
ight
ving
acua-
, the
moone-
ridges
at bat-
e regi-
ght of
ivision.
5th of
s far as

. officers
d. Also
ward ex-



1



1

150

150

150

150

0

HISTORY
OF
SANGAMON COUNTY,
ILLINOIS;

**TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL,
RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS
OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.**

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS,

**EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, WINNEBAGO AND
BLACK HAWK WARS, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL,
POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.**

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
INTER-STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1881.

3667 002



S 26809.10.5 (2)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

SEP 24 1981

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION—CONTINUED.

A history of Sangamon county, without a record of her brave sons in the field, would indeed be incomplete. The reader can well understand the historical sketches of the regiments must be short; and even then, only those can be given that are represented by any considerable number of men from Sangamon county. A full and complete list of soldiers from the county is given, as far, at least, as can be compiled from the Adjutant-General's reports. When possible, the list of the various regiments have been revised by some one familiar with the names.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

The Seventh Infantry Illinois Volunteers is claimed to be the first regiment organized in the State of Illinois, under the first call of the President for three months' troops. The Seventh was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates, Illinois, April 25, 1861, by Captain John Pope, U. S. A.; was forwarded to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City, where it remained during three months' service.

The Seventh was re-organized, and mustered for three years' service July 25, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.; proceeded to Ironton, Missouri, and joined the command of Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss, August 23, 1861; marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where it remained some time; Colonel Cook commanding post. The garrison consisted of a brigade: Seventh and Twenty-eighth Illinois and McAllister's battery. General Grant commanded the District of Cairo.

Was with the reconnoitering expedition under General Grant, in the rear of Columbus, Kentucky. During the battle of Belmont, was sent to Elliott's Mills, just above Columbus. On February 3, 1862, embarked for Fort Henry, and on the 12th for Fort Donelson; taking part in the investment and siege of that place, Feb-

ruary 13, 14 and 15, and was in the last charge on the left of the enemy's works. At Donelson, the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Babcock. Colonel Cook was commanding Third Brigade, Second Division; Major General C. F. Smith commanding. Loss, three killed, including the gallant Captain Mendall, of Company I, and nineteen wounded.

February 21, 1862, left Fort Donelson for Clarksville, Tennessee, Major Rowett commanding; Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, absent—sick and Colonel Cook commanding brigade. Ordered to Nashville, and afterwards to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived February 22, 1862. Was engaged continually, April 6 and 7, at the battle of Shiloh under command of Lieutenant Colonel Rowett, Colonel Babcock being absent—sick, and Colonel Cook having been promoted to Brigadier General on the 21st of March.

Loss at battle of Shiloh.—Two commissioned officers and thirteen men killed, and seventy-nine wounded.

Was engaged up to May 30, with Third brigade, Second division, and in centre of right wing, moving upon Corinth—meanwhile having several skirmishes with the enemy. On evacuation of Corinth May 30, by the enemy, the regiment marched to Farmington and Booneville Mississippi, repairing roads and bridges and returned to Corinth June 11, 1862. At battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, the regiment was engaged both days entire, on right of Third brigade and still in Second division. Colonel Babcock was in command. On 5th of October marched in pursuit of enemy as far as Ruckerville and returned on 10th.

Loss at Corinth.—Two commissioned officers and six men killed, forty-six wounded. Also twenty-one prisoners, who were afterward exchanged and returned to duty.



R. F. Rush

December 18, marched to Lexington Missouri, in pursuit of guerrillas, April 16, 1863, marched with General Dodge's command through Iuka, Glendale and Burnsville to Bear Creek, on the Alabama line.

On 17th, deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy from the creek, and as soon as the cavalry had crossed, companies C and K pushed forward at a double quick, in support of a battery.

The remainder of the brigade then crossed, and moving forward to Cherokee, engaged the rebels. The Seventh on the right killed twelve of the enemy, and captured two prisoners. At dark retired, and next morning removed back to Bear Creek.

April 25, again moved forward to Tuscumbia, and the same evening to South Florence, joining the Ninth Illinois (mounted) infantry. The next day, moved with main column to Town creek. April 28, crossed Town creek, and drove the enemy three miles, and remained on the ground during the second night with the Second Iowa infantry. On 29th, re-crossed, and returned to Corinth with the command, arriving May 2. Loss during this expedition, one man killed—accidentally shot.

May 12 to June 8, 1863, guarded railroad from Bethel to Jackson, Tennessee. June 18, mounted by order of Major General Dodge, and the remainder of the month was scouting through West Tennessee. July 7 to 9, on scout. July 26 to August 5, on expedition, under command of Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh, capturing forty-two prisoners, including one Colonel and two Captains, and many horses and mules. Lost one man, accidentally killed. Again went out with 100 men of the Tenth Missouri cavalry. Had several skirmishes, and captured twenty prisoners.

September 26, commenced a four days' expedition with the Seventh Kansas cavalry, Colonel Rowett in command. Had some very brisk skirmishes, and captured thirty prisoners and several horses and mules. October 4, relieved Eighteenth Missouri at Chervalla, and was again relieved on the 28th.

October 26, proceeded to Iuka. Here guarded approaches until the 6th of November, when marched to Eastport, and crossing the Tennessee river, moved on flanks of Dodge's command, capturing horses, etc., and fighting guerrillas until November 12, when camped at Pulaska. November 17 to 19, scouted to and beyond Lawrenceburg, capturing thirty prisoners. December 10, ordered on scout toward Shreve creek and Florence, Alabama. Engaged Moreland's battalion,

and captured thirty-five prisoners, including four commissioned officers.

The enemy left eight dead on the field, and many wounded.

Besides the above skirmishes and marches, detachments of the regiment had been constantly employed carrying dispatches, and have had many small skirmishes, captured many prisoners, etc. December 22, 1863, the regiment re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteers, and January 7, 1864, started to Springfield for the Veterans' furlough.

The regiment was mustered out July 9, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and arrived at Camp Butler, July 12, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

In the three months' service, Sangamon county was represented by the Colonel of the regiment and Companies G and I. In the three years' service it had, when organized, the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Surgeon, and a large number of men, as will be seen in the accompanying roster.

The promotions, during the service, of men from Sangamon county, in the Seventh Infantry, was as follows: Colonel Cook, to Brigadier General; Andrew J. Babcock, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; Edward S. Johnson, from First Lieutenant to Captain, and then Major; Thomas N. Francis, from Second to First Lieutenant and Adjutant; Solomon T. Flint, from Sergeant Major to First Lieutenant; Benjamin F. Smith, to First Lieutenant, and then to General Cook's staff; Edward R. Roberts, from Second to First Lieutenant and Captain; Alexander Adams, to Second Lieutenant; John E. Sullivan, from Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Joseph S. Fisher, to Second Lieutenant; William E. Norton, from private to First Lieutenant.

ROSTER OF THREE MONTHS' MEN.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—John Cook

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—William Sands

First Lieutenant—Daniel L. Canfield

Second Lieutenant—Walter G. Kercheval

First Sergeant.

Henry W. Allen

Sergeants.

Robert D. Walker

George Sloan

Adam E. Vrooman

Corporals.

John W. Tomlinson

William Grissom

George W. Tipton

M. Belleville Griffin

John L. Kain *Musicians.* **Irenus P. Howell**
Privates.
 Adlong, Lewis
 Brown, Charles N.
 Brown, Frederick C.
 Barr, Henry C.
 Bedy, Patrick L.
 Burgoon, Columbus W.
 Barr, William A.
 Cantrall, George W.
 Deck, Valentine
 Drake, Henry B.
 Daly, John
 Dunlap, John K.
 Early, William A.
 Edwards, Archie L.
 Farmer, Samuel L.
 Fink, Earnest
 Foster, William
 Garnett, George
 Gambrel, Joseph C.
 Haselrigg, Ashton
 Hobbs, William M.
 Hivily, Adam
 Hannon, Andrew J.
 Haines, Benjamin K.
 Hudson, Frank M.
 Hurd, Stephen
 Howell, Stephen S.
 Hempstead, George
 Haines, William F.
 James, William
 Kepler, Matthias
 Killmartin, James A.

COMPANY I.*Officers.*

Captain—Andrew J. Babcock
 First Lieutenant—Thomas G. Moffatt
 Second Lieutenant—Noah E. Mendell

First Sergeant.

Edward S. Johnson

Sergeants.

John C. Reynolds
 William A. Dubois

Henry C. Vanhoff

Corporals.

Edward R. Roberts
 Thomas L. Bishop
 John H. Canfield
 John M. Pearson

Musicians.

Albert M. Kane
 Alexander Adams

Privates.

Armstrong, John W.
 Alden, William
 Alsop, Henry
 Arnold, Alfred V.
 Butler, Thomas H.
 Butts, Thomas
 Boring, William
 Clark, William H.
 Cook, Thomas H.
 Caulfield, John C.
 Decker, John C.
 Dickerson, Samuel
 Early, Charles J.
 Fessenden, George T.
 Francis, Thomas N.
 Ferguson, Robert I.
 Morris, Thomas A.
 McCleese, John
 McIntire, Marshall M.
 Nixon, William A.
 Norton, Luke
 Newman, William
 Naval, Joseph D.
 Opdyke, Thomas G.
 Post, Truman S.
 Polusky, Daniel R.
 Kerse, Lanson
 Ruth, J. Diller
 Ruby, Andrew M.
 Russell, Samuel H.
 Riley, Asher B.
 Richmond, John S.

Fisher, Joseph S.
 Fox, James
 Gourley, Charles S.
 Green, Francis M.
 Gregory, Peter F.
 Gibson, John
 Hickox, Silas W.
 Higgins, Edwin L.
 Heskitt, Benjamin L.
 Ide, Albert L.
 Johns, Chester
 Jayne, Henry
 Klippel, Jacob
 Keslin, George W.
 Keefner, George
 Lawhead, Charles C.
 Manning, George G.
 Strickland, Edward P.
 Sullivan, John E.
 Spriggs, Frederick R.
 Saunders, Henry A.
 Shankland, John H.
 Steel, Ruben M.
 Sweainguin, Thomas A.
 Stockdale, William G.
 Thorpe, Thomas
 Treman, Ortin
 Taylor, Charles A.
 Uhler, Martin J.
 Wells, Charles H.
 Wilson, William S.
 Wyatt, Frank
 Williams, Louis

ROSTER OF THREE YEARS' MEN.*Regimental Officers.*

Colonel—John Cook.
 Lieutenant Colonel—Andrew J. Babcock
 Surgeon—Richard Metcalf.
 First Assistant Surgeon—James Hamilton
 First Assistant Surgeon—Elijah P. Burton

COMPANY C.*Officers.*

First Lieutenant—Edward R. Roberts

Privates.

Campbell, John H.
 Thayer, Clarence C.

COMPANY G.*Officers.*

Captain—Henry W. Allen.
 First Lieutenant—George W. Tipton
 Second Lieutenant—Adam E. Vrooman

COMPANY I.*Officers.*

Captain—Noah E. Mindell
 First Lieutenant—Edward S. Johnson
 Second Lieutenant—Newton Francis

First Sergeant.

John E. Sullivan

Sergeants.

Joseph S. Fisher
 Luke Norton
 Charles H. Traver
 John H. Shankland

Corporals.

William H. Clark
 Jacob Klippel
 William Boring
 John W. Campbell
 Charles J. Myers
 Charles M. Fellows
 William B. Baker
 Onen Gunstunson

Wagoner.

Joseph O. Pulliam

Privates.

Baker, D. J.
 May, John
 Bollyjack, John
 McAtti, Thomas J.
 Brown, J. V.
 Millard, Lawrence J.
 Bussnan, George W.
 Miller, Peter
 Barrell, Henry C.
 McGinnis, Marcus F.
 Bruce, Henry E.
 Morgan, Byron E.
 Cameron, William
 Nelson, John
 Campbell, Anderson A.
 Norton, William E.
 Craven, James
 O'Harra, John
 Crowley, Patrick
 O'Keep, David
 Daniels, Seth J.
 Phillips, John M.
 Davis, William
 Porter, Ole
 Edwards, Elbert
 Pyle, Lorenzo

HISTORY OF SANG

Edwards, William M.	Rape, James H.
Ecker, William J.	Raplye, Levi A.
Elder, Samuel	Rosier, William C.
Flint, Solomon F.	Rogers, William S.
Flannagan, Thomas J.	Royal, Thomas M.
Gambrel, James L.	Sargent, William J.
Hamilton, Henry H.	Stonebarger, Geo. W.
Hamilton, Seth	Tipton, Bryant
Heskel, Benj. L.	Toner, Michael
Hill, Thomas	Unkley, John
Hilling, Gustave F.	Walsh, Michael L.
Marsh, George	Wallens, Robert G.
McDonald, Dugald	

CONSOLIDATION OF COMPANIES I AND G.

Sergeants.

William Sanders	Isaac H. Tipton
Charles Lewis	

Corporals.

George T. Sayles	Thomas J. Robinson
William H. Lowe	

Privates.

Brown, William, jr.	Workman, James G.
Baldwin, William A.	Andrews, James
Bailey, James L.	Ball, James P.
Bashaw, Hiram	Billen, Robert I.
Brown, Fred C.	Brassfield, James T.
Daly, John	Crowley, William
Dougherty, John H.	Crowley, James
Hillis, Joshua	Camp, Alvah
Mitts, Thomas J.	Cincier, Anthony
Nicholson, William G.	Jenson, Owen
Schuler, John	Johnson, John W.
Thomas, Silas	Kilgore, Jas. W.
Williams, Albert C.	Karns, Lewis
DeLany, Thomas	Kent, James H.
Duffy, Patrick	Kaine, John
Ely, John L.	Lacy, James
Forman, Thomas	Leonard George
Francis, Charles S.	Massey, William T.
Gibland, John	McLelland, Thomas J.
Gunstonson, John	McLelland, Robert W.
Hervev, George M.	Meyer, Lewis
Helms, Isaac	Nelson, Ole
Hillis, Joshua W.	Nichols, David
Humphries, Urias	Newman, William H.
Hall, James B.	Vesey, George
O'Conner, Michael	Van Tassell, William
Picott, Edmund	Wallace, William F.
Phelps, Jonathan C.	Walker, David
Parker, Jacob J.	Walker, Robert
Pletz, Andrew	Walker, William
Ryan, James	Wyatt, Benjamin F.
Rosback, Peter	Gunstonson, Owen
Riggins, Nathaniel D.	Kepple, Jacob
Robinson, William L.	Lowe, William H.
Scott, Alfred W.	Marsh, George
Sollars, William	Pulliam, Joseph O.
Smith, Andrew	Shankland, John H.
Tipton, George W.	Thomas, Silas
Tipton, Landon P.	Williams, Albert C.
Tomlinson, John W.	Tomlinson, Thos. H. B.
Ungles, Squire.	

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Hoges, James	McCully, Richard
Gaggard, Samuel	Valentine, Harvey L.

Unassigned.

Showalter, Thomas

m
O
a
t

H
r
n
o

Culver, Phineas N.
Crosby, James
Connell, Thomas N.
Cole, Edgar
Davis, Napoleon
Dunn, John
Edmons, John W.
Fox, Thomas
Frank, John W.
Garner, Elijah
Galvin, Daniel
Gibson, Benjamin
Grimley, James
Grisom, Albert N.
Hays, William
Johnson, George W.
Kennedy, Thomas W.

Pringle, James
Pratt, Charles L.
Penney, Nicholas
Roach, Henry
Rogers, A. W.
Reynolds, Thomas M.
Robertson, Jesse
Spath, George
Scaman, Joseph
Sharp, Henry
Sweeny, James
St. John, Francis
Tedrow, William L.
Welland, Christopher
Wheeler, F. G.
White, Edward H.
West, Charles.

TENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

Officers.

Lieutenant—Richmond Wolcott

Privates.

McConnell, Zacheus Mappin, John J.
Tuthill, George W.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

In the three months service of the Eleventh infantry, Sangamon county is quoted with the following named:

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—Frederick W. Shaw
First Lieutenant—Greenbury L. Fort
Second Lieutenant—John M. McClanahan

First Sergeant.

Thomas Ellis

Sergeants.

Merwin Black Henry Burk
Benjamin F. Blackstone

Corporals.

Ralph S. Tuttle George Wright
Samuel Cutler Richard H. Maxwell

Musicians.

Israel Coburn Albert W. Gore

Privates.

Addington, William S.
Buck, Jerry M.
Boice, Welcome H.
Bauer, John
Blanchard, Nathaniel
Bender, James T.
Bommer, John
Barnhart, Jacob
Carney, James T.
Carmichael, Isaac
Corrigan, John
Corrington, George D.
Drake, Andrew
Dean, Samuel B.
Elsenhawer, Casper
For, Amos
Fuller, John W.
Fehmon, William
Gay, George W.
Gray, Thomas

McDonald, Arthur
McKinzie, John
McMahon, Daniel
McAuley, Robert P.
Newport, Thomas E.
Ogg, George E.
Powers, Alexander
Platt, James
Peck, Warren
Ryan, Charles
Rump, Harmon
Rump, August
Rogers, Michael
Sebring, James M.
Scholl, Philip
Shaw, George B.
Smith, John A.
Scott, Walter
Scott, Alonzo
Stenger, David

Hatton, Andrew
Hess, Alexander
Hurlbut, Egbert R.
Hurlbut, Willis
Hower, Solomon H.
Hall, Peter A.
Jenkins, Edwin
Justice, Harvey
Jones, Fred B.
Kuhl, Jacob
Lewis, Thomas N.
Liend, John W.
Lynn, George
Latourette, Joseph
Leighton, Andrew J.
Moren, Terrence
Murry, Elijah
Miller, John W.
Morley, Howard C.
Maurice, William G.
Madden, James H.
McDonald, Charles

Sewall, Martin W.
Thompson, Henry B.
Traver, Jesse
Traver, Harvey W.
Traver, August P.
Tompson, James
Varney, Horace A.
Vanantwert, Hiram
Wies, Peter
Wilson, Cornelius
Wright, Calvin
Wright, Daniel W.
Walker, Joseph
Wiar, Solomon
Wyner, John M.
Wesley, James W.
Worley, Loren A.
Wilcox, Alfred B.
Wright, James W.
Walker, Anderson
Zimmerman, Franc

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—Aaron L. Rockwood
First Lieutenant—S. P. Jones
Second Lieutenant—J. C. Jewell

First Sergeant.

George C. McKee

Sergeants.

John F. Whitney Hugh F. McWilliams
George W. Lewis

Corporals.

Antony W. Young William J. Ribley
Charles Arthur William Howe

Musician.

Marcus Perry

Privates.

Andisch, Anton
Bluthart, Adolphus
Burnet, Franklin
Buckley, Benjamin
Baker, Peter
Burk, Edmon H.
Brookins, William A.
Bartlett, William
Clark, Thomas H.
Carter, Richard H.
Christy, Robert H.
Cain, James
Cameron, Robert A.
Crabtree, George W.
Clements, John M.
Cameron, William
Dailey, John R.
Eagle, Theodore
Egger, William
Free, Leroy
Fowler, Oscar B.
Falkner, Agaris
Golan, Henry
Groch, Jacob
House, Robert J.
Hamilton, James
Hathaway, Val. E.
Harratt, James F.

Jehu, Robert
Jolliff, Elijah
Keller, Jacob
Kutthoffer, John O.
Kies, Josiah
Lents, Charles
Leiter, Charles
Lane, William
Moffitt, Tunis A.
Morris, Franklin
Moore, Joseph
McWilliams, John S.
Nelms, Archie T.
Perry, John S.
Purkhurst, Byron W.
Purdie, Joseph
Pugh, Joseph W.
Pitts, Joel
Pride, William
Pettcher, George
Roper, Charles A.
Smith, Henry W.
Smith, Martin A.
Sinclair, James J.
Smith, John F.
Snyder, Henry F.
Seawell, Densey
Teets, Benjamin F.

HISTORY OF SANGA

Houston, John B.	Taylor, Thomas B.
Hutter, William	Thomas, John E.
Hudsall, Daniel W.	Teichner, Theodore
Hanson, Thomas	Willis, Spellman F.
Hill, James L.	Walden, Jesse
Hoskins, William A.	Watson, James M.
Hamilton, William G.	Walsh, Raymon
Johnson, Alonzo	Willis, Theophilus F.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—Garret Nevius
 First Lieutenant—Rhensdyne A. Bird
 Second Lieutenant—William D. E. Andrus

First Sergeant.

Henry H. Dean

Sergeants.

Randolph D. Hobart James H. Manny
 Charles B. Hull

Corporals.

Edward F. Lugin Orin C. Town
 Thomas Anyon Frederick Brown

Musicians.

John A. Hobart Mills F. Needham

Privates.

Arnold, Charles E.	Love, Harrington
Atkins, William	Lee, Daniel E.
Bander, Leander	Mosher, Neri R.
Barker, Alfred	McGuire, John
Bryan, Thomas J.	Maguire, George W.
Butolph, David O.	Magee, Edward E.
Brown, Henry L.	Manlove, George J.
Beatson, John	Manchester, George W.
Brown, Alpheus D.	Mesick, William L.
Blakesley, Alpheus M.	Pittenger, Charles
Brown, George C.	Price, Charles W.
Bentson, Benjamin	Pitney, Levi
Beddoes, Thomas	Posson, Frederick L.
Cole, Thomas W.	Pierce, Luman G.
Cram, Orin W.	Penoyer, Floyd B.
Clark, Andrew	Peake, Rudolph W.
Champlain, Bradford A.	Putnam, William M.
Cooling, Henry W.	Roberts, Charles
Clark, Ervin E.	Reckard, Walter
Clark, William W.	Strunk, Shepard P.
Comptom, Richard A.	Schlunt, Louis
Crooker, Philip	Shields, Joseph
Clark, Charles D.	Stevens, Erastus C.
Darling, George W.	Skeed, William H.
Dolphin, George E.	Strong, Henry P.
Daggett, Elisha S.	Stearns, Ambrose
Dunham, Charles L.	Southgate, J. Murry
Davis, John L.	Shank, Christopher C.
Davis, Nathan A.	Stevens, James M.
Eaton, Charles B.	Stevens, Thomas A.
Elli on, Judson A.	Smith, Edward S.
Elliott, John	Swift, Edwin
Engalls, Peter	Thomas, Edward P.
Frost, William D.	Van Patten, Riley
Gifford, Almond	Wagner, John
Hemenway, Harvey	Whitney, Rufus L.
Holmes, Derastus	Warfield, John W.
Hosmer, Simon	Warner, John
Hawkinson, Charles	Winter, William
Hest, Leoren R.	Wilkin, George
Hoisman, Frederick I.	Weed, William G. D.
Witchcock, G. Jerome	Wakeman, Francis B.

Privates.

Abbott, Wesley L.
 Abbott, John
 Brodt, Peter
 Bradshaw, Robert R.
 Bradshaw, Francis M.
 Berrisford, William
 Barber, Robert C.
 Boyle, Frank
 Blair, Cyrus
 Better, Fritz
 Brunk, William
 Beckwith, Samuel H.
 Bardwell, David
 Clark, John
 Carpenter, Marion
 Carney, John
 Comegys, David W.
 Clapp, Elmer F.
 Dedsall, Martin
 Darvean, Louis D.
 Dove, Henry
 Davis, Henry
 Dispennett, John
 Freeman, William
 Frary, George B.
 Fey, Henry
 Fisk, Charles W.
 Fry, Philip
 Gutzwiller, Joseph
 Gibson, William S.
 Hochkiss, Charles T.
 Henry, Martin
 Hughes, Thomas
 Harvey, Michael
 Heth, Isaac
 Horsley, George W.
 Jones, Lewis
 Johnson, William C.
 Johnston, Peter
 Kappet, Sebastian
 Litsey, William
 Lindsay, Davis W.
 Lyne, John

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—J. Warren Filler
 First Lieutenant—John H. J. Lacey
 Second Lieutenant—George W. Parks

First Sergeant.

Albert W. Lecrosse

Sergeants.

Merritt B. Redding
 Clarence Laird

Corporals.

David P. Murphy
 George E. Abbott

Musicians.

Vincent A. Wright
 Josiah Buckner

Privates.

Ashbaugh, William W.
 Asberry, Cornelious G.
 Barkley, John F.
 Brewster, George W.
 Bean, George W.
 Bumgardner, Wm. M.

Lyon, Edward
 Longhead, Thomas
 Liddle, John
 Leith, Thomas
 Lawton, Joseph
 Malcolm, Stephen R.
 Moody, George W.
 Maycroft, William T.
 Marshall, Thomas
 Murdock, William
 Norman, Henry H.
 Noel, William
 Plumbley, Guy W.
 Rider, William H.
 Robinson, Charles
 Robb, John W.
 Rugz, Isaac
 Small, Rufus M.
 Sherman, Stephen R.
 Stevens, Alonzo
 Skinner, Morgan A.
 Stocker, William
 Scott, Francis A.
 Stocker, Charles
 Shutte, William
 Sutherland, Mathias K.
 Thompson, Fredrick E.
 Throckmorton, James.
 Towns, Joshua C.
 Twitchell, Napoleon L.
 VanValkenburg, B. J.
 Watkins, John
 Watkins, William Pitt
 Whelan, James
 Walroth, George A.
 Walsh, Thomas
 Welch, John W.
 White, Harrison
 Williams, Curtis
 Willing, James T.
 Weldon, James
 Washburn, Oscar

Bumgardner, Andrew J.
 Bumgardner, Issiah
 Batey, William C.
 Bailey, Wyatt
 Bailey, Nathaniel M.
 Buurk, Thomas
 Combs, Andrew
 Carpenter, Isaac F.
 Carroll, John R.
 Caldwell, Henry D.
 Carol, George R. D.
 Coleman, Benjamin A.
 Carey, Robert T.
 Cooley, John J.
 Ducher, John H.
 Defebaugh, James C.
 Daner, David J.
 Elliott, Augustus L.
 Francisco, Samuel
 Forest, Daniel
 Ginter, William O.
 Hughes, Henry H.
 Hammond, Russel B.
 Henry, Aaron A.
 Hukin, Joseph
 Kellogg, Joseph
 Kershner, John W.
 Lee, Lucious L.
 Leatherman, Daniel
 Lecrone, William C.
 Lay, John W.

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captain—Theodore C. Gibson
 First Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Hochkiss
 Second Lieutenant—Douglas Hasseman

First Sergeant.

Quincy D. Whitman

Sergeants.

James H. Leland
 Alex H. Carpenter
 Charles Huston

Corporals.

William P. Gregg
 George J. Cloud

Musicians.

Jeremiah Sample
 Cyrus Leland

Privates.

Armstrong, William S.
 Allen, Warren
 Andress, Charles A.
 Allen, Jeremiah
 Bardeen, Henry F.
 Baldwin, Samuel B.
 Barber, Eliphalet
 Barber, Moses
 Brush, David T.
 Campnell, Emery J.
 Curtis, John
 Collins, Henry
 Clark, Dorr M.
 Dean, Josiah W.
 Gillham, Orsimus B.
 Hudson, William L.
 Hammond, John
 Hibbs, Lucy
 Hopkins, Alonzo

Murphy, William B.
 Miller, George W.
 Minton, James
 Mulliner, Liberty P.
 Neison, Jonathan R.
 Pinston, Louis L.
 Park Jonathan E.
 Parks, Lafayette A.
 Parks, William H.
 Parks, Samuel A.
 Parish, Wickham
 Proula, Frank
 Phillips, William R.
 Peters, John
 Skipper, Nathan
 Schooley, Fidelluss B.
 Shore, Amansel L.
 Storms, John N.
 Short, William
 Smith, John H.
 Schneithergan, Harmon
 Taylor, George N.
 Unspaw, Michael
 Wright, Morgan W.
 Wilson, William
 Wallace, David R.
 Wilcox, William
 Weston, John
 Wise, Simon
 Welker, Marvin

HISTORY OF SANG

Johnson, Richard	Stewart, William K.
Johnson, Darlington	Spiller, John
Kellogg, George	Smirnoff, Alexander
King, Richard W.	Toombs, George B.
Kennedy, Lewis N.	Ternary, John W.
Lanigan, James A.	Wiram, Caleb
Lewis, William A.	Wakefield, George W.
Lewis, George	Wickersham, Ewing M.
Ladd, Erastus E.	Wentz, George G.
Lincoln, Edward	Weeks, Thomas
Marston, James Jr.	Ward, George W.
Morse, Charles C.	Wilkinson, William
Mason, James P.	Wooden, George S.
McLaury, Hamilton S.	Whipple, Josiah L.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—William L. Gibson
 First Lieutenant—Joseph E. Skinner
 Second Lieutenant—E. A. Mullett

First Sergeant.
 Charles Stout

Sergeants.

Orville R. Powers Cyrus E. Dickey
 Patrick Buckley

Corporals.

Abner W. Hollister James Cameron
 Ralph W. Buchanan Henry Mayo

Musicians.

Wilson L. Smith Alfred J. Doolittle,

Privates.

Barney, Thomas	Lathrop, Francis
Burritt, Morris	Lane, Samuel
Brundager, Charles F.	Lammey, William
Baker, T. Spencer	Lawrence, Phillip
Collins, Nathaniel	Meanney, Richard
Cooper, George A.	Mallett, George H.
Clarke, Charles	McCormick, Bruce
Crawford, Henry B.	Martin, Charles
Coffin, Francis M.	Norton, Henry
Cavaly, Henry	Nichols, James H.
Doty, John S. H.	Pickens, Theodore L. W.
Dewey, William F.	Parker, Samuel
Demmens, William	Reedy, Thomas
Dewey, Ransom P.	Roberts, John Q.
Dennison, William H.	Reed, Franklin
Donnar, William	Reed, Elias P.
Elting, William	Russell, James M.
Ebersol, Albert H.	Stout, James
Elder, Peter	Simpson, Robert
Elder, William A.	Scott, John
Eberhard, Norval W.	Stumph, Elisha H.
Fredenburgh, Henry	Smith, Jarvis B.
Febus, James H.	Swap, Andrew
Fist, Joseph	Shaw, Charles M.
Guard, Henry	Skinner, Charles J.
Graham, John	Strawn, Christopher C.
Grant, Orrin B.	Schermerhorn, Edward
Gurry, John	Sergeant, Henry B.
Hamilton, Henry	Tambling, Villroy A.
Hinman, Charles P.	Tompson, Levant M.
Harmony, Webster	Vallenrean, Gustavus
Hall, Augustus S.	Van Doren, Lucus W.
Harris, John D.	Van Dorean, Chester W.
Knapp, William H.	Wyman, Peter
King, Francis	Whlneer, John H.
Kellogg, Frank	Williams, Lewis
Kneadler, John J.	Wilson, Homer A.
Lewis, Ebenezer	Wright, Henry Q.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

The following named form the quota of Sangamon county in the Fourteenth Regiment:

Regimental Officers.

Surgeon—George T. Allen
Surgeon—Benjamin F. Stephenson

COMPANY G.

Officers.

Captain—Louis C. Reiner
First Lieutenant—Adam Smith
Second Lieutenant—Jacob Rippstein

First Sergeant.
Fredrick Steinly*Sergeants.*

Charles Milde Charles Shevan

Corporals.

Phillip Bell Casper Resser
George Reinhart Max Helmick
Henry Apt August Barthling

Wagoner.

Christ Heinemann

Musician.

George Lucero

Privates.

Alberto, Fred	Schoenthal, William
Falk, Johann	Schluter, Christ
Gutzman, August	Segen, Adolph
Hess, George	Stroish, Charles
Huberty, Matthias	Schidler, Jacob
Kniessel, Charles	Strop, Heinrich
Klein, Louis	Simon, Frank
Myers, Frank	Walk, Nicholas
Miler, John	Hauenstein, Jacob
Preisser, John	Kochler, Carl
Ruemlin, Fred	Sanders, Andreas
Schwartz, Fred	Schidler, Jacob

Recruits.

Barthume, William	Lemmer, Paul
Grebe, Balthasar	Stuber, Frederick
Hauenstein, Jacob	Schafer, Joseph
Jake, Jacob	Sanders, Andreas
Kibele, Oscar	

COMPANY H.

Keeton, Samuel

COMPANY I.

Barger, William F. Neal, William A.

VETERANS.

COMPANY B.

Yakel, Jacob

COMPANY D.

Havenster, Jacob Reed, John
Kochler, Carl

COMPANY E.

Quinn, Andrew

In the line of promotions from the men of this county are the following: George T. Allen, from regimental to brigade surgeon; Balzer Grebs, from the ranks of Second Lieutenant.

This regiment was first called into the State service for thirty days under the "Ten Regiment Bill." It rendezvoused at Jacksonville,

Illinois, and was mustered into the service of the State for thirty days, on the 4th of May, 1861.

On the 25th of the same month it was mustered into the United States service for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U. S. A.

The regiment remained at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, until the latter part of June, for instructions; then proceeded to Quincy, Illinois, and from thence to Missouri, July 5, where, in connection with the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, it did good service in keeping down the rebellion.

The forces under Martin E. Green, were dispersed, and James Green, United States Senator, a fomentor of secession, was captured and paroled. The regiment left Rolla, Missouri, for Jefferson City, accompanying General Fremont on his memorable campaign to Springfield, Missouri, after General Price; then returned and went into winter quarters at Otterville.

In the month of February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Fort Donalson, where it arrived the day subsequent to its surrender; was brigaded with the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, and assigned to the Second brigade, Fourth division, under Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut.

In the meantime, Colonel Palmer had been promoted, and Major Hall, Seventh Illinois cavalry, originally Captain of one of the companies, had been promoted to Colonel.

From Fort Donalson the regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where it embarked on transports and proceeded up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing.

In the sanguinary engagements of the 6th and 7th of April, when the regiment first smelt powder from the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half the command engaged. The colors which came out of this bloody conflict, with forty-two bullet holes through them, fully attest the gallantry of the command in the memorable struggle. In the grand charge on the enemy, of April 7th, which was the consummation of that splendid victory over the hosts of rebels, the Fourteenth Illinois was in the advance and led by Colonel Hall. In the official report of General Veach, commander of the brigade, to which the Fourteenth was attached, the following language is employed. "Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment that gallant charge on Monday evening, which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day."

The regiment took an active part in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation, it proceeded to Memphis, and thence to Boliver, Tennessee.

October 4, 1863, the Fourth Division, under General Hurlbut, was ordered to proceed to Corinth, as a "forlorn hope," to relieve the beleaguered garrison at that place; but the gallant Rosecrans, before Corinth was reached, had already severely punished the enemy, and the "forlorn hope" met the retreating rebels at the village of Metamora, on the Hatchie river. In the glorious victory that followed eight hours' hard fighting, the Fourteenth Illinois well sustained its reputation earned at Shiloh.

The regiment constituted a part of the right wing of Grant's army, in the march into Northern Mississippi, through Holly Springs, to Yaconee Patalfa, under the immediate command of the lamented McPherson. VanDorn having recaptured Holly Springs, and General Sherman being unable to effect a dislodgment of the rebels from Vicksburg, Grant's army was obliged to retreat; and on January 18, 1863, the Fourteenth Illinois went into winter quarters, at La Fayette, Tennessee.

Early in the spring the command was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in the siege of that stronghold until its final fall, July 4, 1863. Also, accompanied the expedition to Jackson, Mississippi; taking part in the siege until its evacuation.

In August, proceeded to Natchez, and formed part of the force which marched across the great swamps of Northeastern Louisiana, to Harrisonburg, on Wichita river, and captured Fort Beauregard, where, the spring before, the ram "Queen of the West" had been sunk. It accompanied General Sherman on his Meriden raid. After the return, a large portion re-enlisted as veterans,—though its time would have expired in a few months. Returning from the North, where it had been on veteran furlough, it formed a part of the army in the advance on Atlanta.

Here the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veterans, ever together since the fall of 1862, sharers of each others' sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably earned laurels, were consolidated into the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion."

The battalion was detailed to guard railroad communications at and near Ackworth, Georgia, a most important and dangerous duty, as it was only route by which General Sherman could supply his immense army with subsistence, etc.

In the month of October, 1864, when the rebel General Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, a large number of the battalion were killed and the major part of the balance were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture were mounted, and, on the grand march to the sea, acted as scouts, and were continually in the advance, being the first to drive the rebel pickets into Savannah, Georgia.

During the long and weary march through North and South Carolina, the battalion was on duty day and night, being constantly in the presence of the enemy, gaining notoriety as skirmishers. The battalion was the first to enter Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, and also took part in the battle of Bentonville.

At Goldsborough, North Carolina, in the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued, a sufficient number of organized companies of recruits having arrived by way of New York and Morehead City, North Carolina, to fill up the two regiments, Colonel Hull again being assigned to the command of the Fourteenth.

After the capitulation of Johnson, the regiment marched to Washington, D. C., where, on the 24th of May, it took part in the grand review of Sherman's army. It afterwards proceeded by rail and river to Louisville, Kentucky, thence, by river, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; thence marched to Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, and back.

Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 16, 1865, arriving at Springfield, Illinois, September 22, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

The aggregate number of men who have belonged to this organization was one thousand nine hundred and eighty, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was four hundred and eighty. During its four years and four months of arduous service the regiment marched four thousand four hundred and ninety miles; traveled by rail, two thousand three hundred and thirty miles, and by river, four thousand four hundred and ninety miles, making an aggregate of eleven thousand six hundred and seventy miles.

Sangamon county was represented by men in Companies G H and I, the greater number being in Company G. Only one promotion made; Balger Grebe being promoted from private to Second Lieutenant.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Adjutant—William B. Fondey.

RE-ORGANIZED EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel—Jules C. Weber.

Private—Nelson Judd.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

This regiment was raised in the summer of 1861, and in the organization were the following named from Sangamon county:

Officers.

First Assistant Surgeon—Preston H. Bailhache.

COMPANY E.*Corporals.*

William Davidson James McGraw

Privates.

Atwood, Amos	Murphy, William
Barr, Thomas	O'Brien, Daniel
Blackney, Samuel	Patterson, William
Cunningham, Edward S.	Pettit, William C.
Elmore, Travis	Strong, Stephen
Grove, Augustus	Schmidt, Philip
Kelley, Martin	Thrasher, James H.
McGuire, John	Witherow, Isaac N.
McEvoy, Daniel	Walsh, Thomas C.
Wignall, Thomas	

COMPANY F.*Privates.*

Griffin, Samuel	Mitchell, Henry
Kellog, Oscar D.	Rhinebarger, Ira D.
Monteice, Cornelius W.	VanBrunt, John
Moor, Christopher	Wentworth, John
McCormack, Andrew	Welch, William
Myers, James	Zane, William

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.*Privates.*

Holloway, John Sweeney, Thomas

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment is known as General Grant's regiment, and did noble service during the war. Sangamon county had a few representatives in six of its ten companies, as follows:

COMPANY A.*Privates.*

Ruby, John	Wise, John T.
Lee, Robert S.	Woodman, Elwood

COMPANY B.*Privates.*

Biglow, William H.	Wright, Richard
Lake, Andrew J.	Filson, James

COMPANY C.*Privates.*

Britt, Patrick	Nicholson, Robert
Bannon, John	Harker, Silas
Jackson, Andrew W.	Byrne, Charles
McLaughlin, John	Finney, Patrick
Maynehan, Michael	

COMPANY D.*Private.*

Rhinebarger, William

COMPANY F.*Privates.*

Burn, John	Goodenough, Elliott
Carver, William	Pigot Leander
Doneges, Killian	Prestof, William

COMPANY G.*Privates.*

Pierson, Silas C.	Sutherland, John
Romang, Christopher	Houlhi, Larry

COMPANY H.*Privates.*

Cope, Peter W.	Miller, Jacob
Harnady, Noah	Ross, Joshua B.

Unassigned.

Davis, E. H.

HISTORICAL MEMORANDA—BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

I was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry by Governor Richard Yates, some time early in the month of June, 1861, and assumed command of the regiment on the 16th of that month. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States in the latter part of the same month.

Being ordered to rendezvous the regiment at Quincy, Illinois, I thought for the purpose of discipline and speedy efficiency for the field, it would be well to march the regiment across the country, instead of transporting by rail.

Accordingly, on the 3d of July, 1861, the march was commenced from Camp Yates, Springfield, Illinois, and continued until about three miles beyond the Illinois river, when dispatches were received, changing the destination of the regiment to Ironton, Missouri, and directing me to return to the river and take a steamer, which had been sent there for the purpose of transporting the regiment to St. Louis. The steamer failing to reach the point of embarkment, several days were here lost. In the meantime, a portion of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Smith, were reported surrounded by the enemy at a point on the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, west of Palmyra, and the Twenty-first was ordered to their relief.

Under these circumstances, expedition was necessary; accordingly, the march was abandoned, and the railroad was called into requisition.

Before the Twenty-first reached its new destination, the Sixteenth had extricated itself. The Twenty-first was then kept on duty on the line of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad for about two weeks, without, however, meeting an enemy

or an incident worth relating. We did make one march, however, during that time from Salt river, Missouri, to Florida, Missouri, and returned in search of Tom Harris, who was reported in that neighborhood with a handful of rebels. It was impossible, however, to get nearer than a day's march of him.

From Salt river, the regiment went to Mexico, Missouri, where it remained for two weeks; thence to Ironton, Missouri, passing through St. Louis on the 7th of August, where I was assigned to duty as a Brigadier General, and turned over the command of the regiment to that gallant and Christian officer, Colonel Alexander, who afterwards yielded up his life, whilst nobly leading it in the battle of Chickamauga.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

The Seventh Congressional District Regiment was organized at Mattoon, Illinois, on the 9th of May, 1861. On the 15th of May, it was mustered into the State service for thirty days, by Captain U. S. Grant.

On the 28th of June, it was mustered into United States service for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U. S. A., with Captain U. S. Grant as Colonel. Colonel Grant was commissioned Brigadier General, August 6, 1861, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel J. W. S. Alexander, who was killed, September 20, 1863, at Chickamauga. On the 4th of July, 1861, the regiment marched for Missouri. On the 22d, arrived at Mexico, where it remained until August 6, when it proceeded by rail to Ironton, Missouri. October 20, marched from Ironton, and on the 21st participated in the battle of Fredriktown. Remained at Ironton until January 29, 1862. Marched with General Steele's expedition to Jacksonport, Arkansas, where it was ordered to Corinth, *via* Cape Girardeau. Arrived at Hamburg Landing, May 24, 1862. On the evacuation of Corinth, pursued the enemy from Farmington, Mississippi, to Booneville. Returning from the pursuit, it formed a part of an expedition to Holly Springs. On the 14th of August, 1862, was ordered to join General Buell's army, in East Tennessee. Marched *via* Eastport, Mississippi; Columbia, Tennessee; Florence, Alabama; Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee; and arrived at Louisville September 27, 1862. Engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8, and Chaplin Hill. Company F, Captain David Blackburn, was the first in Perryville. From thence marched to Crab Tree Orchard and Bowling Green, Kentucky, and to Nashville, Tennessee.

When the army marched from Nashville, December 26, 1862, this regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade, First Division Twentieth Army Corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob Gap.

On December 30, in connection with Fifteenth Wisconsin, Thirty-eighth Illinois, and One Hundred-and-First Ohio, it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the famous Washington (rebel) Light Artillery, twelve Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a division of rebel infantry. During the battle of Murfreesboro it was fiercely engaged, and did gallant duty, losing more men than any other regiment engaged.

The Twenty-first was with General Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, and was engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863. Was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, where it lost two hundred and thirty-eight officers and men.

Colonel Alexander being killed, and Lieutenant Colonel McMackin being wounded, Captain C. K. Knight took command of the regiment.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the Twenty-first was attached to First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, and remained at Bridgeport, Alabama, during October, November, and December, 1863.

Mustered out December 16, 1865, at San Antonio, Texas. Arrived at Camp Butler January 18, 1866, for final payment and discharge.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Private.
Herman Bellett

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Private.
Michael Burke.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

The following named compose those credited to Sangamon county in the report of the Adjutant General, at the close of the war:

Sergeant Majors.

James W. Booker Robert C. Reed

Principal Musicians.

Morgan Beldon

COMPANY B.

Private.
Slater, Albert S.

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—John B. Harris
First Lieutenant—William W. Foutch
Second Lieutenant—George W. Kerlia

First Sergeant.
Asail Carson*Sergeants.*

John S. Richmond James W. Booker
Robert C. Reed James Malyon

Corporals.

Ezra Bradford James E. Stice
Thomas W. Harmon William R. Clark
William H. H. Cline John S. Wilson
Richard L. Ballard Thomas Westfall

Musicians.

Morgan Belden Richard F. Ellis

Privates.

Arloth, Augustus Hicks, Charles W.
Bruner, John Jenkins, John H.
Boehne, Conrad King, Samuel Noble
Bingham, John Maxwell, Abner Y.
Burns, Andrew Morris, Edward T.
Baine, Jesse Meacham, Meredith L.
Bredden, Russell Malin, Thomas
Blaney, Joseph H. Owen, Napoleon
Cole, John Proctor, William H.
Carson, Townsend Pease, Calvin A.
Clark, James L. Riley, William
Conrad, Henry Slosser, Andrew
Canon, Patrick Scott, David R.
Clark, Andrew Snider, Leonard N.
Delaney, William Simpson, Jackson B.
Diehl, Cinly Sheets, Isaac
Fugate, John W. Snelder, Peter
Foster, Isaac Seal, Moreland
Grant, Horatio W. Seelig, Franz
Gilpin, John H. Smith, William
Gilpin, James Williams, Reuben C.
Gill, Michael Wilson, Elias H.
Gebhart, John Wilson, Robert J.
Harris, John Welch, William H.
Hammonds, John A. Wilson, Charles
Hammonds, John Yates, James H.
Harvey, John Zane, George B.
Hansen, Ole A.

Veterans.

Booker, James W. Meacham, Meredith L.
Bradford, Ezra Malyon, James
Blaney, Joseph H. Malin, Thomas
Belden, Morgan Richmond, John S.
Bruden, Russell Riley, William
Clark, William R. Snider, Leonard N.
Cline, William H. H. Sheets, Isaac
Corson, Townsend Snyder, Peter
Clark, James L. Seal, Moreland
Canon, Patrick Westfall, Thomas F.
Clark, Andrew Wilson, Elias H.
Diehl, Cinly Wilson, Robert J.
Gilpin, John H. Wilson, John S.
Gilpin, James Wilson, Charles
Gebhart, John Welch, William H.
Hicks, Charles W. Yates, James H.
Hammonds, John A. Zane, George B.
Morris, Edward T.

Recruits.

Avenz, Robert W. Erickson, William
Corson, Richard Hays, James
Clark, John R. Richards, James P.
Costley, William H. Reed, Wiley J.
Eaton, Horace G. Sturks, Homer E.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Secker, Mathias.

COMPANY F.

Private.

Whalen, George.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Arnold, John A. Garrett, George
Wells, William

Unassigned.

Flemming, Fred I. Proutz, William H.

The following promotions were made of Sangamon county men: John B. Harris, from Captain to Major; Morgan Belden, from Musician to Adjutant; Samuel N. King, from private to Second and First Lieutenant; George W. Kerlin, from Second to First Lieutenant, and Captain; John S. Richmond, from Sergeant to Captain; Calvin A. Pease, from private to Second and First Lieutenant; William H. H. Cline, from Corporal to First Lieutenant; Ashel Corson, from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant; James W. Booker, from Sergeant to Captain.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was mustered into the United States' service, with seven companies at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 31, 1861, and were ordered to Quincy, Illinois, for the protection of that place. Not having been armed, the regiment did general duty with hickory clubs.

During the autumn, the regiment did duty on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, and were armed with old English Tower muskets—Colonel John Mason Loomis, commanding post at Hannibal.

Prior to January 1, 1862, three more companies were raised, completing the organization. February 19, 1862, left Hannibal, Missouri, for the South, stopping at Commerce, where the regiment was assigned to Brigadier General J. B. Plummer's brigade, Brigadier General Schuyler Hamilton's division, Major General John Pope's corps.

Arriving at New Madrid, March 3d, and were engaged in action there. Marched to Point Pleasant, and arriving on the 6th, engaged rebel gun boats, sharp shooters, and prevented the landing of the enemy.

Marched to intercept the flying enemy from Island No. 10, and assisted in capturing many prisoners.

After remaining some time at New Madrid, joined an expedition against Fort Pillow. Returning, proceeded up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Hamburg Landing. Took part in the

siege of Corinth. May 8 and 9, were engaged at Farmington, the regiment losing five killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tinkham was among the wounded.

Colonel Loomis commanded brigade, and General Stanley the division. May 28, engaged the enemy one mile from Corinth, the regiment losing four killed and twenty-five wounded. Major Gilmore was wounded.

Company G, of the Twenty-sixth, was the first to enter Corinth on evacuation by enemy. Engaged in pursuit to Boonville, and returned to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth. June 23, ordered to Danville, Mississippi, where it remained till August 18, 1861, at which time joined brigade commanded by Colonel R. C. Murphy (Eighth Wisconsin), and marched for Tusculum. Arrived 21st. September 8, with Forty-seventh and Twenty-sixth, Lieutenant Colonel Tinkham commanding. Marched to Clear creek.

September 18, marched for Iuka; 19th, were engaged with the enemy in a brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Mower, of the Eleventh Missouri. Enemy evacuating in the night, it joined in pursuit, arriving at Corinth October 3, and participating in the battle of Corinth.

After the battle, followed the retreating enemy as far as Ripley, ten days afterward arriving again at Corinth, where it stayed until November 2. Marched, *via* Grand Junction, Holly Springs, and Lumpkins Mill, toward Tallahatchie river, the enemy being fortified on south side of river. Regiment was here detailed to guard a commissary train to Hudsonville, during the trip losing two men killed and two wounded, by guerrillas.

Ordered to Holly Springs for guard duty; thence to Oxford, Mississippi, where remained until December 20.

Ordered to Holly Springs, to prevent the capture of that place. On 21st, reached that place, enemy having fled. Remained here during the year, Colonel Loomis commanding the post, and Lieutenant Colonel Gilmore as chief of outposts.

In the beginning of the year 1863, the post at Holly Springs was broken up, and the army fell back to Lagrange, Tennessee, where the regiment was assigned to duty as provost guard, Colonel Loomis commanding the post. Here it remained until March 8th.

March 3, the regiment was brigaded with the Nineteenth Illinois, Twelfth and One Hundredth Indiana, Colonel Loomis, commanding.

March 8th, the brigade marched from Lagrange to Collierville, Tennessee, where they remained three months, engaged in fortifying the place and defending the railroad against guerrillas and bushwhackers.

June 7th, left Collierville for Memphis. The following day they embarked for Harnes' Bluff. The regiment subsequently went into camp at Oak Ridge, where it remained until after the fall of Vicksburg.

On the afternoon of July 4th, started in pursuit of the retreating forces of General Johnson. The siege of Jackson was marked by severe skirmishing, in one of which Captain James A. Dugget, of Company C, was instantly killed by a round shot through the breast, and a number of men were killed and wounded. About the 22d of July, began the march back to Vicksburg, and when the troops crossed Black river they went into camp for the summer. September 28, the camp was broken up and the regiment marched into Vicksburg and there embarked for Memphis, where it arrived on the 7th of October.

Here a few days was given for the purpose of outfitting the men, preparatory for the long march across the country from Memphis to Chattanooga, to relieve the besieged Army of the Cumberland.

The march began at 8 a. m., October 11th. Arrived at Bridgeport, November 15th, and on the 24th and 25th, took an active part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing in killed and wounded, one hundred and one officers and men. Among the officers severely wounded were, Lieutenant Colonel Gillmore, Captain James P. Davis, company B, Adjutant Edward A. Tucker, and Lieutenant William Polk, company B.

The next morning started before daylight in pursuit of the defeated and flying enemy, followed them to Ringold, Georgia; burnt the bridges and destroyed the railroad; then returned to make the march of two hundred miles, without supplies, cooking utensils, camp equipments or change of clothing, to the relief of General Bunsides, at Knoxville. Returned to Bridgeport in the latter part of December; were re-clothed, paid off, and marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, and went into winter quarters.

On the 1st of January, 1864, there were five hundred and fifteen men present for duty, of whom four hundred and sixty-three re-enlisted as veterans. Of sixty-one men present in company K, sixty re-enlisted. January 12, started home on veteran furlough. At the expiration

of Furlough, returned to the field with ranks well filled with recruits. Arrived at Scotsboro' March 3, and remained until May 1, when it started on the great Atlantic campaign. The regiment was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta. On the 3d of August, a detail of nine hundred men was made from the division to charge the enemy's skirmish line. The charge was to be made over an old field, covered with high grass, a distance of about four hundred yards. When the signal was given, the men started on a keen run for the rebel works. John H. Wilson, of company D, which was raised in Sangamon county, a stout, active fellow, out-ran the rest, and soon found himself in front of a rebel pit, which had been concealed by the tall grass, filled with seventeen men and a commissioned officer. He drew up his musket, and told them "to fight or run, and that blamed quick." All surrendered except the officer, who started to run, when Wilson shot him. It was laughable to see "Buck," as he was called, marching back with his seventeen prisoners. By order of General Logan, he retained the officer's sword and a fine Whitney rifle, found in the pit, and now has them at home as mementoes of his gallantry. After the fall of Atlanta most of the old officers were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service. Only two of the original officers remained, one of whom, Captain Ira J. Bloomfield, company K, was made Colonel of the regiment. About the same time, the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, was broken up, and the regiment was transferred to the First Division of the same corps, with which it remained until the close of the war. The regiment did some hard marching; following Hood up toward Chattanooga, and off into Northern Alabama; thence returned to Atlanta; were paid and re-clothed, preparatory to "marching through Georgia."

The Twenty-sixth was engaged in the action of Griswoldville, siege of Savannah and capture of Fort McAlister. A short time after the fall of Savannah, the regiment was ordered to Beaufort, South Carolina, and remained on duty there and at Port Royal Ferry, until the commencement of the northward march through the Carolinas. Were among the first regiments into Columbia, and were hotly engaged in the battle of Bentonville. Here the regiment was ordered to carry the bridge, across Mill creek, which was strongly guarded by the enemy. The regiment charged, and carried it, but lost a number of good men. Sergeant Smith, of Company K,

color-bearer, was charging, at the head of the column, across the bridge, and was shot, the colors falling into the stream. The enemy rushed forward to secure them, but Lieutenant Webster, with Company E, charged, drove them back, and saved the colors. Colonel Bloomfield had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escaped himself. Remained at Goldsboro, North Carolina, a few days; and April 10, began the march against Raleigh. Left Raleigh, May 1, for Washington, via Richmond. Participated in the grand review at Washington. Transported by rail to Parkersburg, Virginia; thence by boat to Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained in camp until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out of service and started for Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge. July 28, the regiment was paid off and disbanded.

The regiment had marched during its four years of service, six thousand nine hundred and thirty-one miles; fought twenty-eight hard battles, besides innumerable skirmishes. They were permitted by the orders of the commanding Generals to place upon their banner, "New Madrid," "Island No. 10," "Farmington," "Siege of Corinth," "Iuka," "Corinth, 3d and 4th October, 1862," "Holly Springs," "Vicksburg," "Jackson, Miss.," "Mission Ridge," "Resacca," "Kenesaw," "Ezra Church," "Atlanta," "Jonesboro," "Griswoldville," "McAlister," "Savannah," "Columbia," "Bentonville."

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Regimental Officers.

Major—Hall Wilson
Adjutant—Henry A. Rush
Surgeon—Henry C. Barrell

Privates.

Campbell, John G. Lynch, Patrick
Castello, Michael Orr, Archibald B.
Hammann, Frederick

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Private.

George Strode.

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Sangamon county had about one hundred men in this regiment, distributed as follows:

Regimental Officers.

Major—Mason Brayman
Fife Major—Joseph F. Foultz

COMPANY A.

Private.

Gentry, David C.

COMPANY C.

Private.

Frame, James J.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Brown, George W.	Rodgers, David
Gholson, William T.	Rodgers, Williams
Glasscock, John J.	Sanders, James W.
Henry, Charles	Vinson, Robert D.
Humphreys, George W.	Vinson, Elias D.
Henson, Thomas	Vinson, David
Luther, Martin	Varrover, Wm. P. C.
Mobley, James C.	Webb, Asa
O'Hain, John	Webb, Benjamin A.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Easley, Ambrose

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Baker, James	Edwards, John
Edwards, Charles	Farless, Columbus
Edwards, Milton	Greer, William H.
Haney, John	Greer, William
Kiser, Daniel	Harvey, Felix A.
Quigley, Phillip C.	Hunt, Thomas
Starkey, Jesse	Joyner, Archibald W.
Williams, McDonald	Kiser, William P.
Yates, James A.	McGhee, George
Boleryjack, John E.	Porter, Thomas J.
Bowers, George	Payner, James J.
Cook, Charles	Tarrant, William H.
Davis, Alfred	Tronsdale, William A.

COMPANY I.

Officers.

Captain—Augustus O. Millington
 First Lieutenant—Marshall M. McIntire
 Second Lieutenant—Samuel H. Russell

First Sergeant.

Truman L. Post.

Corporals.

Joseph C. Campbell	Marion T. Huston
William Smith	Josiah Cox
	Samuel Fairbanks

Musicians.

Alvah Doud

Privates.

Herbert, Thomas	Porterfield, L. Y.
Mullott, John	Smith, Henry
May, Jacob	Smith, Julius B.
McDonald, John	Thornton, Richard
O'Donnell, Andrew	Vaughn, Crawford
Parker, John L.	Woods, John M.
Pollard, James	

Veterans.

Barkhurst, Nathan	Hofer, Frank
Carter, John	Webb, James
Fairbanks, Samuel	

COMPANY K.

Private.

Campbell, Andrew B.

Unassigned.

Fulk, Nelson S.	Nash, John T.
Hall, William J.	Pearson, William
Little, Henry C.	Scott, Lewis
Moore, Alfred	

As reported to the Adjutant General, the following were the promotions of Sangamon county

men: Mason Brayman, from Major to Colonel and Brigadier General; Samuel H. Russell, from Second to First Lieutenant and Captain; Truman S. Post, from Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain.

HISTORY OF TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

The Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteers was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 19, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., and was commanded by Colonel James S. Reardon, and was assigned to the brigade of Brigadier General John A. McClernand.

Early in September it was ordered to Cairo. In October, formed a part of an expedition under the command of Colonel R. J. Oglesby, to Bloom, Missouri. In January, 1862, regiment was assigned to the brigade of Colonel R. J. Oglesby, (Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois), and division Brigadier General McClernand. This command was the first to enter Fort Henry after its evacuation.

In the battle of Fort Donelson, the brigade formed the extreme right of the line of investment, meeting the enemy first and fighting them longer than any other portion of the army. Regiment lost one hundred men killed, of which thirty were killed on the field.

March 1, 1862, regiment was assigned to Colonel L. F. Ross' Brigade, composed of the Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-third and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and proceeded to Savannah, Tennessee. Twentieth of March, proceeded to Pittsburg Landing. April 1st, Captain E. M. Ferrill was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel *vice* Dunlap, resigned. The regiment bore a most honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862. With an effective strength of four hundred men, it lost one hundred killed and wounded.

April 15, 1862, Major M. Brayman was promoted Colonel *vice* Reardon, resigned. Regiment was constantly engaged during the siege of Corinth, May, 1862. June 6, was assigned to brigade of Colonel C. C. Marsh, composed of the Eleventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, and during the month made frequent incursions into West Tennessee. October 1, sent to reinforce General Rosencrans at Corinth. Arriving too late for the battle, formed to advance of the advance of pursuit to Ripley, Mississippi, and returned to Jackson.

September, 25, Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Ferrill, promoted Colonel *vice* M. Brayman, promoted Brigadier General.

Adjutant Loren Kent, promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

December 1, regiment proceeded to rear of General Grant's army, at Cold Water, Mississippi, and shortly afterwards went into camp at Holly Springs. On 18th Lieutenant Colonel Kent, with two companies (D and K,) went to Jackson, Tennessee, to protect that place.

December 20, Colonel R. C. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, surrendered Holly Springs to rebel General Van Dorn, in a most cowardly and disgraceful manner. Eight companies of the regiment were paroled and sent to Benton Barracks. The camp and garrison equipment and books and records of the Twenty-ninth were destroyed.

The eight paroled companies were kept at Benton Barracks until July, 1863, when they were exchanged and returned to duty. The two remaining companies were assigned to the Western Navy in February, 1863, where they served with distinction during the siege of Vicksburg, losing one officer and several men in running the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf.

October 16, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Kent relieved, at his own request, as Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Tennessee, assumed command of his regiment, which assigned to General Logan's Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

October 19, the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois volunteers was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth, and Lieutenant Colonel Kent promoted Colonel, vice Colonel Ferrell, resigned.

December 1, 1863, moved to Natchez, and remained on garrison duty. In January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered as veterans; and July 19, received veterans' furloughs from Springfield, Illinois.

Moved from Springfield, August 22, 1864, and arrived at Natchez the last of the month, and remained until October, then moved to the mouth of White river, having been assigned to Third brigade reserve corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. A short time afterward was ordered to Memphis, and thence to Paducah, arriving October 20, 1864, for protection of Kentucky from enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the border. November 26, embarked for Memphis, camping in that city November 29. December 21, marched with expedition into the interior of Tennessee.

Hard marching, cold weather, and bad roads. Returned December 31. January 1, 1865, em-

barked for New Orleans. Camped above the city at Kenner on the 5th.

February 11, assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Colonel Kent commanding brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Callicott commanding regiment. Embarked for Mobile. Landed at Dauphin Island on 15th February. March 17, embarked for Fort Morgan, and landing, bivouacked on the beach. During eight succeeding days, were toiling over almost impassable roads to Spanish Fort, arriving on the 26th. Took an active part in the siege. Moved to Fort Blakely April 2, and was engaged in the whole siege, supporting the charge made by our Second brigade on the 9th, which resulted in the capture of the entire rebel army. Regiment lost during the campaign twenty-six men killed and wounded.

April 10, marched for Mobile. Arrived on the 12th, and remained in camp. June 26, embarked on steamship Scott for Texas. Arrived off Galveston July 1. The sea being quite rough, two or three days were required to disembark. Soon after were ordered to Millican, Texas, on Texas Central Railroad; arriving on the 9th.

July 26, Regimental Headquarters moved to Hempstead; two companies remaining at Millican, two at Brenham, and one at Beaumont.

The regiment being in Provisional Division Department of Texas, Major General F. Steele commanding, the regiment reported to Major General J. A. Mower, commanding Eastern District of Texas, until November 3, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service. B. W. Ladd, Ninety-eighth Ohio and A. C. M.

Placed en route for the State, November 8, and arrived 26th, receiving final pay and discharge November 28, 1865.

HISTORY OF THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

The Thirtieth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 28, 1861, Colonel P. B. Fonke commanding.

September 1, 1861, moved to Cairo, Illinois, and was assigned to Brigadier General McClermand's Brigade. Brigadier General U. S. Grant, commanding District of Cairo, and Major General John C. Fremont, commanding Department of Missouri. October 22, went on scout into Kentucky, near Columbus. November 7, was engaged in the battle of Belmont. The regiment did gallant service during this action, and captured the celebrated "Watson's New Orleans Battery."

January 10, 1862, moved from Cairo, on reconnaissance into Kentucky, and returned on the 22d.

February 4, moved up Tennessee river; 6th, was in the attack and taking of Fort Henry, in Colonel Oglesby's brigade. Was engaged in the siege and taking of Fort Donelson, 13th, 14th and 15th of February, 1862.

Arrived at Pittsburg Landing April 25. Took part in the siege of Corinth, in Colonel Logan's brigade. June 4 and 5, marched from Corinth to Bethel; on the 8th, occupied Jackson, Tennessee; 13th and 14th of August, marched to Estenaula, and 31st to Denmark.

September 1, 1862, marched toward Meriden Station on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and about four miles from that place met the enemy's cavalry, six thousand strong, under General Armstrong, and after four hours of hard fighting, drove the enemy from the field, gaining a brilliant victory.

The Thirtieth was commanded by Major Warren Shedd, Colonel Dennis commanding brigade of Twentieth and Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, one section Schwartz's Illinois Battery, Captain Foster's company of Independent Ohio Cavalry, and thirty-four men of Fourth Illinois Cavalry. On 2d September, marched to Mendon; 3d to Jackson, 2d of November marched to Lagrange. On 11th marched toward Water Valley, Mississippi, arriving December 19; 21st, marched for Memphis, Tennessee, arriving January 19, 1863. Were stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, in Colonel Leggett's brigade, Major General Logan's division, Major General McPherson's corps.

February 22, 1863, moved to Lake Providence, Louisiana. Moved soon after to Vista's Plantation.

April 17, to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. Joined Grant's army and moved to Bruinsburg, Mississippi—crossing Mississippi river. May 1st moved to Thompson's Hill, moved to Hankinson's Ferry, on Black river; skirmish with the enemy en route. Moved to Raymond, Mississippi, engaged in the battle of Raymond, May 12. Moved *via* Clinton to Jackson. Pursued the retreating enemy after their defeat of 14th of May.

May 16, engaged in the battle of Champion Hill, losing heavily. Crossed Black river with the army, and arrived in the rear of Vicksburg 19th of May, 1863.

May 25, moved with expedition to Mechanicsburg, under General Blair. Returning actively participated in the siege of Vicksburg until June 23, and then moved to Black river, under General Sherman, to watch the rebel General Johnston.

Moved with General Sherman's army to Jackson, and assisted in the investment of that place, after which the regiment moved to Vicksburg, arriving July 25. Remained in camp until August 20, when it moved to Monroe, Louisiana, returning on the 28th.

October 14, moved under General McPherson toward Canton, Mississippi. Was in engagement at Ragachitta creek. Returned same month.

January 1, 1864, mustered in as a veteran organization; 10th, moved with expedition up the Mississippi river against guerrillas, and returned on 15th. February 3, left Vicksburg on Meriden campaign, under General Sherman.

Participated in several skirmishes with the enemy, and arrived at Meriden, February 15. Returned March 3. Distance, 300 miles.

March 5, left Vicksburg on veteran furlough to Illinois, arriving at Camp Butler March 12. April 18, left Camp Butler, and on the 28th left Cairo with "Tennessee River Expedition," under General W. Q. Gresham.

Arrived at Clifton, Tennessee, on the 30th. March 5, marched *via* Pulaski, Tennessee, and Athens, Alabama, to Huntsville, Alabama. May 25, moved to Decatur, crossing the Tennessee river on 27th. Thence *via* Warrentown, Alabama, to Rome, Georgia; thence *via* Kingston, joining General Sherman's "Grand Army" at Ackworth, June 8. On 10th, moved to Big Shanty, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy. On the 27th, moved out to make a demonstration in front, losing about 20 killed and wounded.

On the night of July 2, moved with Seventeenth Army Corps to the right of General Sherman's, and on the 5th moved to Nickajack creek; 9th, regiment sent to guard Department Headquarters.

On 12th, moved to Sweet Water creek. July 17, moved toward Decatur *via* Marietta, crossing the Chattahoochee at Roswell's, and arriving at Decatur on 20th.

Was in battle of July 21 and 22, and lost heavily, and were actively engaged until the fall of Atlanta and Jonesboro. Camped at East Point September 6th. October 4, 1864, moved northward in the pursuit of General Hood, *via* Kenesaw Mountain, to Resaca, and returned to Smyrna Camp Ground *via* Galesville, Alabama, arriving November 5.

November 13, moved to Atlanta, and on the 15th moved with General Sherman's army in the "March to the Sea;" participating in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 21. Left Savannah January 4, 1865, and moved by water

to Beaufort, South Carolina. Left Beaufort January 13, and participated in the capture of Pacotaligo, on the 15th. Remained at Pacotaligo until 30th; then marched with Sherman's army to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where the regiment arrived March 25, 1865. Was engaged during the march in the capture of Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina; besides, destroying railroad track, etc.

April 10, moved to Raleigh, arriving there on the 14th, and remained in camp until the surrender of the rebel army under General Johnson.

April 29, marched northward, *via* Richmond, to Alexandria, Virginia, arriving May 19.

The regiment took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; camped near Washington; and left June 7, *via* Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arriving at Parker's, Virginia, on the 9th. Proceeded by steamboat to Louisville, Kentucky, and remained at Louisville. Mustered out of United States service July 17, 1865, by First Lieutenant Aug. P. Noyes, A. C. M., Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 20. Received final payment, and discharged July 27, 1865.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Butler, August 28, 1861, and commanded by Colonel P. B. Fouke. The following named men were from Sangamon county:

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—John P. Davis
First Lieutenant—William R. Goodell
Second Lieutenant—William Huffmaster

First Sergeant.

Allison W. Cheeney

Sergeants.

David P. Colburn Isom Collett
William H. Sowell Henry Taylor

Corporals

Charles L. Stevenson Stephen Workman
David S. Alexander Henry C. Neal
John D. Vanderlin Jeremiah D. Sanborn
Marcus Lindsay

Musician.

Arthur Harmon

Privates

Adwell, John McKee, William D.
Alsberry, Charles McMan, Robert
Alsberry, William Martin, Arthur
Brown, Daniel McClure, Anderson J.
Brown, Mason Murdock, Albert
Burk, Patrick Murdock, Jacob C.
Collier, Henry M. Pearce, Israel F.

Cawthorne, Chapman
Cassity, John F.
Covington, Jesse H.
Davenport, James H.
Davis, James N.
Eaton, Sidney W.
Fisher, John B.
Greening, James
Hinton, John R.
Kenney, Lorenzo
Kellams, Calvin D.
Lyons, Myron D.
Landers, James P.

Phelps, Austin
Retherford, Martin V.
Ruy, George W.
Robertson, Hamilton
Smith, George P.
Shumate, Joseph M.
Tungate, William M.
Taylor, George
Veach, Samuel
Veach, James F.
Vermillion, Charles W.
Workman, Samuel M.
Wycoff, John M.

Veterans.

Adwell, John
Brown, Daniel
Burke, Patrick
Colburn, David P.
Covington, Jesse H.
Fitzgerald, James
Fowls, Henry
Greening, James
Hammond, Arthur C.
Huff, John S.
Landers, James P.

Lucas, Edward W.
Murdock, Albert
Murdock, Jacob C.
Pillion, Thomas
Pierce, Israel F.
Ray, George W.
Retherford, Martin V.
Shumate, Joseph M.
Taylor, George A.
Vermillion, Charles W.
Veatch, Samuel

Recruits.

Allen, Robert H.
Brister, Joseph
Barnes, William A.
Colburn, Francis L.
Colburn, John W.
Dawson, Aaron J.
Dodd, William N.
Eppler, Herman G.
Edwards, Achilles
Greening, John W.
Holley, Marshall B.
Hilderman, William
Henry, William
Hall, John C.
Hatch, Charles W.
Kinney, Martin V.
Kitchen, John T.
Lucas, Edward W.
Lambert, Joseph
Lane, William
Large, John H.
Landers, William

Large, Stephen
Miller, William
McGinnis, Irvin
Morris, William H.
Maxcy, Richard H.
Norris, Edward A.
Price, Andrew J.
Porter, Henry
Reynolds, George W.
Seals, Samuel H.
Stratton, Joseph C.
Swink, H. William
Smith, John
Summers, Elijah C.
Shetters, Martin V.
Stinfield, F. M.
Taylor, Eli
Underwood, Jesse T.
Wycuff, Henry C.
Workman, David
Williamson, Erastus
Young, Edward A.

COMPANY H.

Lanhan, William N. Woodruff, Robert M.
Rinker, John Beadleston, John
Lewis, Liston L.

COMPANY I.

Burk, Benjamin F. Buck, Benjamin F.
McCluse, John

COMPANY K.

Weldon, Henry C.

Unassigned.

Green, Albert Greer, Martin

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Privates.

Arnes, Fisher
Johnson, George K.
Kalam, Thomas J.
McCormack, Thomas

Parsley, William K.
Barrell, William T.
Wood, John

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

in this regiment will be found the following
med who represent the county:

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Barnes, Robert A.
Ducoing, Henry
Grabendike, Hiram

COMPANY D.

Sergeants.

Cleophas Breckenridge

Corporal.

Simpson Driscoll

Musician.

James Bateman

Privates.

Driscoll, Lewis
George, William
Holland, Aaron
Loyd, Reuben
Martin, William
Morgan, Tarthus
Pelham, Daniel C.
Taff, James W.
Willis, Adam
William, George
Bateman, James
Grady, Robert M.
Schorndorf, Charles

Recruits.

Carter, Alfred
Dunnabarger, John
Estell, William H.
Harris, William W.
Havenar, Samuel
Leary, Richard
Mosteller, John
Nettleton, Stephen
Rosengrant, Hiram H.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Maag, Charles W.
Wilkinson, William H.

COMPANY K.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—William A. Nixon

First Sergeant.

Edward Higgins

Privates.

Kent, Daniel
Hinchie, James M.
Kilgore, William H.
Luce, Henry

The following promotions were made: Hiram
H. Rosengrant, private, to Captain; Wm. George,
private, to Second Lieutenant; Wm. A. Nixon,
First Lieutenant, to Captain; Edwin L. Higgins,
sergeant, to Second and First Lieutenant and
Captain.

The Thirty-third Illinois Volunteers was or-
ganized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month
of September, 1861, by Colonel Chas. I.

and mustered into the United States service, by
Captain T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A.

September 20, moved to Ironton Missouri, via
St. Louis. Remained at Ironton during the win-
ter, with occasional scouts into the country. One of
these, the battle of Fridricktown was fought;

March, 1862, moved with the command of
General Steele, southward; passing into Ar-
kansas at Pitman's Ferry, and marching via Po-
cahontas and Jacksonport, to Batesville, where
it joined General Curtis' army; thence via Jack-
son, Augusta and Clarendon, to Helena. Was
engaged in the battle of Cotton Plant, Con-
skirmishes. At the battle of Cotton Plant, Com-
pany A on the skirmish line, met and checked
charge of two thousand Texas Rangers. During
July and August, were camped twenty miles
west of Helena, and engaged in eight exped-
tions up and down the river. September 1, was
moved up the river to Sulphur Springs, and
thence to Pilot Knob, where it arrived the morn-
ing of October, 1862. November 15, moved to
Van Buren, Arkansas, in Colonel Harris' Brigade
of Brigadier General W. P. Benton's Division,
General Davidson's Corps. Made winter cam-
paign in Southeast Missouri; passing through
Patterson, Van Buren, West Plains, Eminence
and Centerville. and returned to Bellevue Va-
ley, near Pilot Knob, about March 1, 1863.

The Thirty-third was then ordered to St.
Geneve, Missouri, where, with the comman-
d, it embarked for Millikin's Bend, Louisiana.
Attached to the First Brigade, First Division,
Thirteenth Army Corps, it was engaged in
its battles; participating in the Port Gibson,
Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault
and siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jac-
son.

In August, moved to New Orleans with the
Thirteenth Army Corps. In October, with the
ade of Colonel Shunk, Eighth Indiana, Major
General C. C. Washburne's Division and Major
General E. O. C. Ord's Corps, engaged in the
campaign up the Bayou Teche; returned
New Orleans in November. Thence ordered
Browesville, Texas; but before landing, were
ordered to Arkansas Pass.

Disembarked on St. Joseph Island; march-
ed up St. Joseph Island and Matagorda Island
Saluria; participating in the capture of Fort
peranza. Thence moved to Indianola and Po-
lavaca.

The First Brigade; while on the main land
Texas, was commanded by Brigadier Gen-
eral Henry Warren.

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

January 1, 1864 the regiment re-enlisted as infantry, and March 14th, reached Bloomington, Illinois, and received veteran furloughs. April 64, the regiment was re-organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, and proceeded to New Orleans, Baton Rouge and St. Louis—arriving on the 29th, camping at Carrollton.

May 17, ordered to Brashear City, Louisiana. After its arrival the regiment was scattered along the line of the road as guard, in the following order: Companies F, C and K, at Bayou Lafourche; company I, Bayou L'Ours; companies A and B, at Tigerville; company G, at Chacaboula; company E, Terre Bonne; company H, at Bayou de l'Enfer; company J, Bayou des Allemands; company D, at Terre Haute; regimental headquarters at Terre Haute. The district was called the "District of Terre Haute," commanded by Brigadier General T. A. Cameron. Headquarters at Thibodaux.

September 17, 1864, the non-veterans of the regiment were started home via New York in charge of rebel prisoners, and were discharged at Camp Butler, about October 11,

March 2, 1865, were ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and nine men killed and seventy wounded. On the 18th the regiment embarked on Lake Ponchartrain, Mobile expedition. Company K remaining behind to guard transportation, joined the regiment April 11, at Blakely; moved via Fort Mifflin and Navy Cove, landed on Fish River, Louisiana, and marched with General Canby's army up east side of Mobile Bay. The regiment was assigned to the First brigade, Colonel W. L. McArthur; Ninety-Fifth Ohio; First Division, General A. J. Smith.

On March 27 arrived in front of Spanish Fort, in defense of Mobile, and until its capture April 8, was actively engaged.

After the surrender of Mobile, marched April 15, with Sixteenth Corps, for Montgomery, Alabama, where it arrived on the 25th, and ended on the Alabama river. Here it received news of Lee and Johnston's surrender, after which its operations were not of a hostile character. May 10, marched to Selma, and May 11, by rail, to Meridian, Mississippi. Here re-enlisted. In the latter part of July the regiment increased above the maximum by men transferred from Seventy-second, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiments.

Moved to Vicksburg April 14, 1865, and remained at that place until mustered out of service, November 24, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Duffey, James M. Harris, William H.
Hair, Patrick

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Cunningham, Arthur Kensey, John T.
Johnson, James

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Peter Larson

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth Infantry, organized late in the summer of 1861, contained the following named men from Sangamon county:

Regimental Officers.

Surgeon—Henry C. Barrell
Adjutant—Arthur Lee Bailhache
Commissary Sergeant—John C. Young

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Henry N. Alden
First Lieutenant—George H. Alcock

Sergeants.

Charles H. Eggleston John Carr

Corporals.

Andrew Farley Charles Hoxworth
John Young Benjamin Eggleston
Pembroke J. Patterson John Nutt

Musician.

Thomas J. Robertson

Privates.

Allison, James M.	Norton, James
Burke, Patrick	Peddicord, Barney
Briggs, Henry	Rensler, John
Bloomer, Christopher	Ryan, Daniel
Carrigan, Edward	Rouch, Michael
Clancy, Patrick	Rollins, Gilbert
Clare, Daniel	Rahner, William
Daws, Henry	Ringhouser, Theodore
Day, Thomas	Rav, Joseph
Dillon, Daniel	Smith, Joshua
Howey, Thomas	Smith, Charles H.
Hogan, John	Sheenhan, Thomas
Hemphill, James	Shoenmaker, Augustus
Jones, Newton C.	Theilen, George
Judge, John	Tobin, Patrick
Killinger, Jacob S.	Venemer, Theodore
Kohl, Nicholas	Welsh, William
Lightfoot, Reuben H.	Owens, Henry C.
Lawyer, John W.	Richards, John C.
McCandless, Robert	Robertson, Thomas J.
McElroy, John	Woodford, Samuel
McCasland, Thomas	

Recruits.

Brewer, James D. Mulqueere, Patrick
Campbell, Robert J. McPherson, John

Carey, Joseph L.	Reynolds, Reuben A.
Curren, Owen	Rice, Zebedee H.
Carlin, Thomas B.	Rice, Joshua M.
Dougherty, Thomas	Rude, Samuel W.
Hand, James	Waddle, James
Harrison, William	Walker, James
Moore, Charles, or Jas.	Woolford, Samuel

COMPANY B.

Private.

Lowerly, John

COMPANY C.

Sergeant.

Peter Conway

Privates.

Anderson, John	Fitzpatrick, Patrick
Campbell, Joseph	Fox, Charles

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Goodman, Joseph Warren, Christopher C.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Stephenson, Lee T.

The following were the promotions of men from this county: Henry N. Alden, from Captain to Major; Charles Fox, from private to First Lieutenant.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

The Thirty-eighth Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1861, by Colonel William P. Carlin. September 20, was ordered to Pilot Knob, Missouri, receiving its arms *en route*. Colonel Carlin was placed in command of the post. October 20, marched to Fredericktown, and 21st was engaged in the battle at that place, with the enemy under Jeff Thompson.

The regiment remained at Pilot Knob during the winter. March 3, 1862, moved to Reeves' Station on Black river. March 31, regiment removed from Reeves' Station to Doniphan, and April 17, crossed Current river on 21st reached Pechahontas, Arkansas. April 30, marched for Jacksonport, Arkansas. May 10, the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth were ordered to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, two hundred and twenty miles distant. This march was made in ten days, a day and a half of which time was spent ferrying Black and Current rivers. May 24, arrived at Hamburg Landing, moved to the front, and were before Corinth during the last days of the siege.

Was in Second Brigade, Fourth Division, left wing, Army of the Mississippi, Colonel Carlin commanding brigade, Brigadier General Jeff C. Davis commanding division, and Major General John Pope.

Marched to Danville, Booneville, back to Corinth, and to Jacinto. During the last of June marched to Ripley, and returned by forced marches. Remained in camp till August 14, when marched with the division to join the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell. Passing through Iuka, Mississippi, crossed the Tennessee at Eastport; then marched to Louisville, arriving September 26, 1862, having marched night and day about five hundred miles. October 1, marched from Louisville in the Thirty-first Brigade. October 8, engaged in battle of Perryville, Major D. H. Gilman, commanding, and captured an ammunition train, two caissons and about one hundred prisoners. Was honorably mentioned in General Mitchell's report of the battle. Joined in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, and then marched through Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon, and Bowling Green, to Edgefield Junction, near Nashville. Went on a scout to Harpeth Shoals with Fifteenth Wisconsin, and returned November 20, having destroyed a large quantity of salt, and captured a rebel wagon train and one hundred horses and mules.

Advanced from Nashville, December 26, 1862, and with the brigade charged a battery at Knott Gap and captured two guns. Regimental loss, three killed and eight wounded. Engaged in the battle of Stone River from December 30, 1862, till January 4, 1863.

December 31st, the brigade was heavily engaged, and repulsed three heavy charges and held the position until the enemy having driven Johnston's Division, came heavily on the flank and forced the line to retire. Regiment lost in engagement thirty-four killed, one hundred and nine wounded, and thirty-four missing. Regiment at Murfreesboro until June. Meantime the right wing was changed to the Twentieth Army Corps.

When the enemy advanced on Tullahoma, the Twentieth Army Corps moved on Liberty Gap, and engaged the enemy, June 24th, 25th and 26th; on the 25th the Thirty-eighth was ordered to relieve Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, of General Willick's brigade, who were hotly pressed by the enemy. The Thirty-eighth charged across a plowed field, under heavy fire, and drove the enemy from their works, capturing the flag of the Second Arkansas.

June 26th, skirmished with the enemy all day, losing three killed and nineteen wounded. That night the enemy withdrew.

Marched through Manchester and camped at Winchester, Tennessee. August 17, 1863, crossed

The Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, Alabama. Thirtieth, crossed Tennessee river at Carpenter's Ferry. Crossed Sand Mountain and camped in Wills Valley. September crossed Lookout Mountain and camped at Broontown Valley, about fifty miles south of Chattanooga. September 13th and 14th, re-crossed Lookout Mountain to Wills Valley; 16th ascended Lookout Mountain, and marched twenty-five miles on the top to Stevens' Gap. Seventeenth, entered McLemore's cave and laid in line of battle before Dry Gap, in Pigeon mountains. On the 19th, entered the battle of Chickmauga, near Gordon's Mills; double-quicking, a line was formed under fire, and was hotly engaged until dark.

September 20th, was moved to the left wing into position at 10 a. m., and was heavily engaged. The enemy pressing through a gap made by the withdrawal of General Woods' Division, forced the line back, and the brigade narrowly escaped capture. Was re-formed on the hills in the rear of the battle ground and marched toward Rossville. Was then marched toward the right, where General Thomas was continuing the fight. After dark, returned to Rossville. Loss, Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Gilmer, killed, and Major Alden severely wounded; three hundred and one men who entered the fight, one hundred and eighty were killed, wounded or missing. September 21st, Captain C. Harris took command of regiment, and on the 22d moved into Chattanooga and remained till the last of October, working on fortifications, etc.

The Twentieth Army Corps was broken up and the Thirty-eighth Illinois was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

October 25, 1863, marched to Bridgeport, Alabama, and went into winter quarters.

January 26, 1864, moved through Chattanooga to Ooltawah. On the night of February 17th, moved out with a detachment of Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and at daylight surprised and captured a rebel outpost a few miles from Dalton, Georgia, and returned to camp in the afternoon.

February 29, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, was mustered March 16, 1864. Started for Illinois, March 28th. Arrived at Springfield April 8th. Rendezvoused at Mattoon. May 14th, moved from Mattoon to Louisville. Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Chapman took command of the regiment at Louisville, May 17th. Arrived at Nashville 21st.

On the 22d, a train bearing part of the regiment was thrown from the track by a torpedo and several men injured.

May 27, left Chattanooga for Ackworth with a drove of cattle, which was increased at Resaca to 1,700 head. On 9th, rejoined the brigade; 10th, moved upon the enemy at Pine Top; engaged at Pine Top till 18th, and at Kenesaw Mountain until July 3. July 5, reached the Chattahoochee river, and crossed it on the 12th at Power's Ferry; 20th, crossed Peach Tree creek, and on the 22d threw up works before Atlanta; 26th, moved to works, protecting rear and left of lines; August 25, withdrew from lines in night, and 26th was rear guard and had a brisk skirmish; September 1, engaged in the battle of Jonesboro; September 2, moved to Lovejoy, and on the 8th the regiment camped at Atlanta.

Loss of the Thirty-eighth in the campaign, four killed, thirty-six wounded, three missing.

October 3, marched in pursuit of Hood to Gaylorsville, Alabama, and after halting a few days, marched to Chattanooga, arriving October 30, 1864.

October 31, the First Brigade started as escort to wagon train of Fourth Corps for Huntsville. The remainder of the corps going by rail crossed the Cumberland Mountains at Tantallon and rejoined the corps at Pulaski, Tennessee November 12, 1864.

November 22, Lieutenant Colonel Chapmar died, and the command devolved upon Captain A. M. Pollard.

Arrived at Columbia, Tennessee, November 24, and November 25 and 26, threw up works and skirmished with the enemy. Crossed Duck river on the night of 27th, and next day threw up works on left flank. Withdrew in the night and marched through Spring Hill, passing a large rebel camp. Marched alongside the train to Franklin, with rebel cavalry on the flank 30th, entered Franklin. About half past four the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers but were driven back by the main line. Withdrew at midnight, and crossing the Harpeth river, reached Nashville. December 1, was occupied in building fortifications and doing outpost duty. On 15th was placed in position near the Hardin pike, and at 4 p. m. were in the charge on Montgomery Hill, and among the first to enter the enemy's works; was in the reserve line and joined in pursuit, when the enemy's line was broken; was in pursuit to Lexington, Alabama. Arriving at Huntsville January 5, 1865, and remaining until March 1:

HISTORY OF SANGA

1863, Lieutenant Colonel Ed. Colyer taking command February 1.

March 13, proceeded to Strawberry Plains, Tennessee; on 24th moved to Lick creek. April 3, brigade was ordered on an expedition to Ashville, North Carolina; returned 11th, and on 20th took cars for Nashville. June 7th, the non-veteran regiments having been mustered out, the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth were assigned to Second Brigade, Colonel J. B. C. Leeman commanding.

June 17, moved to Johnsonville; 19th embarked on Steamer Palestine, and on 25th landed at New Orleans. July 12, embarked on steamer Clinton, and landed at Indianola, Texas, 15th; 17th marched to Green Lake. August 8 and 9, marched through Victoria and camped on the Gaudaloupe river. December 31, 1863, regiment mustered out and ordered to Springfield for final payment and discharge.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Barley, John T.	Rush, James
Hagans, Daniel	Taylor, John
Hashman, Lewis	Woods, William
O'Harra, James	Wyatt, Edward

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Sergeant.

Simon R. Appleton

Privates.

Becktel, Victor	Kelley, James
Cochran, Henry N.	King, Robert N.
Harrington, Cornelius	Krone, De Witt C.
Hendrick, David N.	Majors, Charles M.
Hill, William W.	

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Paul L. Steinman

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Charles H. Clay

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officer,

Adjutant—William Prescott

Privates.

Austin, Joshua	McKinney, Israel
Campbell, John A.	Osborne, John
Mitchell, John G.	Scott, Miles
Mitchell, Samuel S.	Walters, Moses
Mitchell, David M.	

FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Bensinger, Emil	Herman Michael
Birmingham, Michael	Manzy, Robert G.
Gray, William J.	Moore, Charles
Grove, John H.	Murphy, Patrick
Harrison, William	Tonpkins, Benjamin

Crosby, Daniel	Six, George W.
Flanigan, Peter	Spellman, John
Harley, John H.	Taylor, Alvin
Holmes, John	Wagner, August
Kole, Fredrick	Walters, William
Matlock, William M.	Wilkinson, William

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Bell, Joseph	Duback, Fredrick
Cooper, Henry	Falls, McCharles
Dickmann, Henry	Hender, John
Young, Adam	

COMPANY I.

Private.

Rooney, Felix

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Brennan, John	Tinsman, Charles E.
---------------	---------------------

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (consolidated).

In the consolidated Fifty-eighth, Sangamon County has credit for the following names:

COMPANY A.

Attwood, Amos	Ivin, James E.
McGowan, Milton B.	

COMPANY B.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Jacob Rippstein

Corporal.

William Fouke

Privates.

Burr, Lyman	Scofield, Joseph
Edmunds, Andrew J.	Sheppard, Obediah

COMPANY C.

Clark, Joseph	Miller, Perry
Kitchen, Amos	Young, Adam

COMPANY D.

Corporals.

John H. Harley	Mathias Glasener
William M. Mattock	August Homan

Privates.

Alexander, Lasser	McCawley, George
Dunlen, Charles	Marquart, Adolph
Flannagan, Peter	Marquart, Gustave
Griffin, Charles	Pilgram, John
Harrington, George W.	Sassa, Charles
Jones, William H.	Stephen, Christian
Kuger, Eustice	Waddle, James
Langner, Oscar	Wilkinson, William

Unassigned.

Rice, Nat.	Shea, John
Wines, Geo. W.	

SIXTIETH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Bergerback, Hammond Coltes, William

SIXTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Officer.

Major—Simon P. Ohr

Private.

Charles McDaniels.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Officers.

Adjutant—Edmund R. Wiley
Second Lieutenant—Philip C. Sult

Privates.

Dutton, William	Miller, William W.
Flood, Joseph	Moore, William
Lewis, Paul	Pennell, Evander
Lewis, Neriah	Pennell, William
McCleave, Hiram	

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Private.

Robert L. Leggett.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

In this regiment are found the following named from Sangamon:

Regimental Officers.

Major—Frederick W. Matteson.

COMPANY C.

Officer.

Captain—Christian B. Keasey

Privates.

Bull, Joseph	Hadley, Robert
Booth, Wesley	Henderson, Charles
Burns, Thomas	Lawler, Michael
Bell, John F.	McKeown, Michael
Brady, Bernard B.	Murphy, John W.
Ballweabner, John	Nicholson, William J.
Boyd, James H.	O'Conner, Willis
Burke, Patrick	O'Meara, John
Collins, John	Probaker, John
Capps, Josiah	Smith, George A.
Connelly, James	Shelley, John
Elder, John W.	Vance, Joseph
Fry, John	Washburne, Erastus P.
Foley, Patrick	Wallace, Nels S.
Horner, Thomas P.	Wright, Marion
Hilgenberg, Wilhelm	Wichser, Frederick
Henry, Thomas	Whitcomb, John W.
Hadley, John H.	White, Jonathan R.

Veterans

Brady, Bernard D.	Probaker, John
Bullweabner, John	Seamon, Isaac W.
Collins, John	Smith, Thomas J.
Conley, James	Washburne, Erastus P.
Deihl, Daniel	Wrekser, Frederick
Lawler, Michael	

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Johnson, William	Pedro, Daniel
Jones, Thomas	Somer, Frederick
McGuire, Frank	Scott, John C.
Parker, John O.	

COMPANY H.

Private.

Gibbons, William R.

Unassigned.

Smith, William Webber, John H.

SIXTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant—S. Wheaton West

Private.

Joseph D. Beaver

HISTORY OF SANG.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Privates.

Barricklow, James T. Hungerford, Thomas

SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

This regiment is largely represented by Sangamon county men, as will be seen by the following:

COMPANY A.

First Lieutenant—Edward W. Bassett

Second Lieutenant—Thomas G. Underwood

First Sergeant.

Emanuel Cross

Sergeants.

Thomas W. Fortune Charles B. Mantle
Samuel C. Robbins Jacob A. Lindsey

Corporals.

John L. Hesser Pierson H. Keiser
James T. Armstrong William S. Bullard
Thomas C. Perry Oliver McDaniel
James Kelly

Musicians.

Jacob W. Ayres Erastus Jackson

Privates.

Aylsworth, Varnum T.	McDaniel, C. B.
Beaver, Harnes J.	McGrath, Andrew
Bechtel, David H.	Meredith, William N.
Baker, Richard	McElfresh, John T.
Baker, Thomas	Miller, Isaac
Bird, Richard C.	Marion, John
Baughman, Joseph	McCurdy, Robert
Blankenbaker, John S.	Montgomery, William
Chambers, Jeremiah M.	Misner, Christopher
Cantrill, Edward	Mantle, John
Cass, Henry M.	Mergenthaler, William
Crone, Nelson	Neer, Lewis
Copple, Alfred	North, John W.
Constant, William R.	Neer, William
Fletcher David C.	Oliver, Richard B.
Ferguson, Samuel	O'Neil, James
Fortune, Francis A.	Powell, Samuel B.
Griffitts, John W.	Prior, Isaiah T.
Gadberry, William	Ruffe, Jacob
Hudson, Joe	Ridgway, Alexander
Hudson, Philo D.	Rutherford, John T.
Hudson, George	Robbins, John A.
Hampton, Harrison P.	Ridgway, Samuel F.
Hampton, Preston B.	Sanders, William J.
Hadden, William H.	Sanders, Jesse
Huckelberry, John W.	Spitler, John
Hiatt, A. B.	Sprinkle James A.
Hirst, John W.	Shrake, Stephen E.
Humphrey, Jesse	Shrake, George
Huckelberry, Eli L.	Shrake, Emanuel
Hartman, Frederick W.	Shade, John T.
Heiss, M. L. D. M.	Shamblin, James W.
Johnston, William H.	Short, Stephen A.
Kizer, John S.	Tall, William
Kidd, James M.	Taff William H
Lanternman, John L.	Tally, John
Langley, John C.	Williams, Joseph
Miller, Benjamin	Withrow, Milton
Maxwell, William H.	Watkins, John M.

Recruits.

Bullard, William H. Perry, Andrew J.
Gray, John Robertson, Charles

Fisher, Isaac N.
Fisher, John W.
Gamble, William C.
Greenwood, Thomas
Gould, Lucius F.
Hall, Henry H.
Herley, James P.

Roberts, Robert R.
Savage, Miles O.
Strickland, Theodore F.
Tya, George
Thorp, Eleven C.
Turpin, William A.
Whiting, Jacob N.

Unassigned.

Helley, William N.

Kelley, Jersey

The promotions were as follows: Emanuel Cross, Sergeant, to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Edward W. Bennett, First Lieutenant to Captain; Thomas W. Fortune, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant; Pier-son H. Kiser, from Corporal to First Lieutenant; Edwin Allsop, Second Lieutenant to Captain; James M. Turpin, Second to First Lieutenant; Adna Phelps, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant.

MEMORANDA OF SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in August, 1862, and immediately became part of General Buell's army. Fought nobly at Perryville; finished under General Thomas at Nashville. The Seventy-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry was in every battle fought by the Army of the Cumberland from October, 1862, until the rout of General Hood's army, at Nashville, and the winding up of the whole matter.

The dead of this regiment are found at Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, away in East Tennessee, and then in the succession of battles from Chattanooga to the fall of Atlanta. When Sherman pushed down south, the Seventy-third remained with General Thomas. It formed a part of Opendyke's brigade at Franklin, which saved the day and gave him his star, and lost its last man killed in driving Hood's army from Nashville. It has more than once been complimented by its generals. It lost heavily in Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and Franklin. It had two Majors and two Adjutants killed and nearly every officer of the regiment wounded at some one time—several of them many times. It left the State one of the largest and returned one of the smallest regiments.

Its officers and men, and especially the men, have never been surpassed for bravery, indur-ance and devotion to the country. Probably two-thirds of the organization wasted away, either by disease, death or battles during the three years' service.

SEVENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Major—William A. Dubois

SEVENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—John W. Paulon

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Isaac N. Kincheloe.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Campbell, Alford Draybring, Henry

NINETIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—William White

Sergeant.

Thomas White

Corporals.

James O'Donnell Michael Mahoney
John Kelley

Privates.

Burke, Edward Howard, Ullick
Barry, Daniel Kelley, William P.
Durkin, Patrick Mathews, Alexander
Fayhee, Patrick Moore, Alexander
Foster, William Purcell, Henry
Gilmore, James Quirk, Jeremiah

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Privates.

Lane, Alexander Malcolm, Joseph

NINETY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Norton, Edward W. Remley, Henry
Rector, Frederick Shaffer, Sheldon W.
Reed, James L. Wilcoxon, George I.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Alaban, Elaxis O'Kane, William
Brubaker, Jacob Portner, Samuel
Delmar, William Springer, George A.
Johnson, Lewis Schwinniger, Casper
Lyle, Robert W.

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Tilton, Alonzo F. Tilton, George W.
Tagny, John

NINETY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Carrier, Lemuel Johnson, George W.
Jacobson, Charles Killer, John

NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Private.

Henry Hart

NINETY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Private.

John Krims

ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant.

Cyrus D. Curtiss

Corporals.

Ruben C. Goss Adoniram Carter
Francis H. Wemple William Dwyer

Privates.

Boyd, Andrew J. Masters, Chauncy M.
Burch, William Milledge, Stephen S.
Beson, James K. McPherson
Bushnell, Lyman S. Neece, James H.
Scott, John W. Sackett, Harvey L.
Duwan, John Salter, Charles W.
Farmer, Charles A. Vannote, Charles
Fitzgerald, Francis White, William
Kirwan, Lawrence

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Roberts, John H. Brodrie, George

Unassigned.

Honskeer, George

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Henry Yates Jr.
First Lieutenant—George W. Harmon
Second Lieutenant—Horace O. Clark

First Sergeant.

John W. Foster.

Sergeants.

Andrew F. Hunter John J. Phillips
John W. Shuff William Earnest

Corporals.

Edwin Batty Newcomb, J. Demary
James R. Grant John A. Dodd
Eli A. Boutwell John Clawson
Thomas Pollock Levi McNeely

Musicians.

John Blair George P. Wagner

Wagoner.

John Moore

Privates.

Blaney, Edward B. Kirby, Edward
Bair, Charles W. Kirby, Langford
Bellows, Charles S. Logan, James
Bennett, John J. Myers, Henry K.
Brewer, Augustus Maxwell, Ludlow
Bucher, Moses McDaniel, James B.
Blane, Samuel McDaniel, James
Clark, Thomas A. Meachem, William B.
Carlock, Abraham P. Meachem, Lewis A.
Craig, William Morris, Edwin
Caskien, John McLaughlin, Thomas Y.
Comer, John F. McMann, Edward
Cockerel, Jesse Moore, Wilson
Davis, Martin Meigs, Abner G.
Day, Edward Nicholson, George R.
Day, William Reagor, William
Dowes, Jonathan Roth, Christian
Dibert, John Rude, Alexander R.
Eaton, Henry P. Roe, Salem J.
Farley, James H. Suter, Henry
Green, William Sands, Ezra B.
Graves, Thomas Smith, Noah F.
Heredeth, William Suter, John R.
Henson, William Sheets, Thomas W.
Joice, Thomas Steveson, Gilmore R.

Kirk, James
Knows, Wesley
Knows, William K.
Kent, John

Sikes, Joseph
Taylor, Henry H.
Wileox, John F.

Recruits.

Bonney, Dwight Patten, Samuel
Bell, Thomas M. Palmer, Arthur
Crayto, Alfred Scott, Daniel H.
Hail, Charles B. Smith, George D.
Knows, Cyrus Sikes, Edwin
King, Robert Taylor, George A. H.
McLaughlin, Christopher Yates, Marshall
Marshall, Henry C.

COMPANY B.

First Sergeant.

David H. Harts

Sergeant.

George L. Barney.

Corporals.

John F. McWilliams McWilliam, T. H.
Samuel Musick Bolt, Benjamin
James, Benjamin F. Manlich, John C.
Shepard, Leander Covert, John J.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Murphy, James H.

The promotions of Sangamon county men were as follows: Henry Yates, from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; George W. Harmon, Lieutenant, to Captain; John W. Shuff, Sergeant, to First Lieutenant and Captain; John J. Phillips, Sergeant, to First Lieutenant; Thomas Pollock, Corporal, to Second and First Lieutenant; A. J. Henth, Sergeant, to Second Lieutenant; David H. Harts, Sergeant, to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain.

HISTORY OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Sixth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Lincoln, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel Robert B. Latham, and mustered into the United States service September 18, 1862. Moved from camp November 7, 1862, via St. Louis, to Columbus, Kentucky, arriving November 10; from thence moved to Jackson, Tennessee. Colonel M. K. Lawler commanded the Post of Jackson, and Brigadier General J. C. Sullivan the District.

The regiment was mustered out of service July 12, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 24, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

Bishop, David
Bishop, Thomas W.
Henry A.
LeGrand

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

Stephen R. Porter, Alexander M.
Levi Richards, John W.
John Spangler, John B.
rn, James P.

HUNDRED AND EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Privates.

William F. Summers, Andrew

HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

regiment will be found the following-

COMPANY A.

Whittmore, Joseph

COMPANY C.

n, William H. Rogers, Martin W.
James Scott, John
i, Christian Statler, Martin W.
John Schlupf, Charles
ugh, Michael Schlupf, Gotlieb
llen, John K. Saunders, Alvin
Samuel Vere, Toney

COMPANY D.

James Hamilton, James

COMPANY F.

ames A. Nicholes, William
Martin Wood, Isaac
thomas

COMPANY I.

ames Strobe, George W.
Wines, George W.

COMPANY K.

William Marm, William
Christian Price, D. L.

HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

giment may properly be termed a San-
tunity regiment, as both officers and
ncipally from this county. The fol-
the original roster:

Regimental Officers.

enant Colonel—John F. King
tant—William H. Latham
ermaster—George W. Mober
Assistant Surgeon—Alvin S. French
id Assistant Surgeon—Henry VanMeter

Sergeant Majors.

. Sprigg James F. McNeill

Commissary Sergeant.

William H. Planck

Hospital Steward.

Alvin S. French

Musicians.

D. Ferris Martin C. Bridges

COMPANY B.

Officers.

in—Benjamin H. Ferguson
Lieutenant—Edward P. Strickland
id Lieutenant—Joseph D. Zeigler

First Sergeant.

Samuel Lewis

Sergeants.

Asher Riley Madison Batterton
William H. Meriweather James W. Dodds

Corporals.

George W. Smith Ashbill H. Soles
John Pennick Robert Batterton
William T. Duncan Ira Emerson
William L. Thornton John C. Hughes

Musicians.

Martin V. Bridges Randolph Ludlam

Privates.

Askins, Joseph J. Hall, James
Ashford, Samuel F. Hiccs, Jesse V.
Allen, Robert Humphrey, Walter
Bolin, John Hart, James M.
Bradford, Virgil Johnson, Needham R.
Beirstadt, Charles Kelschling, George S.
Ball, Smith Ludlam, Leaming
Baker, Jackson Leise, William
Ball, Thomas H. B. Laudermilk, Wilson
Beerup, Thomas Levi, Louis
Conner, Monroe McDermott, John
Cheney, Leander Nelson, Louis
Capron, William C. Newlan, William G.
Conner, Napoleon Ogg, William L.
Clavier, Peter Pulliam, James H.
Connelly, Michael C. Pools, Charles
Drennon, George L. Patten, Robert S.
Drennon, William M. Ransom, Edward H.
Deneberger, David Raematt, William
Dickerson, Benjamin Stephens, John H.
Dunham, Nathaniel L. Smith, Peter
Evans, Aquilla Schmidt, Frederick G.
Evans, Franklin Smith, William
Fitzsimmons, James Smith, George
Fletcher, Benjamin F. Smith, James
Grissom, George W. Thomas, William H.
Griffith, William Todd, Martin V.
George, William J. Thompson, John
Goodman, John P. Terrell, Ephraim
Gordon, Joel White, William
Huber, William Wilson, James
Hood, William F. Willur, John F.
Hill, John D. Watson, Samuel P.
Hoy, James M. Willis, William T.
Hall, Andrew Widerfelt, Theodore L.

Recruits.

Bradley, Allen Miller, George W.
Bridges, Willis Roberson, Uriah
Bowman, Charles H. Seamon, David
Lockridge, John W.

COMPANY C.

Officers.

Captain—William Mallory
First Lieutenant—Oramel H. Able
Second Lieutenant—Jesse Cantrall

First Sergeant.

Irwin Johnson

Sergeants.

Henry F. Brown William Cantrall
Albert A. Cantrall

Corporals.

William King William H. Holland
Munson Headrick

Musicians.

Judy H. Banister James Hall

HISTORY OF SANG

Pirates.

Bluc, William M.	McClelland, Thomas S.
Britton, William T.	Martin, George
Burch, Benjamin	Millinger, Samuel
Bryant, Homer N.	Nelson, John
Barnes, Allen.	Parks, Henry
Connington, James	Parker, Charles S.
Cahill, Matthew	Staples, William
Cantrall, John P.	Safford, Jerome B.
Cantral, Hiram	Stephens, John
Council, Hardy F. M.	Smith, William O.
Council, William C.	Smith, John
Cover, Francis	Stanfield, Martin B.
Downs, James	Steffen, Henry C. F.
Frishy, Charles	Samson, William
Grove, John H.	Samson, Charles H.
Gillespie, Byron	Samson, John W.
German, Henry	Sebriney, Peter
Hunt, James	Sheehan, John
Hornbaker, William	Simons, Joseph
Jones, Charles S.	Tuft, Charles C.
Kinnamon, Andrew J.	Tuttle, Sylvanus
Kinnamon, Anthony W.	Thomas, Elisha
Lytle, Simon	Wilson, Clinton
Lawrence, William	Wilson, John W.
Mitchell, James H.	Yokum, William, jr.
Major, George	Yokum, Jefferson
Moore, Charles H.	Crabbs, Edward M.
Mitts, John	Headrick, William
May, William	McCoy, William

Recruits.

Brown, James B.	Hoffman, James C.
Bumford, William	Seyes, Benjamin F.
Cover, Addison	Safford, Edward B.

COMPANY E.

Officers.

Captain—Samuel N. Shoup
 First Lieutenant—Adam Hively
 Second Lieutenant—Louis R. Hedrick

First Sergeant.

Samuel H. Moores

Sergeants.

Ashley Pettibone	Davis L. Rusk
James W. Southwick	Peter Hertle

Corporals.

George W. Friend	Moses A. Jones
Charles Merridith	Thomas B. Deardoff
George B. Boyd	Joseph Breckenridge
Davis W. Lawley	John W. Taff

Musician.

Edward Parnell

Pirates

Albert, Henry	Menary, Jesse C.
Aldrich, Percival L.	Milshagle, William
Auxier, Benjamin L.	McConahay, John B.
Armstrong, James	McLaughlin, William
Baker, William H.	Orr, William H.
Bell, James T.	Owens, Eugene
Bradshaw, Thomas	Owens, William
Breckenridge, Pres., jr.	Personett, Marshall
Cantrall, Edward T.	Personett, Jasper
Daigh, George W.	Personett, Charles E.
Day, David G.	Petticord, Higginson
Deardoff, George	Porter, John H.
Downing, Virgil S.	Prunk, Charles J.
Fearle, George D.	Rhodes, William K.

Privates.

Adams, Charles
 Armstrong, Leander
 Black, Walter C.
 Black, Francis J.
 Buck, John
 Brown, Albert
 Bowser, John
 Barclay, James H.
 Barr, Thomas C.
 Carnell, Simon C.
 Cotton, Frederick J.
 Craig, Henry H.
 Craig, Robert A.
 Christler, Philip
 Chenery, Cyrus E.
 DeFreitas, Joseph
 DeFreitas, Thomas J.
 DeFreitas, Francis
 DeFreitas, Frank F.
 DeFreitas, Antonio
 Donner, George
 Dewyer, John
 Elkin, William L.
 Fox, Summers
 Ferrarer, James
 Fowkes, John F.
 Glenen, William J.
 Gomes, John D.
 Haynes, Henry
 Houston, William T.
 Higgins, Alexander D.
 Ingles, William V.
 Kneft, Benjamin F.

Recruits.

Brown, James B.
 Burkhart, John
 Dinkle, George J.
 Elliott, Robert
 Ferguson, Robert I.
 Goodness, Augustus

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captain—George W. Bailey
 First Lieutenant—Jerome M. Foster
 Second Lieutenant—Charles W. Stanton

First Sergeant.

William H. Pointer

Sergeants.

John I. Shanahan
 Romana L. Scott

Corporals.

Isaac Miller
 Jeremiah Robbins
 John Hale
 George W. Parvin

Musicians.

Jesse Lucas
 Jonathan Palmer

Privates.

Bruce, Benjamin
 Ballorby, Thomas
 Berry, Charles
 Bridges, Willie
 Bryan, James
 Bowman, Charles H.
 Campbell, William
 Cooley, Willis

Knight, Luman
 Kalb, John W.
 Kulb, Daniel G.
 Kalb, James W.
 Lake, John S.
 Mooney, Thomas
 McCleese, Henry
 McMann, James
 Moore, James I.
 McNeill, James F.
 Nappier, John
 Nappier, Wren
 Nicholson, Philip W.
 Pearson, Theodore F.
 Planck, Charles E.
 Rea, J. Hilbert
 Reis, Peter
 Runkles, John T.
 Robinson, Daniel A. J.
 Shriver, Joseph
 Simmons, Levi
 Soost, Wilhelm
 Shick, Urias
 Todd, James T.
 Tipper, Joseph
 Trumbull, George R.
 Vasconcellas, Antonio
 Welsh, Josiah
 Wells, Chauncey W.
 West, William D.
 Wiley, Alexander C.
 Workman, John W.

Chadsey, James M.
 Coleman, Thaddeus
 Conner, Wilson
 Constant, Adam H.
 Duncan, James
 Drone, Isaac
 Drone, Eli
 Drone, Milton
 Donnar, James W.
 Donaldson, Andrew J.
 Eckler, Edward
 Evans, William
 Frederick, Simon
 Goodman, George W.
 Goodman, Martin
 Goodman, John
 Goole, Lewis W.
 Herron, Joseph
 Hampton, William
 Hurst, Robert
 Hopwood, Nicholas
 Hensley, Robert
 Hensley, Lorenzo D.

McKee, Samuel
 McKee, Arthur W.
 Monroe, Calvin
 Maloney, Michael
 Parish, James
 Plunket, John N.
 Rob, Pleasant
 Spencer, John
 Shanks, Samuel
 Speaker, Jacob
 Snelson, Hampton
 Sneed, William
 Smith, Patrick
 Sears, Benjamin
 Sergeant, George
 Scripture, Morrison R.
 Seaman, David
 Tungate, William
 Tyler, James S.
 Van Meter, Thomas
 Vandergraft, Henry
 Yocum, Jesse J.
 Yocum, Henry

Recruits.

Barker, Andrew J.
 Bashaw, William
 Brodrick, George H.
 Campbell, Robert
 Canfield, Isaac J.
 Chaney, Alexander
 Gunterman, Willis or Wm.

COMPANY I.

Captain—John Gibson
 First Lieutenant—Egbert O. Mallory
 Second Lieutenant—Daniel Bailey

First Sergeant.

James D. Malory

Sergeants.

John Dougherty
 John Allen
 Benjamin F. Clark
 Melvin King

Corporals.

James A. Haggard
 Abner T. Foggard
 Eli C. Herbert
 Samuel Woodron
 Job Allen
 Robert Gibson
 Daniel Spencer
 Henry Mason

Musicians.

John Finrock
 Thomas A. King

Privates.

Atkinson, Robert V.
 Alexander, James O.
 Allen, Andrew
 Anderson, George W.
 Brock, Elias
 Brock, William H.
 Beadle, William
 Bull, William
 Cooley, David I.
 Cavender, Henry
 Contrall, George W.
 Constant, Alfred S.
 Dawson, Lewis
 Dunaway, William
 Dearborn, George W.
 Dail, Jackson
 Dougherty, George
 Fox, Melvin
 Nutt, William
 Neer, Henry C.
 Norrred, Charles H.
 Nutt, Joseph
 Parent, William
 Penman, Richard W.
 Rodgers, Samuel
 Richardson, James
 Runnells, Jesse
 Rennells, Willis
 Rubison, William B.
 Ridgeway, George
 Robinson, John F.
 Richl, John
 Randall, George W.
 Scroggin, James
 Snodgrass, John
 Snodgrass, Ambrose

Fenton, Joseph
Gibson, Hugh
Griffitts, Asbery
Grenning Gushem
Houston, John A.
Haney, John
Howard, Charles
Johnson, Orren D.
Johnson, Isaac N.
Knox, James M.
Lushough, Jeremiah
Law, Mark
Martin, Robert
Mills, John A.
Morgan, John W.
Miller, Charles E.
Myer, John
McCune, William

Sansbury, Samuel
Slater, Isaac
Scroggin, Jefferson T.
Scroggin, Barton
Sayle, Amos
Stone, Amos B.
Sanders, Alversons E.
Turley, William
Trotter, William
Trotter, George
Thomas, Levi
Thomas, Joseph
Viator, William
Warren, William
Workman, William H.
Woodruff, Cornelius
Workman, Henry C.
Workman, Edward A.

Recruits.

Alexander, William H. H. Gobin, Davis H.
Barnes, Thomas F. Lovelace, Jasper N.
Constant, Adam H. Mann, Thomas H.
Cooley, Joseph T. Mann, William
Dickson, Eben Neely, James H.
Etter, Paris O'Conner, Isaiah G
Ford, Sylvester

The promotions were as follows: John F. King, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; Samuel N. Shoup, Captain to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; Oramel H. Abel, First Lieutenant to Adjutant; Henry L. Vanhoff, First Lieutenant to Adjutant; Henry VanMeeter, Second Assistant to Surgeon; Edward P. Strickland, First Lieutenant to Captain; Joseph D. Zeigler, Second to First Lieutenant; Jesse Cantrall, Second to First Lieutenant; Irwin Johnson, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant; Adam Hivel, First Lieutenant to Captain; Louis R. Hedrick, Second to First Lieutenant; James W. Southwick, Sergeant to First Lieutenant; John S. Caulfield, Second to First Lieutenant; Egbert O. Mallory, First Lieutenant to Captain; Daniel Bailey, Second to First Lieutenant; James D. Mallory, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.*

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was organized in the months of July and August, and mustered into the United States' service at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 18, 1862.

Companies A and D were from Cass county, Companies B, C, E, G, H and I from Sangamon county, Companies F and K from Menard county. The regiment left Camp Butler for Memphis, Tennessee, November 8, 1862, arriving November 16th, and remained there on picket duty until November 26th. It then started on the Tallahatchie campaign, being attached to the First Brigade of Brigadier Gen-

eral Luman's Division. Arrived at College Hill, Mississippi, December 4th, where it remained until December 23d. Then left for Jackson, Tennessee, which was threatened by the rebel General Forrest, where it arrived after two weeks' very hard marching, on January 8, 1863, and remained, doing picket duty, until February 9th. It then returned to Memphis, doing guard duty on the Memphis & Charleston railroad.

On March 17, the regiment left Memphis on transports, bound down the river. Ordered to Young's Point, Louisiana, where it arrived April 2, and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Major General W. T. Sherman, and ordered into camp at Duckport, Louisiana.

On the 2d of May, the regiment left for Vicksburg, and on May 14, was engaged in the battle of Jackson, Mississippi. Loss, five men killed and wounded.

Arrived in the rear of Vicksburg May 18, and participated in the siege; loss, twenty men killed and wounded. On the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment was ordered to move against the rebel General Joe Johnston, who retreated to Jackson, Mississippi, during the siege of which place the loss of the regiment in killed and wounded was seven men. When Johnston evacuated Vicksburg, they followed him as far as Brandon, and then returned to Camp Sherman, near Vicksburg; and remained there doing picket duty until September 3. While in camp there, Colonel Judy resigned, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Colonel King.

The regiment was then ordered to Oak Ridge, Mississippi, and while doing picket duty there, had several skirmishes with guerrillas. Lieutenant McClure, Company A, was killed and two men captured while on duty. While there the regiment participated in two scouts.

About the 20th of November, left on transports for Memphis, and on the 26th of November, went on provost duty there.

February 5, 1864, regiment left on a scout, and engaged the enemy at Wyatt, Mississippi; enabling the cavalry under General W. S. Smith to cross the Tallahatchie river above, at New Albany. Then returned to Memphis, and went again on provost duty.

April 20, went on another scout, under General Sturgis. After a couple of weeks' hard marching returned to Memphis, and was put on picket duty.

June 1, went out again under General Sturgis, and engaged the enemy under Generals Forrest

*Mr. Mallory returned his commission.

and Lee, at Guntown, Mississippi. The action commenced early in the afternoon between the enemy and the advance cavalry.

The infantry was immediately hurried forward, at more than double quick, for about three miles, and the day being one of excessive heat, numbers fell from the ranks from fatigue and sunstroke.

Almost exhausted, the troops were pushed into the fight, and, after a severe engagement of five or six hours, the lines were everywhere repulsed, and commenced falling back. The One Hundred and Fourteenth remained as rear guard, assisting in holding the enemy in check during the whole of the first night's retreat.

The regiment lost out of three hundred and ninety-five men, two hundred and five in killed, wounded and missing.

Assistant Surgeon A. S. French was here killed, while nobly performing the duties of his position. Among the wounded were Adjutant Henry L. Vanhoff, Captain J. M. Johnson of Company A, and Lieutenant T. S. Berry of Company D; Lieutenants E. P. Strickland and J. D. Ziegler of company D, captured.

The regiment again fell back to Memphis, and after two weeks' of picket duty, left again under General A. J. Smith, for Tupelo, Mississippi.

On July 13, the brigade to which the regiment was attached was surprised by the enemy, near Harrisville, Mississippi, and, after a sharp engagement, the rebels were repulsed and driven back, the One Hundred and Fourteenth receiving the thanks of the brigade commander, on the field, for the gallant and effective charge made by it. On the next morning the fight was renewed, the rebels being repulsed in repeated charges made during the day and succeeding night. The next day—the object of the expedition having been accomplished—the troops started back to Memphis, and, on going into camp in the evening, were attacked by the rebels, under General Forrest.

The regiment participated in the charge by which the enemy was driven from the field. Captain Berry, of Company D, who was commanding the regiment, and Lieutenant Chadsey, commanding Company H, were quite severely wounded.

The regiment lost in these engagements, in killed and wounded, forty men. Returning to Memphis, the regiment remained there until August, when it went out under General A. J. Smith on another expedition into Mississippi, Major J. M. McLean commanding (Lieutenant

Colonel King being sick), and upon its return to Memphis was sent, under General Joseph Mower, to report to General Steel at Duval's Bluff, Arkansas.

Went into camp at Brownsville, Arkansas, leaving there after General Price; marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in seventeen days, on ten days' rations, arriving October 6th. It then embarked on transports for Jefferson City, Missouri, and disembarking, under command of Major McLean (having left Lieutenant Colonel King sick at St. Louis), was transported by rail to Otterville. Then continued the pursuit by long and tedious marches to Kansas City, at which point was ordered to St. Louis, arriving there November 15th. The regiment was then ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and was engaged in the battles of the 15th and 16th of December, making several charges during the engagements. The One Hundred and Fourteenth was attached to McMillan's Brigade, McArthur's Division of General A. J. Smith's Corps, which brigade was specially complimented in General Thomas' report to the war department, for charging and capturing the salient point of the enemy's line.

In making this charge a rebel battery was captured, which Captain John M. Johnson with a few men of the regiment, and some involuntary assistance compelled from some captured rebels, immediately brought to bear upon the retreating ranks of the enemy, aiding materially in their disorder and capture.

The loss of the regiment was fifteen men in killed and wounded—Captain J. M. Johnson, of Company A, commanding regiment, being slightly wounded. The regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Pulaski, Tennessee.

It then went by transports from Clifton, Tennessee, to Eastport, Mississippi, and was detached at that place as pontooneers of Sixteenth Army Corps. Left Eastport on transports February 9, 1865, for New Orleans, Louisiana, arriving there February 22.

On March 23, embarked on steamer, at Lake Pontchartrain, for Spanish Fort, Alabama, and was engaged during the siege of Spanish Fort.

Lieutenant Colonel King having resigned, and Major McLean having died, Captain S. N. Shoup, of Company E, here received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. M. Johnson, of Company A, as Major.

On the night of the 13th of April the regiment was to attack Forts Tracy and Hugue, situated in Mobile Bay. The movement was made



A. T. B. Buckland

HISTORY OF SANGA

in pontoon boats, and on arriving at the forts, they were found to have been just evacuated.

After the surrender of Mobile, the regiment marched to Montgomery, Ala.; arriving April 24, and bridging the Alabama river with pontoons, and remained on duty at the bridge, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi, for muster-out. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service August 3, 1865.

Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 7, and received final payment and discharge August 15, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Phillip Riley

Sergeant.

John Morgan

Corporals.

James Strode

William Bailey

Wagoner.

Francis B. Aldrich

Privates.

Allison, James M.	Neale, Samuel
Brezendine, James R.	O'Brien, Thomas
Center, Edward	Plunkett, James
Demen, Daniel	Pickering, Thomas
Durtnall, John	Reynolds, John T.
Edens, William B	Reipe, Frederick
Finckrock, Isiah	Roberts, James R.
Gamble, Andrew	Stafford, Edwin D.
Gates, Frank W.	Strode, John A.
Goltra, George W.	Smith, William J.
Hargie, Thomas J.	Staples, William
Hendee, Peter	Walker, John
Judd, Nelson H.	Walters, William M.
Meagher, Michael	Waterhouse, George C.
Newhart, Lawrence	Wells, William
Neale, John W.	Ferguson, John D.

Philip Riley was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant and Captain.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

First Sergeant.

William N. Streeter

Privates.

Graham, Thomas

Havener, Joseph

COMPANY H.

Private.

Raymond, John C.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Collens, E. R.

Yonger, Josiah

Yonger, John Q.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Shepherd, George

18—

Recruits.

Booth, Timothy	Hainline, Edward
Duquoin, Henry	Hodge, Richard
Folds, Elisha	McCrellis, Mason
Grabendike, Hiram	Van Winkle, H. M.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Kelley, Edward	Parker, Sylvester
----------------	-------------------

COMPANY K.

Officers.

Second Lieutenant—Stephen N. Sanders

First Sergeant.
William H. Carter

Sergeants.

Levi Mengal	Peter C. Rape
-------------	---------------

Corporals.

Wesley Hudgens,	Benjamin K. Proctor
Thomas J. Sanders	Balaam N. Brown

Privates.

Able, John C.	Lusk, Absalom
Brooks, William H.	Mengal, Ethan M.
Bradley, Philip W.	Norton, Daniel
Campbell, William	Ovley, Newton A.
Craddock, William A.	Proctor, Jacob B.
Easley John Y.	Robinson, John M.
George, James W.	Rape, Alfred N.
Hudson, Shepherd	Shultz, Johnson F.
Halley, Fountain W.	Trousdale, William
Harden, Joseph B.	Wilburn Thomas H.
Harden, George	Williams, Presley E.
Loft's, John	

Recruits.

Lupton, Job S.	Sanders, John F.
McByres, George	Sanders, Andrew D.
Sanders, Martin L.	Wilkinson, Henry A.

Henry L. Field was promoted from Captain to Major; Lewis Dorlon, Second to First Lieutenant; Stephen N. Sanders, Second to First Lieutenant, and Captain.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Sloan, and was mustered in September 10, by Lieutenant DeCoursey. Moved from Camp Butler, October 6, arriving at Jackson, Tennessee on the 9th and was assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Corps.

On the 28th, drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie, and advanced to the Yocona river. The regiment was in First Brigade, Colonel John E. Smith; Third Division, Brigadier General John A. Logan, commanding; Seventeenth Army Corps, Major General James B. McPherson commanding. December 24th, arrived at the Tallahatchie river, and January 7, 1863, at Lagrange. Brigadier General I. N. Haynie took command of the brigade.

On the 23d of February, 1863, moved down the river, from Memphis to Lake Providence. On March 15, Colonel Sloan took command of

the brigade, and on the 17th went into camp at Berry's Landing.

April 18, moved to Milliken's Bend. On the 25th commenced the campaign against Vicksburg. On the 30th crossed the river, sixty miles below Vicksburg, and, May 1, was engaged at Thompson's Hill.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was engaged in the battles of Raymond, May 12; at Jackson, 14th; at Champion Hills, 16th; and during the entire siege of Vicksburg, including the charge on the fortifications, May 22, and assault on Fort Hill, June 26. During the latter part of the siege, Brigadier General M. D. Leggett commanded the brigade. On the 31st of August, went on campaign to Monroe, Louisiana, Brigadier General John D. Stephenson commanding.

October 14, went with McPherson's campaign to Brownville, and was in the battle at that place October 16 and 17.

On November 7, moved camp to Black river. On the 25th of November, the regiments of the First Brigade, viz: Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, and Twenty-third Indiana, engaged in a prize drill, the Thirty-first Illinois excelling in drill, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth in picket duty, etc. But at a subsequent contest for a prize banner, offered by Brigadier General Leggett, commanding division, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth received the banner, inscribed "Excelsior Regiment, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps," from the hands of Major General McPherson, for excelling in soldiery appearance, discipline, and drill.

On February 3, 1864, commenced the raid to Meriden. On the 14th, had a severe skirmish with the enemy at Chunkey Station. Returned to Vicksburg, March 4th. On May 4th, under Brigadier General McArthur, moved toward Benton and Yazoo City. Was engaged at Benton on the 7th and 10th, and returned on the 21st.

From July 1st to 9th, the regiment moved with General Slocum on his Jackson campaign, and was engaged in the sharp fights at Jackson Cross Roads, July 5th and 7th.

From October 14th to 26th, was in campaign to White river and Memphis. Remained at Vicksburg on provost duty February 25, 1865, when the regiment moved to New Orleans, and was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel James A. Geddes, Eighth Iowa, commanding; Third Division, Brigadier General Carr commanding.

HISTORY OF SANGA

On March 12th, embarked for Mobile. Moved to Dauphine Island and up Fish River and commenced siege of Spanish Fort, March 29th.

The regiment was the extreme left of the investing line, and with one-half deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy within their fortifications.

The brigade consisted of Eighth Iowa, Eighty-first, One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois, and was engaged until the surrender of the fort. On the 13th of April, started for Montgomery.

On July 17, 1865, the regiment started home for muster-out. Arrived at Chicago, Illinois, August 3d, and was mustered out August 15, 1865, by Captain George W. Hill, United States Army.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Private.

Jenkins, William F.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Hall, James M	O'Conner, Michael
Maloney, Thomas	Smith, Milton
Stanton, Charles	

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Private.

Green, William M.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

Regimental Officer.

Lieutenant Colonel—James H. Matheny

COMPANY A.

Officer.

First Lieutenant—Anderson J. Smith

Private.

Sabine, Sheridan

COMPANY B.

Officers.

Captain—William Prescott
First Lieutenant—Francis M. Pickrell
Second Lieutenant—Jacob W. Paulin

Sergeants.

Frank Rice,	James B. Johnson
Thomas Thorpe	Daniel L. Dunlap

Corporals.

Samuel Grubb, Jr.,	Orrin S. Webster
Enoch P. White	Charles L. Stevenson
Ezekiel Malone	Peter Bubeuf
George W. Council	Perry Supp

Musicians.

Amos Baumgardner	Alpheus Karns
------------------	---------------

Wagoner.

William Hays

Recruits.

Martin, John P.
Sims, Thomas A.
Waugh, James A.

Watts, John C.
Wilkerson, J. T.
Wilson, James N.

Unassigned.

Carl, Frank
French, Lyman B.
Howard, Joseph
Hussey, Stephen A.
Hussey, William F.
Jackson, George

Johnson, Peter
Moore, Stephen W.
Maberry, George
O'Connell, James
Rogers, Charles A.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in October, 1862, by Colonel Nathaniel Niles, and was mustered in October 25. Moved from Camp Butler November 10, and arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 18th, and was assigned to provost duty.

The regiment was mustered out of service August 15, 1865, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and arrived at Camp Butler, August 26, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

William Prescott was promoted from Captain to Major; Jacob W. Purlin, Second to First Lieutenant.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY*Regimental Officers.*

Adjutant—William I. Allen

Q. M. Sergeant.

Francis A. Vickery

Principal Musicians.

John G. Ives.

COMPANY A.*Officers.*

Captain—Norman B. Ames

First Sergeant.

James F. Canfield

Sergeants.

Marion T. Hutson
John M. Amos
James S. Harkey

Corporals.

William M. Babcock
John T. Anderson
Orren Curvey
Mc. C. Webb

Benjamin F. Neher
Dallas J. McGraw
Joseph Snape
Andrew Moore

Privates.

Armstrong, Albert H.
Abrams, Charles
Aptisdel, Willard
Ayers, Sylvanus D.
Black, Albert M.
Brooker, Orlando W.
Brownlie, George D.
Bull, Boswell
Broadwell, Willis P.
Bancroft, Coburn
Buckman, Benjamin
Baker, John A.
Brougham, Henry
Collins, William
Conner, William H.

Lockridge, James M.
Miller, James W.
McCoy, Thomas
Montgomery, Hiram
Megredy, Charles
Moore, Volney
Mitchell, William
Morse, Robert E.
Magee, Uriah
Neff, Jonathan
Prather, William D.
Price, Phillip K.
Pratt, Charles
Pullam, John R.
Peacock, Benjamin F.

Cook, Albert G.
Crouch, William H.
Dobbins, Nicholas W.
Douglass, George
Dunton, Rufus S.
Day, Robert
Elkin, Edwin S.
Flynn, Patrick
Francis, Charles S.
Gourley, Albert F.
Gist, Albert
Gist, Mordecai
Goodrich, Charles H.
Huntington, George L.
Hedrick, William
Humphrey, Squire H.
Humphreys Zachery
Irwin, Washington
Ives, John G.
Jackson, William W.
Kent, Josiah P.
Kimble, Newton
Lawson James T.

Poley, Joseph
Ransom, Isaac N.
Roberts, Charles D.
Robb, David
Reynolds, H. G.
Springer, Charles W.
Shellhouse, Charles M.
Schaffer, Joseph
Stone, James A.
Seaman, Charles
Smith, John
Smith, Daniel F.
Snider, James
Stulta, Silas
Stone, Charles O.
Trumbo, James P.
Thomas, Clement
Turner, Samuel B.
White, James H. B.
Wilson, Samuel L.
Wallace, Samuel R.
Whitmer, Charles

COMPANY E.*Officers.*

Captain—Wilson A. Duggan
First Lieutenant—John O. Piper
Second Lieutenant—Columbus Woods

First Sergeant.

Lewis E. Garrett

Sergeants.

Joseph Wickersham
Frederick Hartwick

Abner Coats
Hezekiah C. Clark

Corporals.

Francis A. Sampson
George Spath

William H. Walker
Peter Boggs

Privates.

Brewer, James
Bynum, Isaac N.
Cannon, Theron
Cotterman, Andrew
Childers, William
Detheridge, Joseph
Dempsey, John
Decounter, Frederick
Elmore, Nelson
Elkin, Charles
Englebright, Henry
Finch, Marcus
Fox, Smith
Green, William
Gudrum, Herbert
Getherdr, Malon
Grinnell, George B.
Harris, George W.
Howell, Pierson
Hays, William
Judd, Harvey
Johnson, B. F.
Johnson, George R.
Kavanaugh, Dan

King Charles
Liver, Joseph
McKinnie, William A.
Masterson, Henry C.
McCornick, Henry R.
Neal, John M.
Neer, James
Pea, Thomas F.
Pettibone, Sanford
Robinson, Richard
Smith, Noah
Shumate, Hiram
Shark, Emanuel
Salts, William
Shocky, Joseph
Torrence, Charles
Turpin, Charles
Thorp, John A.
Thomas, William
White, John W.
Whitney, Joseph B.
Weber, George
Wardell, Stephen

COMPANY I.*First Sergeant.*

William T. Wylie

Sergeants.

William W. Judd
George Clement

Ebenezer H. Welch
Albert D. Miller

HISTORY OF SANG

Corporals.

Joseph R. Miller	Simon R. Cothorn
Allen C. Constant	Edward H. Culver
Charles Staples	William Conwell
William A. Yeamans	William H. Miller

Privates.

Allen, Charles	Lewis, William H.
Anderson, Mathew	Lockard, Granville
Branson, William H. H.	Morgan John R.
Barrett, William B.	Morgan, Charles F.
Bane, John	Morris, Hardin R.
Barr, Melitus E.	Matthews, William H.
Blackburn, James F.	Myers, John L.
Cogdell, Tarlton	McGowen, Luke
Canby, Thomas L.	Oliver, James F.
Cass, Hardin	Clestone, Oie
Crosswaith, Albert S.	Perry, Charlie
Cover, Addison	Perry, Charlie B.
Davis, Isaac	Primm, James D.
Duskin, Robert B.	Palmer, Charles H.
Duff, James	Pryor, Isaiah T.
Davis, Lewis	Reimers, John P.
Davis, J. J.	Randall, Julius H.
Elmore, Travis	Ray, Henry
Faith, John B.	Smith, Joseph
Frudenberger, Edward	Schmicky, William
Gibson, Augustus	Smith, Newton W.
Goff, John A.	Steinburger, Wm. W.
Gabbart, Thomas	Strode, John D.
Green, Scott,	Samples, William T.
Garner, Anderson	Twiner, Andrew
Hopkins, George W.	Tilford, Alexander
Hussey, Stephen A.	Vaunatton, Thomas
Hickman, James F.	Vlerebone, Wm. C.
Hoffman, James C.	Weese, Patterson
Houser, John H.	Walters, John M.
Hewett, Samuel P.	Wells, Jordan W.
Hannon, Calvin G.	Yocum, William S.

COMPANY K.

Private.

Way, John C.

HISTORY OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel Thaddeus Phillips, and mustered in for one hundred days May 31, 1864.

On the 3d of June, moved to Rock Island Barracks, and was assigned to duty, guarding prisoners of war. The regiment performed the duty faithfully and efficiently during its term of service.

On the 24th of September, 1864, was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Drinkle, Phillip

Goodrun, Herbert	Schaal, August
Holmes, John	Wells, Jeremiah
Huddleston, Samuel	Wells, Jordan W.
Huddleston, William N.	Wilkinson, Christopher
Huddleston, John W.	Yeager, John
Jones, John	

Recruits.

Bond, John	Dempsey, John
Copple, Morgan	Kent, Thomas

COMPANY F.

Private.

Jenkins, Isaac K.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Hardin, Richard

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Infantry Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, on February 11, 1865, by Col. William C. Kneffner, and mustered in for one year. On February 14, moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and from thence to Chattanooga. Was assigned by Major General Steadman to duty guarding railroads. On May 1, was assigned to Colonel Felix Prince Salm's Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 2d, moved to Dalton, Georgia. On July 6, moved to Atlanta. On 26th, being assigned to duty in the Fourth sub-district of Atlanta, it was assigned to guard duty in that district.

Mustered out January 27, 1866, at Dalton, Georgia, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Cahill, Leo	Lowder, William P.
Davis, George W.	Shryer, James H.
Prince, James S.	Wright, William H.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants.

Hiram F. Sibley Lyeurgus S. McNeely.

Privates.

Bancroft, Coburn	Phillips, Andrew J.
Flemming, John	Pilcher, William
Griffin, Hugh F.	Propst, Edward A.
Gibbs, William	Reeves, Abraham B.
Hornback, William	Reed, Andrew J.
Hatfield, Francis M.	Rourke, John
Irwin, Julius H.	Stine, Gabriel
Leach, Eugene T.	Slocum, George B.
Malty, Curtis J.	Sherfield, Jordan

Nichols, Andrew J.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant.

George W. Clouser

Corporals.

Peter L. Edwards	William F. F. Smith
Robert Weller	

Musicians.

Randolph Cook	Edward M. Humphrey.
---------------	---------------------

Privates.

Anderson, William T.	Plumb, William B.
Burns, Robert	Porteus, James
Bishop, William H.	Smith, David
Cady, Dyer D.	Smith, Royston
Crumbaker, Marion V.	Stephens, David C.
Clark, John W.	Sackett, Joseph
Dowell, Thomas	Smith, Matthias
Dowell, John L.	Shrake, Samuel M.
Fisher, John	Spawr, William
Gibson, James	Thompson, Louis C.
Hamilton, Joshua P.	Thompson, Charles
Holmes, Horatio	Vance, or Nance, Albert
Hopkins, Alvertus	White, James T.
Herbert, William O.	Wright, David A.
Henline, Salathiel	Wright, Josiah W.
McMackin, Henry C.	Waldon, William
McFarland, Warren	Weed, Charles
Mucan, Richard	Young, James

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry, Illinois Volunteers, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel Ferdinand D. Stephenson, and was mustered in February 18, 1865, for one year.

On February 20th, moved to Nashville, Tennessee, and thence to Tullahoma, reporting to Major General Millroy, February 28, 1865.

The regiment was mustered out of service to date, September 11, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 9, 1865, when it received its final payment and discharge.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Ames, John	Grace, John
Brown, William	Marrety, John
Clifford, James	Murphy, Andrew W.
Culvertson, George W.	Williams, Charles

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Privates.

O'Neal, Frank Woods, George W.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Clark, John	Cunningham, Theodore
Clark, Daniel	Connely, Thomas

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Lamb, Robert G. White, Joshua

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.

Officers.

Captain—John Burnap
First Lieutenant—Garrett Elkin
Second Lieutenant—John C. Parks

HISTORY OF SANGA

First Sergeant.

Daniel S. Whittenhall

Q. M. Sergeant.

David W. Thomas

Sergeants.

John Q. A. Floyd	Thomas B. Brown
Peter Livergood	Frederick Henry

Corporals.

John F. Pritchard	Heaton Hill
George Breckenbaugh	William Graham
William H. H. Center	Jacob Newman
H. L. Hinman	Robert A. Jones

Buglers.

Napoleon B. Utt	Charles J. Schryver
-----------------	---------------------

Saddler.

William Barnhill

Wagoner.

Nicholas Prater

Blacksmiths.

Charles Gathard	Cyrus Youst
-----------------	-------------

Privates.

Armstrong, Samuel A.	Lane, Abram B.
Barry, William	Lisk, Frank
Brown, John H.	Lewis, Andrew
Burdoas, John	Mahau, Charles
Coles, William E.	Mathews, Henry
Cole, Stephen D.	McCoy, Peter
Curtis, Charles A.	McGuire, Barney
Dibble, Emery	Meyer, William H.
Easley, Thomas H.	Penny, Jacob W.
Ernst, John	Pinckard, Thomas S.
Ervin, John	Russell, John
Foster, Miner A.	Stevens, John J.
Frey, George W.	Spring, John W.
Gilmore, Henry	Thompson, Andrew J.
Harris, Charles F.	Taylor, Richard S.
Haas, Michael J.	Wall, Johnson C.
Herndon, Edward G.	Waddle, Alfred
Johnson, Irvin	Whitaker, James
Kiser, James	Welch, Ebenezer H.
Lindsay, John D.	Wright, Marion
Lee, Thomas W.	Wallace, Nels S.
Layton, Charles	Zimmerman, George

Recruits.

Brickley, John	Lindsay, Thomas J.
Biggins, Patrick	Leland, John T.
Binker, Joseph	Leclair, Francis
Brown, Orlando	McCormack, John
Bane, George W.	Melville, Charles
Boone, William	Murray, David
Cabill, Michael	McCluskey, James
Chesley, Ed. A.	McGurk, James
Cord, J. J.	McCoy, Robert
Clark, William H.	Moore, William E.
Chandler, Jasper	Neal, Richard
Caykendall, John R.	Oliver, George H.
Caykendall, H. G.	Phillips, George G.
Deal, John	Parsons, Francis M.
Emery, Josiah	Palmer, James R.
Emery, Perry	Phillips, James
Fitzpatrick, Sol	Reading, David T.
Flynn, Dennis R.	Reading, Theodore A.
Goughran, John	Skinkle, William
Grubb, James	Smith, Louis D.
Graham, George W.	Smith, Robert C.
Graham, John J.	Sullivan, Thomas H.

Bugler.
Archibald Gantremont

Privates.

Allen, William E.	Jones, Andrew J.
Aldrich, Washington	Knop, Joseph H.
Bierce, Edward B.	Kneedy, William D.
Bruce, Arba H.	Lake, John F.
Brooks, Merchant J.	Little, Joseph A.
Buck, Jeremiah	Lampson, Morris C.
Byers, Joseph W.	Mitchell, John
Brewer, William M.	McElwain, Thomas
Cassidy, Henry C.	McCue, Thomas
Connors, Michael	Mills, Abraham G.
Curtis, Harvey S.	O'Neil, William
Eberhard, Henry A.	Owen, Nathan
Fauchilds, Isaac B.	Parsons, William
Fehr, Henry	Purvis, Smith
Gorham, David	Purvis, Isaac
Greenstreet, Sephaniah	Purvis, Francis M.
Hailey, Edward	Rhodes, Thomas B.
Harding, Howard	Ritter, William
Hawley, David C.	Rodgers, John
Hoffman, John	Stake, George E.
Hewitt, Samuel J. C.	Stewart, William A.
Hillman, Charles	Southwick, David
Henderson, Edwin	Schmitzer, John
Henderson, Joel	Schlich, John J.
Henderson, Edward F.	Taylor, Samuel H.
Hurd, Stephen	Von Daken, Charles
Hamilton, James	Waggoner, Christian
Highlands, Samuel A.	Weiss, Gottlieb
Highlands, John W.	Whitney, Barney C.

Recruits.

Allen, William E.	Harvey, James
Armstrong, John W.	Lawhead, Charles C.
Armstrong, John A.	Norton, Charles F.
Allen, Isaac	Richster, John F.
Buzzard, Otho	Sweet, John T.
Buthe, Thomas S.	Sweet, William
Bailey, Charles W.	Sweet, Marion A.
Davis, John W.	Stevivens, John P.
Graves, Marshall	Wickner, Henry
Hewitt, Alden W.	Winters, Frederick
Ham, William P.	Williams, Reason

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Dooley, John	Garrett, David
Yates, Simeon	

COMPANY C.

Private.

Parsley, William N.

COMPANY H.

Private.

Ross, Lyman

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Alson, Moses D.	Rouch, David
Chatam, Thomas	Roe, Robert
Howard, Samuel	Perryman, James
Heintz, John	King, Nelson L.
Laughlin, Archy, O.	Sullivan, William H.
Merryman, James	Williams, James W.

COMPANY G.

Sarat, John Fletcher	Frame, Henderson
McCaslin, Manon S.	Ogg, George W.

Reese, James	Sullivan, Adam
Wilson, Samuel	Daugherty, James
Marshall, James	Williams, Andy
Hill, James	Hill, Thomas
Haskell, William	Mooney, James.
Paddock, Frederick	Taylor, William

The Third Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Colonel E. A. Carr, in August, 1861.

The regiment moved to St. Louis, Missouri, September 25th. October 1st, moved up the Missouri river to Jefferson City, and from thence marched to Warsaw, arriving October 11th.

On the 23d, marched toward Springfield, Missouri, in Colonel Carr's Brigade, Brigadier General Asboth's Division. On November 2d, General Hunter took command of the Army. On November 13th, the First and Second Battalions moved with the army on Rolla, Missouri. The Third Battalion, Major Ruggles commanding, remained with Siegel's Division, and was the last to leave Springfield.

Arriving at Rolla, November 19th, the regiment remained until December 29th, when it moved in the advance of General Curtis' Army for the Southwest. On February 11th, the regiment in Carr's Division moved to Marshfield, and on the 13th to near Springfield, where cavalry fought the first engagement and won the first victory of Curtis' campaign.

On February 14, 1862, occupied Springfield, Missouri. On the 15th, came up with Price's retreating army, at Crane creek, capturing some prisoners. On 18th, at Sugar creek, Arkansas, the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. On the 20th, the Second Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, and on March 5th fell back to Pea Ridge. On the 6th, the First and Third Battalions marched with Colonel Vandever's Brigade from Huntsville, forty-eight miles.

On the 7th, the First and Third Battalions in Dodge's Brigade, and the Second in Vandever's were engaged all day, losing ten killed and forty wounded.

March 19th, moved to Keetsville. Lieutenant Colonel McCrillis and Major Hubbard arrived and went on duty. April 10th, arrived at Forsyth, and on 9th moved to West Plains, and May 1st started for Batesville, arriving on 3d.

On May 14, 1862, moved to Little Red river. On 25th, while crossing White river, Captain McLelland and five men were drowned. On June 4, the regiment fell back to Fairview.

On the 7th, Captain Sparks, with sixty-six men, was surrounded by three hundred of the

enemy's cavalry, and cut his way out, losing four wounded and four prisoners.

Returned to Batesville on the 11th. June 11, marched to Jacksonport. July 5, moved, with the army, for Helena, where it arrived on the 15th, and went into camp. During the stay at this point, detachments of the regiment were sent on scouts and expeditions to different places, including Captain Kirkbridge's raid to St. Francis river, and five companies with General Hovey's raid to Grenada, Mississippi.

December 23, 1862, six companies, B, C, D, H, I and L, Captain Kirkbridge commanding, embarked for Vicksburg, under Major General W. T. Sherman.

Companies E and G were on duty with General Carr, at St. Louis. Companies A, K, F and M, Captain Carnahan commanding, reported to Brigadier General Steele, at the mouth of the Yazoo river.

At Chickasaw Bayou, the regiment was detailed as pickets and escorts for commanding generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Vicksburg. Companies A, K, L and M, being the last to embark after battle.

In the Spring of 1863, Colonel McCrillis, with a battalion, moved to Memphis, leaving Company L, as escort to Major General McClelland and Captain Carnahan, with Companies A, G, K and E, with Brigadier General P. J. Osterhaus and the Thirteenth Corps. This battalion took part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg.

August 16, 1863, reporting to Major General N. P. Banks, was assigned to Brigadier General Lee's Cavalry Division, and took part in the Western Louisiana campaign, and at Vermilionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou.

In December, 1864, Major O'Connor took command of the battalion, and it moved to Port Hudson, and thence to Memphis, Tennessee, rejoining the regiment. The regiment had meantime participated in the battles of Tupelo, Okolona and Guntown, Mississippi.

During the month of July, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans under Major O'Connor were stationed as garrison at Germantown, Tennessee. In July, 1864, a portion of the regiment, Captain Carnahan commanding, went on a scout through western Kentucky. August 24, the non-veterans having been mustered out, the veterans were consolidated into a battalion of six companies, and Captain Carnahan promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

On September 27, they left Memphis and crossed the Tennessee at Clifton, and confronted Hood's army. Fell back skirmishing, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellville, and Franklin.

On December 15, in the First Brigade, Fifth Division, Brigadier General Hatch commanding, was on the right of the army when it turned the enemy's left, and was first in the enemy's works.

In January, 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry under General Wilson camped at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, and in February moved to Eastport.

In May, moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting to Major General Curtis.

On July 4, started on an Indian expedition over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota—north to the British lines, and south and west to Devil's Lake and Fort Bartholet—and returned to Fort Snelling, October 1. Arrived at Springfield, Illinois, October 13, 1865, and was mustered out of service.

The promotions from Sangamon county were as follows: Lafayette McCrillis, Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; Jesse W. Bice, Sergeant to First Lieutenant, Captain and Major; Joshua Tuthill, Second to First Lieutenant; Harrison L. Bruce, Sergeant to Second and to First Lieutenant; James W. Kincaid, Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Burge, John Higley, Theodore F.

COMPANY E.

Officer.

Lieutenant—Simon String.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Stewart, Andrew J.

COMPANY L.

Private.

Taylor, William H.

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Eisenbise, Nicholas W. O'Brien, Michael
Prill, Peter

Unassigned.

Flannagan, Jackson Sidner, James

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonels—Hall Wilson.

John McConnell.

Major—Speed Butler.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Cothran, William R. Foley, Edward
Wise, Charles

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Duffy, James Smith, William
Florey, Oscar J. P. Smith, Benjamin

COMPANY E.

Private.

Fory, George

COMPANY F.

Private.

Meires, Henry

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Houston, Robert R. Johnson, William T.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Leonard, William

COMPANY L.

Private.

Boker, Charles M.

COMPANY M.

Private.

Davis, Willard C.

Unassigned.

Lewis, William H.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Flynn, Patrick Montgomery, Samuel
Bockewitz, William Werner, Christopher
Weicken, Frederick

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Mullens, David Redicker, Henry W.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Anderson, George W. Dennis, Isaac N.
Lombard, Harvey Randle, Charles W.

Unassigned.

Kelley, John

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Wilder, Edward C. Wood, William R.

COMPANY B.

Corporals.

John N. Worden W. M. Sturdevant.

Privates.

Solomon, Shafer Dennis, Cornell A.
Hughes, Levi Henningway, Chas. T.
Cross, Edwin Buffington, William
Reis, Peter Hall, George S.

Recruits.

Allen, Thomas McGuire, John
Bartley, David L. Miller, Henry
Birge, Robert or Albert Monroe, Henry
Barton, Sylvester Pratt, Calvin
Baker, George Pratt, Arthur R.
Buffington, Jonas Rogers, Tochter
Cross, Charles E. Rose, Warren C.
Davis, Joseph M. Rban, Peter
Fisfield, John C. Shultz, Abraham
Hodgdon, Isaac H. Stull, William
Hyde, Joseph Selemier Henry
Hough, James Schriener, Frederick
Johnson, James H. Titus, Alfred
Keeney, Ira W. Tiffany, David

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Avery, William McCurdy, James H.
Dailey, Michael Niman, John D.
Dennis, Jerry Pruitt, Daniel B.
Durance, John Potter, Thomas G.
Phillbrick, George Higginson, Henry
Sutton, Alexander Lay, Jasper

COMPANY F.

Privates.

McCoukey, Latham A. Foulds, Henry
Smith, Thomas Warnick, John R.
Dingee, Edgar H.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Gleason, Samuel

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Petters, William H.

COMPANY I.

Private.

Davis, William

COMPANY K.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Henry Jaynes

Privates.

Fox, Thomas Whitmore, James C.

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Coffen, Hiram Sperling, Lewis G.
Scott, Patrick

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Adams, Robert L. Montes, George W.
Dupue, William H. McManus, Peter
Frink, Horace R. Strang, William
Gaylord, A. C. Spellman, Thomas
Mason, Edward Winter, Isaac

Unassigned.

Davis, Elias Smith, Gage
Haselton, Eugene A. Short, John
Lynch, James L. Steele, William
Liber, Joseph F. Wells, Joseph
O'Harra, William Whetmore, James C.
Smith, William M.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Unassigned.

Brennan, Charles J.

HISTORY OF SANGA

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Wesley, Johnson

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Edsell, Thomas Newberry, Leonidas
Swanke, Benjamin

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Bruster, Albert	McBride, John
Clinton, John H.	McBride, Lewis M.
Cheatham, Willis	Miller, DeWitt C.
Fowler, Josiah	Massa, Jesse
Fulford, Oliver C.	Pierce, James K.
Layman, James	Porter, John
Lee, James M.	Turner, Josiah
McBride, Patrick	

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Gifford, Daniel A.	Henson, John R.
Gifford, Albert A.	Ward, Solomon R.

Unassigned.

Ballard, John	Jarrett, William
Cross, James	Preston, Hiram
Sommers, Samuel	

TENTH CAVALRY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—John A. Barrett
Lieutenant Colonel—Dudley Wickersham
Major—Joseph S. Smith
Adjutant—James Stuart
Surgeon—Augustus A. Shutt
Quartermaster—John H. Barrett
Chaplains—Francis Springer
Julius Elliott

Battalion Officers.

Adjutant—Eli H. Hosea
Quartermasters—Daniel L. Canfield
John P. Kavanaugh

COMPANY A.

Officers.

Captain—Garrett Elkin
First Lieutenant—Alfred A. North

First Sergeant.

Thomas O'Connor

Sergeants.

Julius Elliott	Thomas H. Butler
Richard Large	

Corporals.

John H. Morgan	Green Campbell
----------------	----------------

Bugler.

Edward Mosteller

Privates.

Bowman, John	Sesron, Albert
Blackburn, Michael	Segwick, Fredrick
Dunham, Albert H.	Sullivan, Timothy
Ernest, John	Sharnell, John
Ellison, James	Wilkins, Andrew T.
Gutt, John	Wills, James
Kindred, James	Dunn, George B.
Large, Lewis	Kyes, James

Lockrige, Marion G.
Myers, John A.
Mathews, Norman C.
McGill, James
O'Brien, Patrick
Park, George
Parkinson, John
Quinn, John

Recruits.

Barbre, John A.
Crouch, Dayton J.
Cary, Thomas L.
Cary, George W.
Dullard, James
Duff, George
Duff, Richard R.
Day, John W.
Edwards, James J.
English, Charles W.
Edwards, William E.
Ezell, George
Fortune, William J.
Fortune, Willbert E.
Greenwood, Chris. C.
Grovenke, Charles
Gregory, Henry
Groner, Thomas
Greenwood, George
Gronner, Zack
Hodgkinson Young M.
Harris, William
Hill, Christopher
Hill, Andrew
Haughey, Thomas J.
Hearly, Patrick
Harrison, George
Kelley, Patrick
Kavanaugh, John P.

*COMPANY C.**Officer.*

First Lieutenant—Hiram C. Walker

Privates.

Harris, Almeron N. Walker, Elmer W.

*COMPANY D.**Officers.*

Captain—William Sands
First Lieutenant—Richard C. Kelley

Privates.

Averate, Nathan W. Dingman, Richard
Burnes, James Ford, William
Cox, Frederick McCormick, John
Clarke, Wesley Morgan, Norman
Doyle, James Stoneheart, Albert

*COMPANY E.**Privates.*

Brewster, John Kirk, Michael
Cassell, Frederick Nottingham, Almeron
Esdale, Harvey

Recruits.

Anderson, Barret Jones, John P.
Ford, George Karnes, David H.
Howey, Edwin E. Murdock, George W.
Holden, Edward M. Patrick, John M.
Harmer, James M. Ward, Thomas

McKee, James S.
McKee, John B.
Park, Warren J.
Roberts, George
Short, Edward
Tuttle, David B.
West, Andrew J.
Westbrook, Joseph

*COMPANY F.**Privates.*

Dallas, George M. Welch, Mathew
Davis, Dallas Blatner, Adolph
G'Brian, John Hofferkamp, Herman

*COMPANY G.**First Sergeant.*

Augustus F. Myers

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Frederick R. Sprigg

Sergeants.

Wm. A. Montgomery John C. Decker

Corporals.

Henry Alsop Joshua W. Short
Thomas F. Henry Alexander Rucker
William Blythe Charles H. Judd

Buglers.

Frederick Tropp Samuel R. Gordon

Privates.

Adlong, Lewis King, John
Barr, William A. Koch, Simon
Brunn, August Lasuer, William
Brooks, Jefferson J. Litterscheit, Ferdinand
Bishop, Caleb E. Lewis, James
Cantrell, Thomas J. Maughor, John
Chambers, Edward R. McKinney, Thos. L. S.
Casnet, Franklin McCarty, Thomas
Clark, William Maloney, Timothy
Conner, William McCarty, Thomas
Camp, George W. Mills, Marcus R.
Dyert, John Z. Prince, William P.
Freeman, William W. Raumbarger, John
Harris, Alexander Reynolds, John
Hoffman, George Russell, John
Hays, William Seaman, George
Herndon, James N. Seaman, Joseph
Hosea, William Spengler, Philip
Hall, Benjamin Spaulding, John
Hoffman, Christian Trower, John E.
Kibby, Converse.

Veterans.

Arreggi, Antonio Mills, Marcus R.
Blyth, William Marker, William H.
Barr, William A. Magary, Robert F.
Clark, William Meyers, Augustus F.
Camp, George W. Morris, George H.
Evans, William Maloney, John
Elgan, William Manghar, Patrick
Fagan, John F. Quinn, Dennis
Hoffman, George Reynolds, John
Hibbs, James Robinson, George H.
Judd, Uz Sprigg, Frederick R.
Judd, Charles H. Spengler, Philip
King, John Sheiry, Daniel
Lanternman, John H. Seaman, Joseph A.
Lasure, William Tomlinson, Elisha

Recruits.

Abbott, Thomas D. Morris, George
Bull, Henry Morris, Eli T.
Bowers, Asa Martin, John
Bancroft, George Robinson, George H.
Burgess, John Renne, James
Brown, James or John Shedy, Daniel
Crowder, Henry Strode, William B.
Camp, William J. Tomlinson, Elisha
Dinkle, John A. Tomlinson, James
Evans, William D. Tomlinson, L. A.

Fagan, John F.
Fagan, Brice H.
Kesler, Abraham
Keiser or Kizer, John
Lewis, David
Manghar, Patrick

COMPANY H.

Officers.

Captain—Thomas S. Crafton
Second Lieutenant—John W. Crafton

First Sergeant.

James B. Campbell

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Tavner B. Pierce.

Sergeants.

William Grisson A. B. Rogers.

Corporals.

Joseph Gambrel Edward H. Woods
Peter Bradley William Riley

Buglers.

Charles Fox John Bell

Privates.

Beard, Martin
Burton, George
Brewster, John
Carney, John
Cline, John
Freeman, William H.
Harme, John
Johnson, Joseph
Leab, Louis
Layton, James
Muckleston, J. B.
Miller, Frederick
McGinnes, Samuel
McDonald, John or E. J.

Veterans.

Bell, John
Campbell, James B.
Freeman, William H.
Gambrell, Joseph
Harmes, John
Koontz, John
Riley, William

Recruits.

Britt, John W.
Burton, Jas. or Henry I.
Crafton, Newton R.
Carter, William

COMPANY I.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Daniel I. Cantfield
Second Lieutenant—John G. Springer

Privates.

Wright, Jonathan
Robins, Samuel
Wallace, Nathan

COMPANY K.

Private.

Neil, Jacob S.

COMPANY L.

Officers.

Captain—Thomas V. Wilson
First Lieutenant—John G. Roberts
Second Lieutenant—Thomas D. Vredenburg

Wardhaugh, Richard E.
Weber, John H.
Weber, Charles E.
Young, Lysander B.
Younger, John Q.

Sergeants.

Andrew J. Maxfield Henry S. C. Sanders

Privates.

Becraft, Walter
Becraft, George
Beard, Walter W.
Carpenter, Levi
Connelly, Samuel
Cook, Levi
Evans, Joseph

Recruits.

Gilman, Nathan
Andrews, Jacob
Conner, David C.
Guthen, James G.

COMPANY M.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Elbanen J. Searle
Second Lieutenant—Silas Hickox

Privates.

Buckley, Newton
Bishop, Caleb E.
Leonard, Benjamin
Garbin William
Hasenbrig, William H.

Unassigned.

Bennett, James
Brown, James
Bell, John A.
Brewer, Isaac
Basher, William S.
Burnes, Warner
Baker, John W.
Clark, John
Elliott, James H.
Fox, Joseph B.
Farland, James O.
Grant, Charles P.
Larney, Owen W.
Mikesell, Simon
Martin, Henry
Nolan William H.
O'Conner, John

Of Sangamon county men, the following promotions were made: Dudley Wickersham, from Lieutenant Colonel to Colonel; James Stuart, Adjutant to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; Samuel N. Hitt, Captain to Major and Lieutenant Colonel; Marshall L. Stephenson, Major and Colonel Arkansas Volunteers; Gideon Brainard, to Adjutant; Henry Turney, Battalion Adjutant; Thomas D. Vredenburg, Second to First Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant and Major; Thomas O'Conner, Sergeant to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; Joseph C. Johns, Private to Second and First Lieutenant; Byron L. Crouch, Corporal to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; John S. Vredenburg, Private to Second and First Lieutenant and Captain; John P. Kavanaugh, Private to Second Lieutenant; James E. Butler, Private to Second Lieutenant; William Sands, Richard C. Keiley, First Lieutenant to Captain; William A.

Montgomery, Sergeant to First Lieutenant; Alexander Rucker, Corporal to Second Lieutenant; Tabner B. Pierce, Quartermaster Sergeant to First Lieutenant, Captain and Major; Barton W. Fox, Private to Second Lieutenant; John A. Koontz, Private to Second Lieutenant; John G. Roberts, First Lieutenant to Captain; Elhanen J. Gearle, First Lieutenant to Captain, and Lieutenant Colonel First Arkansas regiment.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Green, Aaron Herwig, Augustus
Haines, William A. Whitney, Sylvester

COMPANY C.

Privates.

George, George Foster, Charles A.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Lairmore, Green N. Moore, William

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Mackey, Patrick Venters, John H.
Matthews, Thomas

COMPANY K.

Private.

Strock, Abraham

COMPANY M.

Privates.

Cudney, Ezekiel Love, Benjamin F.

Unassigned.

Alden, Frank Bandal, George
Goodwin, Charles Wood, Robert G.
McIntyre, Charles E.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Kelly, John M. Ashton, James
Small, Cyprean P. Small, Rual A.

COMPANY B.

Privates.

Resse, Louis Necknich, Conrad

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Barney, Henry Dyson, William J.
Lamberton, Jeremiah Walcott, Enos
Drurey, Richard A. Majors, Richard

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Downie, John Hatch, Eugene A. B.

COMPANY E.

Privates.

Bedard, Flavian Hudson, Arthur
Butcher, Nelson Jarebest, Julius
Flemming, Edward Moore, Oliver
Gardner, James Reed, Benjamin

COMPANY F.

Privates.

Gilliland, Joseph Hultt, Jonathan N. B.
Wallis, Richard Curvey, Owen
Easley, Robert H. Lewis, David
Lewis, Samuel Ogg, James A.
Phelps, John W. Sanders, Stephen N.
Wilson, Cyrus A. Wilson, Samuel L.

COMPANY G.

Private.

Hensley, Robert

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Lane, Andrew McConahey, Frederick

COMPANY M.

Private.

Tennis, Franklin

Unassigned.

Bessy, Washington Eckhart, George
Orrick, Henry C.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Private.

Miller, Charles

COMPANY G.

Corporals.

James T. Roach Richard D. Roberts

Blacksmiths.

Enoch Kents

Privates.

Belk, Chamberlain Herdman, Daniel F.
Brown, Joshua B. Jones, Thomas
Creek, Samuel J. Jones, Charles H.
Draper, John Jones, Timothy
Egan, Michael Jones, Edward
Gibbs, Charles N. Runyon, Gilbert
Granke, John Shepard, Thomas
Granke, Frederick West, Richard
Groves, Joseph Chance, Joseph
Tribble, Allen B.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY—(CONSOLIDATED).

Officer.

Adjutant—George F. Williams

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officer.

Surgeon—Preston H. Bailbache

COMPANY B.

Tenmeter.

John Oetter

Private.

Smith, Joseph

COMPANY D.

Officers.

Captain—Ebenezer L. Foote
First Lieutenant—Thomas L. Masters
Second Lieutenant—John Miller

Corporals.

Benjamin F. Bradt Frank Martin
John Rogan

HISTORY OF SANG.

Wagoner.
John L. Dow

Privates.

Atkinson, John	Hamilton, John
Butler, Albert O.	McDonald, John A.
Bower, Henry	Smith, William
Fowler, John	Turner, John J.
Goyer, Charles B.	

COMPANY L.

Privates.

Richmond, Charles C.	Valentine, Silas
----------------------	------------------

FIFTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officers.

Adjutants—Nathaniel C. Mitchell
Louis Souther
Quartermaster—Samuel Stewart

COMPANY D.

Private.

Eubanks, Charles

COMPANY I.

Private.

Jackson, Samuel

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

Officer.

Surgeon—Nathaniel W. Webber

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Barrett, John	Obiella, John
Dlugosch, Joseph	Obsten, Frank
Frey, Albert	Peregs, Giovanni
Guhlke, John	Rzeppa, John
Gollar, John	Renser, Louis
Garvel, Joseph	Rummel, Fredrick
Gohmert, William	Schrocter, Gottlieb
Hahn, Peter	Schildknicht, Gustave
Hanenstein, Cornelius	Schweikardt, Fredrick
Kazmazeck, John	Woelfel, Richard
Kiolbassa, Ignatz	Zowata, Vincent
Lundzin, George	Eller, Maximillian

COMPANY E.

Officer.

Commissary Sergeant—Julius Miller.

Privates.

Frass, Louis	Fritz, Joseph
	Wohringer, Freidrick

COMPANY G.

Officer.

Second Lieutenant—Adolph Streiber.

Privates.

Bowler, William	Straber, Adolph
Ballow, Anderson J.	Sidner, James
Kummell, Christian	Colburn, Thomas
Nelson, John	Phillips, or Phelps, D.
Russing, Louis	

COMPANY H.

Privates.

Hurmanna, Hubert	Henni, Jacob F.
Kurn, John	Kaiser, Balthaser
Kroschel, Louis	Larkin, Thomas
Milton, Napoleon B.	Weiss, Otto
Williams, Jesse D.	White, George
Bundenstein, Theo G.	Colby, Smith
Johnson, Edward	Myers, Andrew N.

BATTERY Q.

Privates.

Thompson, John Bond James

BATTERY M.

Privates.

McAllister, John G.

Unassigned.

Gugerke, Conrad Mullen, Daniel
 Goss, Victor Sheehan, John
 Gudgel, Thomas Sullivan, John
 Hoffman, Samuel Wynne, Hugh
 Wardaugh, George

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel—Thomas S. Mather

Majors—Adolph Schwartz

James P. Flood

Adjutant—Isaac N. Higgins

Private.

Triebel, William

BATTERY C.

Officers.

Captain—Caleb Hopkins

First Lieutenant—James P. Flood

Second Lieutenant—Alexander Bushby

Sergeant Major.

Elijah V. Moore

Sergeants.

Eben Willey Thomas McIntyre

Corporals.

James Pringle James Barr

Napoleon Davis

BATTERY D.

Private.

Brennenstall, R. R.

BATTERY F.

Privates.

Cowardin, John Cooper, D.
 Layhaner, Jeremiah Peterling, John J.

BATTERY H.

Privates.

Ball, Emery S. Hartman, Augustus
 Ashurst, Perry Ritcher, Otto

BATTERY I.

Privates.

Fanning, John or Jubue Murphy, Samuel S.

BATTERY K.

Privates.

Stingler, John M. Bassett, Marquis
 Reynolds, George D. Wallace, John

BATTERY L.

Private.

Riggs, Daniel U.

Unassigned.

Galligan, Michael Smith, John L.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE BATTERY.

Private.

Lynch, Michael

CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. *

Privates.

Crosby, John F. Haynes, John G.
 Bell, William Haynes, Benjamin K.
 Beckenbaugh, George Howell, Stephen S.
 Burns, Francis Parrish, Samuel
 Billington, James Putney, Abel
 Barr, Henry C. Smith, John
 Culver, Phineas N. Smith, Robert
 Cayhoe, John R. Saunders, Richard or D.
 Doselbert, John Tabor, Delonna
 Denny, William Welland, Chris
 Drennan, Delos Barr, James
 Hopkins, Charles Sattle, John A.

Recruits.

Babcock, Jasper D. Howard, Mortica
 Chriswell, Samuel F. Harney, John
 Clay, Henry Price, James
 Delay, William Pulley, Francis M.
 Durbin, Gabriel Robbins, John J.
 Garner, Isaac N. Short, William
 Haines, Francis Shields, Charles
 Harris, Jopiah Wood, Thomas
 Harris, Nodley Yocum, Robert F.

SPRINGFIELD LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Officers.

First Lieutenant—Edward B. Stilling

Second Lieutenant—Louis D. Rosette

Sergeant Major.

Louis B. Smith

First Sergeant.

Alexander Bushby

Q. M. Sergeant.

William E. Fitzhugh

Sergeants.

Ward Bartram August Schilts
 John McCormack

Corporals.

Marcel DuBoice John W. Spring
 Charles Layton Isaac Vaughn
 Jacob S. Newman

Guidon.

Asa W. Mason

Artificers.

Orin S. Lobdell Patrick Ring

Bugler.

Adolph Traurig

Wagoner.

Thomas Fox

Privates.

Bahn, Charles Henry, Levi E.
 Barry, Henry E. Irwin, James
 Baumunk, Henry Knight, James W.
 Bourke, Michael J. Laswell, James
 Burgess, Richard V. Lyons, James
 Burns, Barney Meyer, James
 Burch, George Mentemeyer, Chas. F.
 Burns, John Millette, Frank
 Chick, Robert Miller, Jacob
 Colvin, Robert McClure, William
 Cottet, Jules O'Brien, James
 Cull, Michael Pilcher, William S.
 Cullum, Joseph Pitman, James G.

HISTORY OF SANGA

Donnelly, Edward C.	Schlemmer, John
Donnelly, John T.	Segin, Henry
Faddis, Henry S.	Shipton, Thomas
Ferrell, William C.	Stevanson, James
Fuller, Miner S.	Vliet, Joseph
Flood, Albert	Werts, John
Gordon, John H.	Williams, William T.
Hartman, John	Wales, William F.
Harman, Peter	Wall, Johnson C.
Hinchee, William W.	Wright, William J.

at
g
re
W

Recruits.

Butler, David	McCandless, James A.
Crafts, Lewis W.	Morehead, William
Caldwell, John	McKeever, Thomas
Davis, Henry	McFall, John
Donlan, John	Marrin, Conner
Doran, James or John E.	Pritchard, John F.
Downey, Patrick	Pendergast, Thomas
Elder, Hugh A.	Peabody, Edwin R.
Estes, John	Russell, John J.
Ililve tz or Helvety	Ragan, Timothy O.
Victor, F.	Ryan, James
Hayes, John	Shields, John C.
Jacobs, Daniel	Smith, George M.
Johnston, Charles	Smith, James G.
Kinsley, William	Smith, John H.
King, Alexander J.	Smith, Benjamin F.
Kiley, John	Smith, Thomas H.
List, Nicholas	Squires, Thomas B.

This battery was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, by Captain Thomas F. Vaughn, and was known as the "Springfield Light Artillery." It was mustered in August 21, 1862.

November 1, moved to Columbus, Kentucky, and on the 8th, to Bolivar, Tennessee. December 18, moved to Jackson with the command of Brigadier General M. Brayman. Was engaged in several expeditions from Jackson during the winter. On June 6, 1863, left Bolivar, and was stationed on the Memphis & Charleston railroad—one section at Moscow, Lieutenant Thomas commanding; one at Germantown, Lieutenant Stillings commanding, and one at Collierville, Lieutenant Colby commanding.

On June 20th, the battery was united, and assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel James M. True commanding brigade, and started for Little Rock, Arkansas, and participated in its capture September 10, 1863.

One section of the battery, Lieutenant Colby commanding, was ordered to Lewisburg, where it remained until March 16, 1864. The battery was then assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps.

It then moved with General Steele's expedition to Camden, Arkansas, participating in the several skirmishes of the campaign, and the battles of Prairie D'Arm and at Jenkin's Ferry, when the battery, being with the rear guard,

NINETEENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

Private.

Walsh, John

Hospital Steward United States Army.

Robinson, James

ROLL OF HONOR.

"It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country." Thus it can be written over the graves of many thousands of men who now sleep the "sleep of death" in soldiers' graves. Sangamon county has furnished her quota of noble dead, as will be seen by the following roll, embracing names of some of the bravest and best of her sons. They are gone, but their names are reverently remembered by a grateful people. They are gone, but their deeds are remembered. Let them sleep on, while their praises are being sung through all coming time. Following are the names:

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel Simon P. Ohr, died September 14, 1864.

Major Frederick W. Mattoon, died August 8, 1862.

Captain Henry W. Allen, killed by a Sergeant.

Captain John E. Sullivan, killed in action, October 1864.

Captain Noah E. Mendell, killed at Fort Donelson.

Captain Edwin Allsop, killed in battle, December 31, 1862.

Lieutenant Adam E. Vrooman, died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, September, 1861.

Lieutenant William W. Foutch, deceased.

Lieutenant Marshall M. McIntire, killed at Fort Donelson.

Lieutenant John F. Cassity, Died.

Lieutenant John P. Kavanaugh, killed in battle, August 27, 1863.

Lieutenant Edward Adams, killed July 10, 1863.

Lieutenant Elijah V. Moore, killed February 5, 1863.

Lieutenant William Bishop, killed in battle, September 20, 1863.

Lieutenant William Earnest, died July 14, 1863.

Lieutenant Thomas J. Williams, died at Cotton Hill; Illinois, November 5, 1862.

Surgeon Alvin S. French, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Adjutant Arthur Lee Bailhache, died.

Adjutant William H. Latham, died at Springfield, Illinois, December 21, 1862.

Atkinson, John, died in Andersonville prison, September 25, 1864.

Alden, Frank, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, March 1865.

Anderson, Benjamin M., died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 1, 1863.

Ashbill, H. Soles, died at Memphis, April 30, 1864.

Ashford, Samuel F., died at Memphis, November 25, 1862.

Allen, Robert, died at Memphis, September 13, 1864.

Armstrong, James, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 3, 1862.

Avlesworth, Ezra M., First Sergeant, killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Avaritt, Nathan, killed at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, August 8, 1863.

Alfred, James, died at Springfield, Illinois, June 2, 1862.

Allison, Moses D., died at Rolla, Missouri, December 18, 1861.

Boardman, Moses, died at Camden, Arkansas, April 22, 1864.

Bushby, Alexander, died at Springfield, Illinois, July 21, 1864.

Burgess, Richard V., died at Bolivar, Tennessee, March 19, 1863.

Bollyjack, John, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Brown, J. V., died at Mound City, November 27, 1862.

Ballard, Richard L., killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.

Bruden, Russell, killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864.

Brown, Mason, died at Monterey, Tennessee, June 4, 1863.

Burk, Benjamin F., died at Andersonville prison, August 15, 1864.

Broderick, George H., died at Davis' Mills, Mississippi, January 1, 1863.

Burkhart, John, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Brewer, James D., died at Danville, Virginia—prisoner of war.

Burns, Thomas, died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 29, 1864.

Burricklow, James T., died at Memphis, Tennessee, March 12, 1865.

Blankenship, Robert W., died in Indiana, May 27, 1865.

Bartram, Wells, died at Bairdstown, Kentucky, October 12, 1862.

Bucher, Moses O., died at Paducah, Kentucky, September 17, 1863.

Bowman, William H., died at Memphis, August 16, 1864.

Bowman, Charles H., died at Memphis, September 6, 1863.

Blue, William M., killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Bunford, William, killed at Tupelo, Mississippi, July 13, 1864.

Breckenridge, Joseph, died in Christian county, Illinois, October 31, 1863.

Black, Francis J., died near Vicksburg, July 4, 1863.

Berry, Charles, died at Memphis, December 5, 1864.

Brock, Elias, died at Memphis, December 5, 1862.

Bradshaw, Thomas, died at Duckport, Louisiana, May 4, 1864.

Burton, George, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 1, 1863.

Baird, John, killed in action at Parker's Cross Roads, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.

Bailey, William, died at Tullahoma, T., August 31, 1863.

Burge, John, died at Memphis, March 7, 1864.

Buffington, William, killed by guerillas near Philadelphia, Mississippi, April 24, 1863.

Boutwell, Milo, died at Oldtown Landing, Arkansas, September 22, 1863.

Brum, August, died at Oldtown Landing, Arkansas, September 11, 1862.

Byers, Joseph W., died at Helena, Arkansas, November 1, 1863.

Buff, Henry, died at Van Buren Hospital, Louisiana, June 27, 1864.

Beard, Martin, died at Bloomfield, Arkansas, September 6, 1863.

Crawford, William, died in Andersonville prison June 15, 1864.

Colburn, William, died in Andersonville prison August 14, 1864.

Colburn, Thomas, died in Andersonville prison June 20, 1864.

Craven, James, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Chriswell, Samuel F., died at Fort Donelson, December 29, 1864.

Combs, Silas T., died at Memphis, Tennessee, December 31, 1863.

Cope, Peter W., died in Richmond prison December 6, 1863.

Carson, Townsend, killed at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864.

Canon, Patrick, killed at Kenesaw Mountain, June 14, 1864.

Campbell, Joseph C., died at Chatham, Illinois, September 15, 1863.

Cox, Josiah, died April, 1862.

Carter, Alfred, died at New Orleans, April 18, 1865.

Carrigan, Edward, died January 13, 1863, of wounds.

Clark, Benjamin F., died at Memphis, February 28, 1865.

Clare, Daniel, died January 30, 1863, of wounds.

Campbell, Joseph, died Reeve's Station, Missouri, March 17, 1862.

Cary, Joseph L., died in Andersonville prison.

Cooper, Henry, killed at Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.

Curren, Owen, died in Andersonville prison.

Crone, Nelson, died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 25, 1863.

Colburn, Gilbert O., died in Andersonville prison July 1, 1864.

Clark, Thomas A., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 17, 1863.

Conley, James, died at Springfield, Illinois, February 10, 1864.

Cantrall, William, died at Memphis, July 9, 1864.

Christler, Philip, died at Vicksburg, November 9, 1863.

Corson, Charles P., killed at Tupelo, Mississippi, July 13, 1864.

Cantrall, Albert A., died at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 2, 1865. Caused by starvation while in rebel prison.

Cantrall, Edward T., fifer, died at Vicksburg, July 11, 1863.

Conner, Wilson, died at Camp Butler, October 29, 1862.

Cooley, Willis, died at Memphis, April 21, 1864.

Cantrall, George, W., died at Chickasaw Springs, June 29, 1863.

Center, Edward R., died in Andersonville prison, September 1, 1864.

Copple, William, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 8, 1865.

Copple, Morgan, died at Chatanooga, March 5, 1865.

Clark, William H., died at Benton Barracks, Mo., June 20, 1864.

Cross, Edwin, died at Farmington, Miss., July 18, 1862.
Cox, Frederick, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., June 27, 1863.

Campbell, Samuel, died at Little Rock, Ark., October 29, 1862.

Chambers, Edward R., died at Little Rock, Ark., October 15, 1864.

Charles Fox, died at Bayou Metre, Ark., September 14, 1863.

Campbell, Joseph, died at Springfield, Ill., March 28, 1864.

Derby, Lemuel C., died at Richmond, Va., July 16, 1864, while prisoner of war.

Dooley, James R., died in Andersonville prison, July 15, 1864.

Davis, William, died at Springfield, Ill., May 21, 1863.

Carey, Ira, killed at Allatoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864.

Delaney, William, died at Danville, Miss., July 11, 1862.

Driscoll, Simpson, killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.

Driscoll, Lewis, died at Ironton, Mo., December 5, 1861.

Dwire, John, killed at Vicksburg, May 30, 1863.

Daws, Henry, died in Andersonville prison.

Daugherty, John, died at Memphis, July 20, 1864, of wounds.

David Cook, died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.

Dodd, William H., died at Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862.

Deardoff, Thomas B., died at Memphis May 8, 1864.

DeFreitas, Frank, F., killed at Nashville, December 15, 1864.

Darden, Thomas J., died at Memphis, February 23, 1863.

Dickenson, Alexander C., died at St. Louis, September 16, 1863.

Davis, John W., died at home, August 21, 1863.

Davis, Willard D., died at Vicksburg, November 30, 1864.

Duff, Abraham, died at Quincy, Ill., February 18, 1862.

Early, Ambrose, died at St. Louis, May 10, 1862.

Eckler, Edward, died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 24, 1864.

Edmans, Andrew J., died at Camp Butler, Ill., January 13, 1865.

Emerson, Ira, died May 16, 1865.

Evans, Aquille, died at Memphis, May 6, 1864.

Easley, Thomas H., died at Benton Barracks, March 14, 1862.

Edwards, James J., died at Hazlewood, Mo., March 7, 1863.

Evans, Joseph, died at Quincy, Ill., February, 20, 1862.

Frey, Albert, Sergeant, died in Andersonville prison, April 13, 1864.

Fowler, John, died in Andersonville prison, April 13, 1864.

Frass, Louis, died in Andersonville prison, April 8, 1864.

Fox, Thomas, drowned in Arkansas river, at Little Rock, Ark., March 12, 1863.

Fuller, Miner S., died at Little Rock, Ark., July 3, 1864.

Flanagan, Thomas J., died at Fort Holt, Ky., October 15, 1861.

- Farmer, Thomas, died at Ironton, Mo., November 10, 1861.
- Farmer, Ephraim, died at Ironton, Mo., November 28, 1861.
- Fisher, John B., died at Cairo, December 13, 1861.
- Franklin, Luther, died June 10, 1864, of wounds.
- Fortune, Francis A., died at Nashville, Tenn., February 6, 1863.
- Foster, Daniel G., died at Chicamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Foster, John R., died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Frisby, Charles, died at Jackson, Mississippi, February 3, 1863.
- Fullenwider, Solomon, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, January 10, 1864.
- Flemming, John, died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 18, 1863.
- Fisher, Hiram, died February 6, 1864.
- Fehr, Henry, died at Black River Bridge, Mississippi, July 25, 1863.
- Frink, Horace, died at Okalona, Mississippi, June 14, 1863.
- Foley, Edward, died at Vicksburg, September 10, 1864.
- Fagan, Brice H., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, December 10, 1863.
- Fanchilds, Isaac B., died June 28, 1862, of wounds.
- Gover, Charles B., died at Jeffersonville, Indiana, April 7, 1863.
- Gleason, Peter, died at Athens, Illinois, September 2, 1863.
- Gambrel, James L., died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 7, 1862.
- Griffin, Samuel, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Gibland, John, killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 5, 1862.
- Galigan, Michael, died September 24, 1863.
- Grubendyke, died June 27, 1863, of wounds.
- Garner, Elijah, died at Memphis, January 29, 1863.
- Goffnett, Celestine, died at Carrollton, Louisiana, September 14, 1863.
- Gorham, David, died at St. Louis, October 6, 1862.
- Green, William M., killed at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 20, 1864.
- Griffitts, Asbery, died at Memphis, May 18, 1864.
- Griffitts, John W., died September 20, 1863, of wounds.
- Greenwood, Thomas, died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 16, 1863.
- Gordon, Jackson, supposed to be dead.
- Greer, Martin, died at Camp Butler, March 31, 1864.
- Griffith, William, died at Memphis, January 6, 1864.
- Gholson, William T., died July 7, 1863.
- Goodenough, Elliott, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Hensley, Robert, died at Springfield, Illinois, March 28, 1862.
- Haight, Eugene N., died at Nashville, Tennessee, 1862.
- Hartford, Perry, died at Pittsburg Landing, July 12, 1862.
- Hickey, Bartholomew, died at Vicksburg, August 24, 1862.
- Hamilton, Seth, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.
- Humphries, Urias, drowned in New river, South Carolina, January, 1865.
- Hammonds, John, died at Grand Junction, Tennessee, November 17, 1862.
- Henson, Thomas, died at Vicksburg, November 1863.
- Holland, Aaron, killed at Vicksburg, May 21, 1863.
- Harris, William H., died at Murfreesboro, June 1863.
- Hensley, Lorenzo D., died at Memphis, November 1863.
- Harrington, George W., died at Montgomery, Alabama, February 5, 1865.
- Hemphill, James, died at Atlanta, November 1863, prisoner of war.
- Hudson, Philo D., killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.
- Hudson, George, died at Chattanooga, June 10, 1863, of wounds.
- Hudson, Iven D., died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 28, 1862.
- Herley, James P., died at Nashville, December 1862.
- Heredith, William, died at Memphis, September 1863.
- Henson, William, died at Berlin, Illinois, September 17, 1863.
- Hadley, John H., died at Ruft's Mills, Georgia, 1864.
- Henderson, Granderson, died at Jackson, Tennessee, March 8, 1863.
- Headrick, Munson, died at Vicksburg, October 1863.
- Hull, Henry H., died at Knoxville, Tennessee, November 19, 1863.
- Hurd, John, died at Duckport, Louisiana, June 1863.
- Hawker, David Cor., died at Vicksburg, November 24, 1863.
- Houston, John A., died at Springfield, Illinois, 22, 1863.
- Hendrick, John R., died at Camp Butler, March 14, 1864.
- Hickin, William H., died at Memphis, January 1863.
- Henline, William O., died at Nashville, Tennessee, April 26, 1862.
- Harris, George W., died at Rock Island, Illinois, August 26, 1864.
- Heaton, Hill, died of wounds received at Lexington, Missouri, September 18, 1861.
- Hurd, Stephen, died at Memphis, September 1863.
- Ham, William P., died May 11, 1862.
- Harvey, James, died at Arkansas Post, January 1863.
- Holt, George S., died in Andersonville prison, November 27, 1864.
- Hughes, Levi, killed at Summerville, T., December 1863.
- Harrison, George, died at Nashville, Tennessee, 27, 1864.
- Heady, Daniel S., killed at Mud Town, Arkansas, December 30, 1862.
- Henry, Thomas F., died at St. Louis, May, 1863.
- Hillis, Alexander, died at Memphis, September 1863.
- Ingles, William V., died at Springfield, October 1862.
- Inglish, William F., died at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863, wounds.
- Ice, Fredrick, died at St. Louis, May 8, 1863.

- Jones, James, died at Helena, Arkansas, October 2, 1862.
- Jarnagin, Spencer L., died at Mound City, Illinois, December 15, 1862.
- Johnson, John W., killed at Alatoona Pass, October 4, 1864.
- Johnson, Giles, died at Fort Holt, Kentucky, January 29, 1862.
- Jones, Moses A., died at Memphis, January 10, 1863.
- Jourdan, William H. H., died at Tenn, March 18, 1863.
- Johnson, William, died at Tuscum creek, June 1, 1863, of wounds.
- James W. Dodds, killed near Tupelo, Mississippi, July 15, 1864.
- Johnson, Orrin D., died at Memphis, January 18, 1864.
- Johnson, Thomas, died at New Orleans, October 30, 1863.
- Johnson, Joseph, died at Springfield, Missouri, May, 1862.
- Kroschel, Louis, died in Andersonville prison, April 15, 1864.
- Kelly, Martin, Accidentally killed on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, September 17, 1861.
- Kalb, William E. B., killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.
- Kavanaugh, Michael, died at Selma, Alabama, November 11, 1864.
- Kearns, Perry I., died at Mobile, Alabama, August 10, 1864, while prisoner of war, of wounds.
- Kneff, Benjamin F., died near Vicksburg, August 3, 1863.
- Kalb, James F., killed near Tupelo, Mississippi, July 15, 1864.
- Killinger, Jacob S., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Kohl, Nicholas, died January 18, 1863, of wounds.
- Kidd, James M., died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 3, 1862.
- Kilby, Loyd M., died at Lagrange, Tennessee, December 7, 1862.
- Kalb, William A., killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
- Knop, Joseph H., died at Helena, Arkansas, August 10, 1862.
- Kelly, Michael, died at Little Lock, Arkansas, December 12, 1863.
- Koch, Simon, died at Springfield, Missouri, June 1, 1862.
- Kelley, Thomas J., killed at Marshville, Missouri, October 22, 1862.
- Lewis, Charles, killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.
- Lane, William, died at New Albany, Indiana, September 23, 1864.
- Loyd, Reuben, died at Iron-ton, Missouri, November 5, 1861.
- Lamb, John, died at Duckport, Louisiana, June 28, 1863.
- Lake, James, died at Mobile, Alabama, June 24, 1864, of wounds.
- Lightfoot, Reuben H., died January 5, 1863, wounds.
- Lan erman, John L., died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, April 3, 1863.
- Lewis, Paul, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, August 5, 1864.
- Lands, Ezra B., died at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, September 8, 1864.
- Landlam, Leaming, died at Montgomery, Alabama, March 24, 1865, while prisoner of war.
- Lytle, Simon, died in rebel prison at Florence, South Carolina, February 7, 1865.
- Lawrence, Henry F., died at Memphis, May 10, 1864.
- Lanham, George W., died June 27, 1863 of wounds.
- Lottis, John, died at Memphis, February 21, 1863.
- Little, Joseph A., died at Helena, Arkansas, October 12, 1862.
- Lockridge, Robert A., died at Marshfield, Missouri, November 18, 1862.
- Lowin, Benjamin, died at Glasgow, Iowa, July 5, 1862.
- Lewis, James, died at St. Louis, December 29, 1862.
- Mason, Henry, died at Chickasaw Springs, June 7, 1863.
- McIntyre, Charles E., died at Camp Butler, Illinois.
- McCoy, Samuel, died at Annapolis, Maryland, April 2, 1864.
- McManus, Michael, died at Springfield, Illinois, April 8, 1864.
- McCormick, John, drowned at Little Rock, Arkansas, March 12, 1863.
- Mentemeyer, Charles F., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 13, 1863, of wounds.
- Myers, Charles J., killed at Altoona Pass, Georgia, October 5, 1864.
- Morgan, Byron E., died at Louisville, Kentucky April 22, 1862.
- McGraw, James, killed at Nashville, Tennessee, September 12, 1862.
- McInarny, Patrick, died January 1st, 1863, from wounds.
- Maxwell, Abner Y., died at Berlin, Illinois, December 26, 1863.
- McGhee, George, died at Jackson, Tennessee, October 23, 1862.
- Murdock, Albert, killed near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864.
- Miller, William, died at Vicksburg, March 14, 1864.
- Maag, Charles W., killed at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.
- McDonald, James, died at Pilot Knob, Missouri, January 4, 1863.
- McCasland, Thomas, killed at Stone River, December 21, 1862.
- Mulqueen, Patrick, died at Nashville, November 15, 1863, of wounds.
- McP erson, John, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- Misner, Christopher, d'ed at Louisville, Kentucky, December 2, 1862.
- McCormack, William H., died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 5, 1864.
- Mantle, Charles B., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
- McComas, Elisha T., died at Murfreesboro, January 6, 1863, of wounds.
- Mills, James, died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 6, 1863, of wounds.
- Matthew, Alexander, killed at Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863.
- Malcomb, Joseph, died at New Orleans, March 1, 1864.
- Moore, John, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, November 6, 1864.
- Morris, Edwin, died at Berlin, Illinois, October 8, 1862.

McDaniels, James, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 18, 1863.

McClure, Hiram, died at Kenton, Tennessee, November 28, 1862.

Miller, George W., died at Camp Butler, Illinois, February 6, 1865.

Murray, Jesse C., died at Memphis, December 23, 1862.

Morgan, George W., died Eastport, Mississippi, January 21, 1865.

Mathews, John P., died in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 30, 1863.

Morton, Frank A., died at Carlinville, Illinois, October 16, 1862.

Milton, Woodruff, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 10, 1864.

Moore, James L., killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 18, 1864.

McCense, Henry, died at Springfield, Illinois, October 12, 1862.

McCawey, George, killed at Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 5, 1865.

Manning, Matthew, killed at Spanish Fort, Alabama, April 6, 1863.

Miller, Alfred, died at Memphis, Tennessee.

Mengal, Levi B., died at Le Providence, Louisiana, April 12, 1862.

McKean, Zadock, died at Baton Rouge, April 15, 1864, of wounds.

Miller, William H., died at Rock Island, August 28, 1864.

Malone, Francis M., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 15, 1863.

Malone, Joshua, died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, March 28, 1862.

Myers, John A., died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, April 11, 1862.

Mathews, Norman C., died Rochester, Illinois, January 13, 1864.

McGinnis, Samuel, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, January 27, 1864.

Nichols, David, died near Corinth, Mississippi, June 2, 1862.

Nutt, John, died June 3, 1863, of wounds.

Napper, Wren, died near Vicksburg, October 2, 1862.

Nicholson, George R., died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, November 22, 1864.

Nelson, Samuel, died at Memphis, Tennessee, September 5, 1864.

Newhart, Lawrence, died at Franklin, Tennessee, March 30, 1863.

Niman, John D., died at Eastport, Mississippi, May 13, 1865.

Newberry, Leonidas, died at Eastport, Mississippi, April 19, 1865.

Obiella, John, died in Andersonville prison, June 24, 1864.

Olsten, Frank, died in Andersonville prison, June 15, 1864.

O'Brien, James, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 2, 1863.

O'Brian, Daniel, died Chattanooga, October 1, 1862.

Owen, Napoleon, died at Farmington, Mississippi, July 12, 1862.

Owens, Henry C., killed before Atlanta, August 6, 1864.

O'Neill, James, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Orr, William H., died at Memphis, Tennessee, December 15, 1863.

Osborn, John, died at Fort Henry, March 5, 1862.

Phillips, or Phelps, D., killed in action near Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 12, 1864.

Pettibone, Elias, died at Richmond, Virginia, March 13, 1864, while prisoner of war.

Phillips, William H. S., Corporal, died in Andersonville prison, April 10, 1864.

Pitman, James G., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, February 20, 1865.

Porter, Ole, killed at Fort Donelson.

Picott, Edmund, killed at Miffin, Tennessee, October 1, 1865.

Pitts, Francis G., died at Monterey, Tennessee, June 14, 1862.

Prestof, William, died January 12, 1863.

Peddicord, Barney, killed at Liberty Gap, Tennessee, June 26, 1863.

Parker, John L., killed at Fort Donelson, February 15, 1863.

Pierson, Silas C., died at Danville, Virginia, February 27, 1863.

Price, James L., killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Patten, Samuel, died at Memphis, February 25, 1864.

Parker, Charles L., First Sergeant, died in rebel prison at Cahawba, Alabama, March 4, 1865.

Parks, Henry, died at Chickasaw Bluff, May 28, 1863.

Pernell, Edward, died at home, November 13, 1863.

Penny, William H., died in Andersonville prison, February 26, 1865.

Pointer, William A., died at Memphis, April 17, 1864.

Proctor, Benjamin K., died at home, July 31, 1864.

Palmer, James R., killed at Lexington, Missouri, September 20, 1861.

Plum, William B., died at Tullahoma, Tennessee, March 10, 1865.

Potter, Thomas G., died October 23, 1862.

Rezeppa, John, died in Georgia, about July, 1864.

Runyon, Gilbert, died at Jefferson Barracks, March 22, 1862.

Robinson, James, returned prisoner, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, April 10, 1865.

Rudd, Thaddeus, died in Andersonville prison, June 10, 1864.

Rigand, Nathaniel D., killed at Springfield, April 25, 1864.

Ross, Joshua B., died March 16, 1863, of wounds.

Ruby, John, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.

Rinker, John, died at Vicksburg, September 13, 1863.

Ross, John W., died at Vicksburg, May 29, 1863, of wounds.

Rhodes, William, died at Memphis, March 19, 1863.

Robbins, Samuel C., died at Nashville, Tenn., March 30, 1863.

Robinson, Benjamin C., died at Nashville, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

Rude Alexander R., died at Memphis, August 8, 1863.

Raematt, William, died at Memphis, November 15, 1862.

Randall, George W., killed near Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.

- Rutenberg, Frederick, died at Memphis, January 20, 1863.
- Rance, Henry J., killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
- Ross, Lyman, died at Memphis, March 5, 1864, of wounds.
- Reis, Peter, died in Rebel prison.
- Roberts, Erastus, died at Auburn, Ill., December 1, 1863.
- Robertson, John H., killed at Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863.
- Schweikardt, Frederick, died at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 8, 1864, of wounds.
- See, James, died at Point of Rocks, Virginia, March 3, 1865.
- Saunders, Richard, or David, died at Fort Donelson, May 4, 1864.
- Squires, Thomas B., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, November 16, 1865.
- Smith, William, died in Andersonville prison, August 3, 1864.
- Smith, Martin, died at Fort Henry, Tennessee, February 9, 1862.
- Schweirtz, Frederick, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.
- Strenz, Stephen, died at Chattanooga, October 1, 1862.
- Segen, Adolph, died September 8, 1863.
- Simpson, Jackson B., died at Farmington, Mississippi, May 19, 1862.
- Scott, David R., died at Island Grove, Illinois, May 18, 1862.
- Smith, William, died at Farmington, Mississippi, May 15, 1862.
- Shetters, Martin V., died August 3, 1864, of wounds.
- Swink, William H., died at Vicksburg, September 6, 1863.
- Smith, Julius B., died January 5, 1863, of wounds.
- Shick, Amos W., died at Duckport, Louisiana, April 22, 1863.
- Stephens, John H., died in the rear of Vicksburg, May 20, 1865.
- Sinclair, John, died near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, February 20, 1863.
- Schmidt, Frederick G., killed at Guntown, June 10, 1863.
- Samuel, H. Moses, died at Young's Point, April 14, 1863.
- Smith, William O., died at home, October 15, 1862.
- Sampson, John W., died at Florence, South Carolina, February 15, 1865, while a prisoner of war.
- Sebriney, Peter, died at Duckport, Louisiana, May 1, 1863.
- Seves, Benj. F., died February 26, 1865, of wounds.
- Simpson, William, died at Jackson, Tennessee, February 25, 1863.
- Smith, Patrick, died in Andersonville prison, October 15, 1864.
- Shanks, Samuel, died at Oak Ridge, Mississippi, September 20, 1863.
- Shriver, Josiah, killed near Tepulo, Mississippi, July 13, 1864.
- Spencer, Daniel, killed at Guntown, Mississippi, June 12, 1864.
- Simmons, Levi, died at St. Louis, June 4, 1863.
- Snodgrass, Ambrose, died at Annapolis, Maryland, December 2, 1864, while a paroled prisoner of war.
- Scroggin, Jefferson T., killed at Nashville, Tennessee, December 16, 1864.
- Strode, James B., killed at Chicamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Sell, L. D., died on the steamer Crescent City, July 9, 1863.
- Southwick, Adam, died at Rolla, Missouri, May 6, 1862.
- Sullivan, Timothy, died on hospital boat, September 2, 1862.
- Spaulding, John, died near Old Town Landing, Arkansas, August 15, 1862.
- Seaman, George, died at St. Louis, November 4, 1862.
- Sharper, Isaac B., died June 5, 1862.
- Simmington, John S., died at Little Rock, Arkansas, October 9, 1863, of wounds.
- Swim, John, died at Quincy, May 15, 1865.
- Tribble, Allen B., died at St. Louis, November 25, 1862.
- Townbridge, Louis A., Corporal, died at Andersonville prison, April 6, 1864.
- Thorn, John L., killed at Jonesville, Virginia, January 3, 1864.
- Tober, Joseph, died in Tennessee, December 31, 1864.
- Titus, Alfred, died at Huntsville, Alabama, August 9, 1865.
- Thompson, Andrew J., died at Benton Barracks, March, 1862.
- Tabor, Delonna B., drowned at Paducah, Kentucky, October 3, 1861.
- Tipton, Isaac H., died at Louisville, Kentucky, April 2, 1862.
- Taff, James W., died at Ironton, Missouri, October 30, 1861.
- Tobin, Patrick, died January 17, 1863, of wounds.
- Taylor, Alvin, died in Louisiana, April 17, 1864.
- Thomas, C. Perry, died in Rebel prison at Richmond, Virginia, January 21, 1864.
- Tyas, George, died at Nashville, Tennessee, November 30, 1862.
- Turpin, William A., died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 26, 1862.
- Thorp, Eleven C., died at Resaca, March 14, 1864, of wounds.
- Thornton, William L., died at Holly Springs, Mississippi, December 10, 1862.
- Tufts, Charles C., died at Vicksburg, November 3, 1863.
- Tuttle, Sylvanus, Corporal, killed at Vicksburg, May 19, 1863.
- Trey, John F., died at Mound City, Illinois, August 11, 1863.
- Tosh, David M., died at Jackson, Tennessee, March 16, 1863.
- Trappe, or Taafe, John, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, May 5, 1865.
- Trotter, William, died at Memphis, March 17, 1863.
- Ungles, Squire, died at Mound City, November 1, 1861.
- Valentine, Silas, died at Knoxville, Tennessee, January 23, 1864.
- Venters, John H., died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 21, 1865.
- Vaughn, Isaac, died at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 25, 1862.
- VanBrunt, John, died November 27, 1863, of wounds.
- Vinson, Elias D., died at Mound City, 1863.



J. G. Love



Rowett and other prominent military officers as aides.

The Infantry division included numerous representatives from every Illinois regiment, except the One Hundred and Third. The men marched with the old time military "swing." In the line, and noticeable, was a one-legged veteran, John T. Sergeant of the Thirty-second, whose other leg was left on the battle field at Shiloh. He, with a cripple in the Artillery Division, attracted more than ordinary attention on the line of march. The infantry, exclusive of division and staff officers, numbered seven hundred and seventy-four men, and there were also in line thirty-two veterans of the Twentieth United States Infantry, colored.

Colonel Dudley Wickersham commanded the next division, which was composed of eighteen veterans of the Mexican war, twenty-seven of the Black Hawk and Winnebago wars, and twenty-seven veterans of other States, among the number a Massachusetts officer, who had served on General Benjamin F. Butler's staff.

The column moved according to the order of march previously announced. Along the line there was waving of handkerchiefs from the windows of private residences, and every demonstration of pleasure in the presence of the veterans. In passing Ex-Mayor Jayne's residence, where a handsome portrait of Governor Yates was conspicuously displayed and decorated, there were cheers all along the line. The procession then moved south and halted at the State Arsenal, where the old battle flags were delivered to the veterans, and many of them receiving the colors, were those who had borne them amid the carnage of battle.

While the flags were being delivered, the bands played the Star Spangled Banner and other national airs, and there was much enthusiasm, which a heavy rain shower that suddenly set in did not dampen. From the Arsenal, the procession moved south on Fifth street, and turning to Eighth, the old Lincoln home was passed, amid cheers all along the line. Turning west again, the column passed through the Executive Mansion grounds, Governor Cullom and his staff reviewing the same from the steps. The procession then moved direct to the State House. The Artillery Division had received a recruit by the way, in the person of Master Tingley Wood, Jr., who wore a small, but regulation, heavy artillery uniform.

Upon arrival at the Capitol, when the Governor and staff, with General A. C. Ducat and staff, reviewed the troops, from the east corri-

dor steps, the veterans formed en masse, "bunching colors," in front of the principal entrance, and were surrounded by the Illinois National Guard. The colors being massed, Chief Marshal McClelland made his report to the Governor, in the following eloquent remarks:

"GOVERNOR:—As Marshal of the day, I have the honor to report to your Excellency that, agreeable to arrangement, I have brought the treasured flags and trophies, lately lodged in the public arsenal, to this place. It remains for the Adjutant General of the State, formally and officially, to present them to your Excellency, for such order for their final disposition as your Excellency may be pleased to make. This said, I may be permitted to add that, in the part assigned to me on this occasion, I have had the hearty co-operation of a body of the veterans of the several wars, and of a portion of the organized militia, who attend the veterans as an honorary escort. Honor to both! While the militia, by their soldierly bearing, attest the signal zeal applied by your Excellency to foster the martial spirit of Illinoisans, the veterans, on their part, afford an expressive memorial of duty victoriously performed in the times that tried men's souls. It is true, some of them are maimed of an arm, or a leg, or an eye; that some of them are wrinkled by age and the wear and tear of long and arduous campaigns, yet they are here once more, to lift their loving and moistened eyes upon the tattered ensigns which they undauntedly upheld amid the fire and thunder of siege and battle. Alas! many of their former comrades are absent. Where are they? Silence answers: they are dead! Let us pause to dwell for a moment upon the memories of at least a few of these. Foremost of this revered list is Abraham Lincoln, variously the poor and friendless boy, the genial companion, the able lawyer and dialectician, the wary statesman, the patriotic President, the honored Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Jackson, "the military," one of his predecessors, had aforetime suppressed the seed of disunion, taking the specious form of nullification, by the threat of defiance; but, in later and more disorderly times, something more was required to cut off this second growth. Lincoln, the man of peace and gentleness, was equal, nay, superior to the emergency. With one hand he scattered the swarming assailants of the Union; with the other, he raised up an enslaved race to freedom and equality before the law. Thus, at the same

time performing a double act of salvation, national and individual, unsurpassed in the annals of man. His sentiments were in accord with his deeds. He taught the doctrine of the broadest democracy: that ours was 'a government of the people, by the people, for the people.'

"He exemplified the broadest precepts of humanity, 'Charity for all; malice toward none.' His tragic martyrdom struck the Nation dumb, while it completed the pathos of his life and character. Illustrious man! his name will ring through the coming ages as one of the noblest of liberators and benefactors.

"Another of the worthy dead is Richard Yates, a remarkable man. To portray his character is a difficult, if not an impossible task. It was a mosaic; its shades set out its brighter hues in striking and lustrous relief. He was a man to be judged by his own standard. He was chivalrous and honorable; impulsive and generous; ardent and imaginative, ambitious and patriotic. Viewing everything from an elevation, he clothed it with the classic beauty of his own ideals. His eloquence was as the harp inlaid with gems, and strung with strands of gold to the softest or wildest melody. At times it swayed the Senate; at times it stirred or stilled the wondering multitude. Executive vigor and determination won for him the title of the great War Governor of Illinois. His virtues noticed, his infirmities are not denied. He had his faults, but they were the excess and reaction of an excitable and impressionable nature; of a preternatural exultation and perturbation of mind and sense, born of a stormy period of conflicting ideas, sentiments and opinions. It was of him like the great bard of Avon sung, 'A rarer spirit never did steer humanity; but you Gods, you will give us faults to make us mortals.'

"Wallace, Ransom, Raith, Mudd, Schwartz and a host of others are also dead. Braver and truer men never lived. Not a few of us here have seen them kindled with the intoxicating transport of the conflict; have seen them mount the deadly breach, deliver and resist the headlong onset and conquer, when all was upon the hazzard. No more shall we receive and return soldierly congratulations. No more shall we hear them, with laughing jest, recount their desperate encounters and hairbreadth escapes. No more shall we see them, until we have passed that bourne from which no traveler returns. Our tears bedew their graves, which are strewn with the garlands of our afflictions. The triumph

of their country shall be indistinct yet eloquent memorials to future generations. War over, let the bitterness which engendered it pass away forever. Peace returned, let all our paths be now the paths of peace. Let all our councils, North and South, East and West, everywhere through our broad land, which extends from ocean to ocean, be the counsels of accord, fraternity and unity."

Adjutant General Hilliard followed briefly in formal presentation of the flags, and the Governor responded with the following address, being frequently interrupted by applause:

"General and Soldiers of Illinois and of the Union: It gives me great pleasure to address you for a few minutes on this interesting occasion. I have not words to express to you the feelings of my heart as I stand before you. As you have said you are here in response to orders and invitations, bringing with you those priceless battle flags, which you have carried before on many a bloody battle field, and clung to in victory and defeat.

"I recognize among you men who, as soldiers, served the country in the early history of our State, in the Black Hawk war, clearing the way in this garden region of the West for the civilization which followed, and which we now enjoy. The colors you carried there have decayed and gone. I see before me soldiers who were in the Mexican war, who volunteered to defend our National honor. Your flags and banners, too, are gone. The numbers of patriotic men who served the country in the wars with the Indians and with Mexico, are comparatively few. Your ranks are thinned out in the march of time, and in a few more years your patriotic record alone will be left to tell the story of your devotion to your country. It will not be long before the men who fought by the side of Hardin, Harris, Baker, Bissell, and Shields on the field of Buena Vista, all of whom were as brave and patriotic men as ever stepped to the music of the Union, and all but the last of whom have long since rendered their account to the great Ruler of men and nations, and the last of whom is now a living example of courage, energy, and patriotism, will pass away, and history will take their places, to tell the generations to come what they did in response to their country's call. I see before me not a few, but thousands of citizen soldiers, who were in the last great war—men who fought for the integrity of the Union against a causeless and wicked rebellion. You come here to-day, carrying with you your old flags and banners. Your presence as old sol-

diers speaks louder and stronger to the people of the State and Nation than words. Volumes would not contain all your presence implies. About thirteen years ago you were returning home after years of struggle with the enemy. The ranks of your companies and regiments were depleted. You came back to your State, whose honor and glory you so nobly sustained, tired, worn out, and sick, yet with buoyant hearts, because you were coming home to your families and friends with victory inscribed on your banners and the integrity of our grand old Union established. You had these old flags with you then. As now, they were tattered and torn—blood-stained—some of them nearly shot away. Many of them had been presented to you by your wives, sisters, and friends when you started to the war. You brought them back, and as one regiment after another came home and was mustered out, you placed those colors in the old arsenal in charge of Adjutant-General Haynie, a gallant soldier, now gone to his long home, where they have remained until to-day.

"The Constitution and laws of our State require that the military records, banners and relics of the State shall be preserved as an enduring memorial of the patriotism and valor of Illinois. In obedience to these provisions, and for the safe-keeping of the flags, the time has come for transferring them to a safer place. You now place them where they will remain and be cared for, and safely guarded, aye, for generations to come.

"They, and you who carried them in the time of National peril, represent the life, the integrity of the Nation. The history of our State chronicles three struggles in which Illinois men took part: The war with the Indians, in 1812; the Mexican war, in 1846-7; and the great civil war, in 1861-5, besides the Mormon and Winnebago wars. Nations, as a rule, do not become established on right principles and great, without struggles in which the power of the sword is invoked. Our Government has not been an exception to the rule. Its progress and development has met with resistance. Civilization never makes progress without opposition. Its victories are all won, and the condition of the world improved only by the brave men pressing forward in support of right principles, and by hard fighting at every step. Such men are benefactors of the race. When Government is assailed it must be defended, or fall; and the men who take their lives in their hands, and go forth to defend their country and flag, and, as in the late great war, defend liberty and the Union and raise the civ-

ilization of the people to a higher plane, are truly benefactors of the race, and entitled to the eternal gratitude of their fellows. You represent every struggle in which the country has been engaged since Illinois became a State. You have successfully defended the Nation's life and honor. I look upon these old battle flags as you carry them the last time. They represent the glory and nationality of our country. The American flag is dear to every patriotic heart in the land, but those flags and banners are dearer to you who carried and followed them on the march and field, than to anyone else.

"That flag is respected everywhere, on land and sea. It represents power; it represents Union and Liberty, and it represents 'a government of, by and for the people.' While you are engaged in the pleasant duty of transferring the flags, banners and relics, you are doubtless remembered of the time when you enlisted for the war; you are reminded of the old rallying song:

'We will rally 'round the flag, boys,
We will rally once again,
Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.'

And that other song:

'We are coming Father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand strong.'

"You are reminded of the battles in which you fought; of the gallant comrades who fell by your side; of the wonderful escapes you made; of the terrible sufferings you endured in hospital and prison, and of the victories you won. You will think over the long list of battles, among which are, Belmont, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Pea Ridge, Perryville, Nashville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Corinth, Atlanta, and the Grand March to the Sea, and the hundreds of terrible struggles, East and South, which I cannot stop to enumerate.

"As you hold those banners you are reminded of the two hundred and fifty thousand other brave Illinoisans who went out with you, and of the long death-roll of gallant boys who never returned. As you stand here you think of the gallant and eloquent War Governor, Richard Yates, the soldiers' friend, and the members of his administration, Dubois, Butler, Hatch and Bateman, two of whom, with him, have passed away; you do not forget that other great and good man, the dearest son of our noble State, a martyr to the cause of Liberty and Union, who was your Commander-in-Chief, Abraham Lincoln, whose ashes rest beneath a monument near by, reared by patriotic people. I am reminded

of those beautiful words uttered by him, which cannot fail to touch the heart of every man, 'The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorons of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.' What poetry, sweetness and music in these lines.

"But I must not prolong my remarks. Upon the close of these proceedings, the curtain drops, and the last act is ended of the great drama in which you have taken so noble a part. May your services and sacrifices never be needed again to preserve the integrity of our Nation. A portion of the Illinois National Guard, more than half of whom are old soldiers and served with you, have done themselves and you the honor of coming here to serve as your escort, while you are performing this last service to your old flags and banners. They are in the service of the State and ready at a moment's notice, over six thousand strong, to do duty as soldiers, either for the State or Nation, if their services shall be required to maintain the public peace. Now, soldiers, I will detain you no longer. I welcome you, one and all, to the Capital of our State, and the Adjutant General, by your aid, will place the colors and trophies you bear in the apartments designed for them, where they will be diligently cared for and guarded, I trust, so long as they shall endure."

After the speech of Governor Cullom, General Palmer was called for, but not immediately responding, General C. E. Lippincott was called, and was received with much favor. He said:

"The voice of these flags is eloquent beyond any need or any power of human words. We will do well simply to pause, in the first still hour that shall come to us, and listen to the solemn teaching of these battle worn flags. They are not merely ashen staves upon which flaunt heavy silks, adorned with stripes and bearing golden stars which catch the eye when they are unfurled to the breeze of Heaven, and by their beauty waken the beholder's admiration. Beautiful as is the flag of our country among all the banners of the Nations of earth, its chief excellence is in the noble history of which it is the result, and the lofty ideas and principles of which it is the symbol. Its history may be said to have its beginning on that day when force was first challenged by right, and to represent the long struggle of the people against those who for ages had set themselves against 'the

strong upward tendencies of the Godlike soul of man'

"It was the beautiful flower of freedom which burst in beauty upon the world's sight when, after so many years of slavery, the sublime words of the Declaration of Independence rang out from the American Congress upon the world: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that man was created equal and endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

"Coming into existence, as it appears, without a known designer, it made its way by sheer force of its beauty and appropriateness, to the hearts of our struggling fathers—preferred everywhere to all emblems suggested by influence, and devised by the trained taste of many eminent persons. It was baptized in the blood by Washington, and adopted, almost in the present form, by the Congress of the Colonies. It became, at last, when the revolution was over, when the weakly confederation of separate States had given away to the cohesive Government of the United States, it became one Nation's flag as soon as our Nation was born. Co-equal with our Government in its history, it has been, and is, let us pray and believe it ever will be, the fit and perfect emblem of all the holy ideas which are woven into our Nation's structure, and make the enduring rock on which it is founded. Such, friends and comrades, is my idea of the American flag. Such my notion of its sacred history and of its holy symbolic character. But we are especially here to-day to look on these flags, to bear them to their resting place, and to take into our hearts the especial lessons which they teach.

"Oh! but it does seem to me that words are idle and worse than weak. How, in the presence of these memorials of the constancy of Illinois in the times which tried the temper of States and of men, can anyone talk as it deserves of that recent history? So recent is it, that to the men and women of my age, and even those much younger, it is still a part of our present life, and the pulses of our hearts beat in quick response to every mention and memory of the great drama; not as something of the past, but as if its crowded incidents were now about us and before us and with and of us, making the life that we live, the emotions which we feel, in the very present and actual now.

"Again comes to us the thrill of horror as the wires bear us word that the flag is fired upon. Again comes to us the resolve that the holy symbol shall not be disgraced, nor the principles

whose triumph it means be lost to our country or to mankind. Again we are in the midst of the enthusiasm and high devotion of an aroused people. Again we feel how patriotism elevates and ennobles individuals; how it sanctifies the hearthstone, making it the very altar of God; how it gives to beauty a lovelier glow, to love an added sweetness, and to manhood the consecration of a purer, a nobler, and a stronger aim. Again we hear the tread of the mustering thousands, and are in sympathy with the nobility of that time of unselfishness and high devotion. Again we realize the trials of the tedious camp and the weary march. Again our hearts beat high and fast with the fierce fever and exulting joy of battle. Again we melt in sorrow at the sound of the muffled drum, and shed bitter tears at the gaps in our battle lines, and learn a new and deeper love of country as we realize how much rich and manly blood its redemption has cost. Yes! Let the commonwealth keep these torn and sacred rags with tender care. They are sacred. Around their ashen staves have been clasped brave hands of the noble sons of Illinois, who thought their life blood none too precious to be spilt in their defense; and as the storm of battle surged along the line of those who fought to save the Nation's life, the iron hail fell thickest, and noble blood was shed freely under the immediate shadow of these flags. Noble men, with hearts treasuring the deepest love of home, and the tenderest thoughts of the maiden to whom their deep faith was pledged, and beating with perfect consciousness of the ability to win their way to the high place of honor among men, have grasped these flags and carried them with firm step, and flashing eye, and exalting joy into the proud triumph of a certain death. Yes, keep them with proudest care, for they are not emblems of the freedom, the power, the saved unity of our Nation; but of a heroism loftier and purer than ever before, since history began, was embodied in an army, and triumphed in the achievements of battle.

"Let any one who, since the war, has been led away by the seductions of selfish ambition to desert his comrades and talk nonsense—be that deserter private or president—say what he will; we know, and the world knows, and all the future shall know, that there was a difference in the inspiration and the heroism which widely distinguished those who fought under these flags, and those like them from other States, and that other and brave army which fought under a hostile flag to destroy what these

banners soared over a thousand battle-fields to maintain and preserve.

"No one can yield readier praise and honor than I can, and do, to the bravery and high personal gallantry of those whose mistaken cause went down before these flags. But their lost cause was a wrong cause, and the world while it remembers and admires forever the brave devotion of those who fought for it, will yet remember that their blood was vainly shed to establish a Government whose corner stone should have been slavery, and that their cause was trampled into the red mire of battle for those who fought to preserve and maintain the life of the Republic, whose only life is freedom. These flags are the emblem of no hate, no animosity, no feeling of sectional or individual superiority. The language which they hold, the lesson which they teach, with all the force of all their associations, is the lesson of brotherly love for all who dwell under the flag of our Nation.

"These flags, about whom we can almost fancy still cluster the spirits and cling the affections of those who died under them, speak in one voice to the hearts of men all over our broad land exhorting all, of every State, to sink every smaller and more ignoble feeling in one of confidence and respect for each other, as comrades of the army of the present and the future, whose tie is that of a common patriotism, and whose devotion is to a saved, a restored, and forever united Nation."

Governor Palmer then responded to repeated calls in a few extempore remarks, as follows:

"The Governor, very sensibly, deprecated any further prolonging of the ceremonies in speech-making, as the boys were already impatient for dinner. He remarked, that as he had observed the flags taken from their late depository and borne through the streets to Memorial Hall, which the people of the State had prepared for these mementoes, he had felt that the occasion was one so grand as to be beyond the reach of oratory. A more sublime triumph could not be desired than would be won by him who could, in fitting language, describe the emotions the appearance of these flags awakened in every mind and every patriotic heart. These banners were mementoes of the greatest and most dreadful struggle this Nation ever had, or ever could pass through. Seventeen years had passed away since he, and many of those who now confronted him, had sworn to uphold these banners and these things they symbolized. They had gone out, and in battle upheld them. Many of them had been by 'angel hands to

valor given,' and had floated bravely over ensanguined fields. To-day would see them consigned to their final resting place to be no more disturbed. The ceremony is emblematic of those that finally would finish the career, in this life, of all who took part in the tremendous drama of which this was the closing scene."

The following poem, by Lieutenant S. F. Flint, of Galesburg, of the 7th, was read:

THE MUSTER OF THE FLAG.

"O, comrades, such a day as this,
Of solemn and exultant tears,
For what we meet, and what we miss,
Comes not again in all the years.

"Go bring them out, their tattered strands,
They shall their own brave story tell,
Unroll them all with reverent hands,
The old flags that we knew so well.

"Aye, lift them up! A few fair stars,
Flash from their faded field of blue,
Gleaming amid the rents of scars,
When the wild leaden storm tore through.

"They catch the breeze! They hail the sky,
Stained-shorn-out with a look as proud
As where of old they streamed on high
Like rainbows o'er the battle cloud.

"There spoke the guns! Do I not dream?
Comrades, fall in and forward all!
Did I not hear their eagles scream
An answer to that fearful call?

"Nay, that is past, thank God! No more
We wait for that deep echoing boom
To mark dauntless eagle's soar—
Close up the ranks—and march to doom!

"Then let their war-worn glories float
And fondle with the breeze of spring;
And let the glad procession shout—
Drums roll and crash and cymbals ring.

"Sound, bugles, sound the rallying call,
And wake again the thundering gun.
So few! so few? Where are they all?
Fall in, you men of sixty-one!

"From Georgia's bare and gullied steeps,
To Carolina's wilds of sand;
From Mississippi's forests deep,
To Patomac's storied strand.

"On the green hills of Cumberland,
By the lone streams of Tennessee,
They rise a grim and shadowy band—
Their silent, sad salute I see.

"'On duty,' speaks that silent sign,
Until the last great reveille,
And this stern message down the line
Breaths from that mighty grave to-day.

"So bear them on and guard them well
In yonder proud Memorial Hall;
The flag—the cause for which we fell—
Swear, brothers, it shall never fall.

"Stand up, despite the shattered limb,
Here is a creed we all believe:
Dash off the tears of eyes that swim,
Aye, reck not of one empty sleeve.

"No traitor hand its glory mars,
While yet a man is still alive
Who bore the banner of the stars
From sixty-one to sixty-five."

The Veterans then entered the State House basement from the north entrance, and the flags were deposited in Memorial Hall, in the racks prepared for them. Dinner followed, and the Veterans and National Guards surrounding the immense tables were served with a bountiful repast of substantial food, by the ladies, who were heartily cheered for efficiency in dispensing the supplies of the commissary department. An idea of the extent of this grand camp-fire lunch may be gained when it is stated that the troops were furnished with eighteen barrels of coffee. Upwards of three thousand one hundred were served.

The dinner over, the Veterans and the Guardsmen were dismissed, and visited the State House throughout, and other points of interest about the city, thus occupying the time until the evening festivities. Through the corridors in the State House, the Fifth Regiment Band playing in the rotunda, the Veterans and ladies promenaded, and at a late hour dancing was indulged in quite extensively.

Thus ended the re-union and transfer of battle flags. That these, nor similar flags, will have again to be unfurled in a like cause, is the sincere prayer of every loyal heart.

CHAPTER XIX.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

A society for the preservation of historical events of a Nation, State, county or town, is a commendable affair. The lessons of the past teach us the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home is strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay, or Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and kindred have been strengthened by oft-told tales of the aged father or mother, especially of that pioneer father and mother who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty and of peace, of refinement and love for God and humanity.

In the spring of 1859, Pascal P. Enos, a well-beloved pioneer, who now sleeps the "sleep of the just," and who is gratefully remembered by thousands in Sangamon county, circulated the following call:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.—The undersigned, desirous of preserving the early history of the city of Springfield and of Sangamon county, now known in a great degree to a few pioneers, would suggest a meeting at the Court House, on the first day of June, of all the settlers who became residents of the county previous to "the winter of the deep snow" (1830-31), for the purpose of organizing a permanent society in furtherance of this object.

Pascal P. Enos,
A. G. Bergen,
Elijah Iles,
N. W. Matheny.

Pursuant to the call, a meeting was held June 1st, and adjourned to the 15th, at which time the society was fully organized and the following constitution was adopted:

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called the "Old Settlers' Society of Sangamon County," and shall have for its object the collection and preservation of the early history of Sangamon county and the city of Springfield.

ARTICLE 2. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected.

It shall be the duty of the President to call all meetings of the Society and preside at the same, and in his absence this shall be performed by one of the Vice Presidents.

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a record of the Society's proceedings, and preserve all manuscripts, papers and books belonging to the society, and to keep a book in which all qualified persons desirous of becoming members may enroll their names.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to attend to the correspondence of the Society and to preserve the same.

ARTICLE 3. All persons residents of Sangamon county previous to "the winter of the deep snow," viz: 1830-31, are qualified for membership in this Society, and after the first day of January, 1860, applicants for membership must show a residence of twenty-five years previous to the time of application. The roll of the Society shall constitute the only evidence of membership.

ARTICLE 4. The election of officers shall be annually on the first Monday in June, and shall be decided by a majority of members voting, and in the same manner at any meeting of the Society. Notice at a former meeting having been given, this constitution may be altered, amended or abolished, and a code of by-laws may, in the same manner and at any meeting, be adopted, at the discretion of the Society.

Until the first Monday in June, the offices of this Society shall be filled as follows:

Thomas Moffett, President.
Elijah Iles and A. G. Herndon, Vice Presidents.
Pascal P. Enos, Recording Secretary.
N. W. Matheny, Corresponding Secretary.
E. B. Hawley, Treasurer.

ARTICLE 5. ———, 181—, the day on which first cabin was erected in Sangamon county, is

known in the proceedings of this Society as "Old Settlers' Day," and shall be annually celebrated.

It will be observed there is a blank left in the last article. A committee was appointed to inquire on what day the first cabin was erected, which committee afterwards reported, and it was decided that October 20, of each year, should be celebrated as "Old Settlers' Day," in honor of the first cabin in the county having been raised by Robert Pulliam, October 20, 1816.

The committee having decided, a call was issued for the

FIRST ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

The locality selected for the occasion of the celebration was very properly the spot upon which the first house in the limits of the county was erected, being on Sugar creek, about twelve miles south of Springfield, and four miles southeast from Chatham, on section twenty-one, township fourteen, north of range five west. The exact date on which the cabin was commenced or raised, is not known, but the statement was made by Martin Pulliam, a son of Robert Pulliam, that it was in October, 1816. It was put up by Mr. Pulliam for the purpose of sheltering himself and four hired men while herding cattle during the following winter. In the winter of 1817-18, the Indians burned out the range, and Mr. Pulliam did not bring his family to the place until May 20, 1818. Meanwhile another cabin had been put up a quarter of a mile distant, by Mr. Shellhouse, and there he temporarily lodged his family.

The spot pointed out on which the Pulliam cabin stood, is in an immense grove of ash, oak and sugar trees, a number of which have since fallen and their trunks cumber the ground. The cabin was about sixteen feet square, and fronted east, with the chimney on the south side. The ground slopes off towards the northeast and draining into Sugar creek, which is but a short distance from it. No trace in 1859 was remaining of the house, except a small mound, showing where the chimney stood, and a little hollow showing where there was a cellar. Several trees, ten or twelve inches thick, are growing on the spot. To the south was pointed out where an apple nursery was planted by Mr. Pulliam in the spring of 1817, and the trunk of an old burr oak of immense size, which still lays there, was said to have been used as a portion of the fence which inclosed the patch. The Pulliam cabin was long and familiarly known as the "Sugar House," from the fact

that sugar was made in it in subsequent years.

The weather on the occasion of this first celebration was gloriously fine the day being a sample of the glorious "Indian summer" days, and the number of persons brought together was probably not less than fifteen hundred, among whom were many of the pioneers of Sangamon county.

The exercises of the day were commenced by a procession formed at the edge of the timber and headed by a band of music engaged for the occasion. Making a circuit through the timber, the procession marched to the identical spot where the first cabin had been erected. Two wagons had been placed over the spot, in which the officers of the society, the orator of the day, and invited guests, had arranged themselves. Judge Moffett then called the meeting to order, and the festival was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, Presiding Elder of the Springfield Methodist Episcopal Circuit. The invocation of the reverend gentleman was singularly beautiful and appropriate to the occasion, and in the solemn forest which surrounded, seemed to touch a chord in the breast of all who were present. The band then started up "Three Cheers for the Red, White, and Blue," after which James H. Matheny, the orator of the day, was introduced. As well for its appropriateness and eloquence, as for its being a part of the proceedings of the day, the address is here given. Said Mr. Matheny:

*"Ladies and Gentlemen:—*We meet to-day for a singular purpose. We, the remnant spared by time from an almost forgotten past, meet to revive fading reminiscences of other days—meet to re-kindle recollections almost extinct. We come with varied emotions. Some of you, almost at the foot of life's hill, look back and upward at the path you have trod, while others, who have just reached life's summit, gaze down into the valley of tears with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers, you have done your work; you have done it well; and now, as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoying the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your good right arm from its wilderness state, and from a savage foe, pass to the hands of your children, and your children's children, literally, 'a land flowing with milk and honey'—a land over which hovers the white-robed angels of Religion and Peace—a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of Heaven. You have done your work well,

and when the time of rest shall come, you will sink to the dreamless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.

"In this hour, let memory assert her strongest sway—tear aside the thin veil that shrouds in gloom the misty past—call up before you the long-forgotten scenes of years ago—live over once again the toils, the struggles, the hopes and fears of other days. Let this day be a day sacred to the memory of the olden time. In that olden time, there are, no doubt, scenes of sadness, as well as of joy. Perhaps you remember standing by the bedside of a loved and cherished, but dying, wife—one who, in the days of her youth and beauty, when you proposed to her to seek a home in a new, wild land, took your hand in hers and spoke to you in words like these: 'Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried—the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part me and thee.' Or, perhaps, some brave boy, stricken down in the pride of his strength; or some gentle daughter, fading away in her glorious beauty; or some little prattling babe, folding its weary eyes in the 'dreamless sleep.' If so—if there are memories like these, and the unbidden tear wells up to the eye, let it come, and to-day one and all shed a tear or two to the memory of the 'loved and lost.'

"It is not my purpose to deal in historical facts connected with the early settlement of this county. These are now being gathered by other hands, and will, in due time, be given to the world. To one event I am permitted to allude, and that one is the fact that we this day commemorate the building of the first log cabin in the county of Sangamon.

"Forty-two years ago the stillness of the unbroken forest was startled by the clangor of an axe in a strong man's hands. That day he had rested from a weary journey, but as he stood and gazed upon the beauty of the strange wild scene about him, there arose a longing in his heart to linger there. With that class of men to whom he belonged, to decide was to act. Soon his weary team was loosened from their heavy load, and as we have said, the clangor of his axe rung out, wild and clear, and some brave old tree that had stood the storms of a hundred years, crashed headlong to the earth. Wearying of his toil for that day, the camp-fire was kindled, and the rude evening meal prepared and partaken of, and he laid himself down to

50—

sleep. We do not know whether in that stillly hour, when all alone with nature and nature's God, he formally knelt down upon the green earth and offered up a prayer for protection through the lonely hours of that first night in the strange land to which he had come, but we feel that there must at least have been in his heart a calm and unshaken trust that the guardian care of a kind Providence was around about him, to shield and protect him from every harm. This was a singularly marked characteristic of the early pioneers of the West. They had 'faith in God'—an unswerving trust in His Providence. The stern faith of our fathers, and the calm, gentle trust of our mothers, in an over-ruling Providence, presents a broad contrast to the hesitating belief of their children. I have always thought that the most beautiful of all life's mysteries, is that calm and unshaken trustfulness in a kind Providence, that cheers and sustains in the darkest hour; that brings a ray of sunshine, hidden though it be to the outer world, to the saddest and loneliest of hearts—an abiding faith that a kind Father is ever guarding, with a sleepless watchfulness, the welfare of his wandering children. How desolate would earth be without this beautiful faith in the Providence of God.

"Wonderful are the changes that forty years have made since that lone man halted his weary team on that autumn evening. The wilderness that then lay before him in its unbroken solitude, now blooms and blossoms as the rose; the red Indian has gone from his favorite hunting ground, far toward the setting sun; the buffalo, in his untamed wildness, is roaming over other lands, and the frightened elk has wandered away from his accustomed haunts. All has changed! Could that old man now come from his silent grave, with what a wondering awe would he gaze upon the scene that now meets our vision. Let us call him from his lonely bed, let us arouse him from his dreamless sleep. In imagination I can see him coming—in fancy's ear I hear his solemn tread. Slowly he comes, with uncertain tread, as though seeking for the old familiar pathway; now he stands by my side; now he is gazing upon the forms before him. Ah, see! With a mournful shake of the head he turns away. The old familiar faces, where are they? Alas! too many have gone away, and gone forever, and strange forms now fill their places; and now, with wearied, disappointed look he goes back to his dreamless bed. Sleep on, old man, sleep quietly. There are many here who still remember and it may

be that on some other day, these strangers whom you pioneered to this goodly land, will gather about your humble grave, and erect some monument telling to coming generations where you are sleeping the 'dreamless sleep.'

"A wondrous change, indeed, has come since that autumn day. What was then a wild and unbroken wilderness, is now the smiling home of thousands, blest with all that makes life joyous and bright. Cities have sprung into existence since that day; churches upon every hand point their spires heavenward; the whitened school house is to be seen in well nigh every grove; the busy hum of traffic and trade burdens the very air; and the sweet laugh of merry-hearted children floats like music upon every breeze. Ah, yes! a change indeed, a change glorious beyond all conception. It is well for the world's development that man is a creature of change; that he is never satisfied with the present, but is always struggling for better things in the coming future. It is this restless principle in man's nature that is ever prompting him to seek in new scenes happiness that older places seem to deny him. So strong is the principle in some men that everything else in life bends to it. The ties of home, kindred and friends are readily torn asunder; the familiar places of childhood are abandoned forever; the comforts and luxuries of life are scornfully trodden under foot, and alone, or perhaps only accompanied by wife and child, they strike out into untrodden paths in the still further West, to battle until life's close with the rough realities of a fresher and newer existence. And what is it, where man is? What matter the circumstances surrounding him? Happiness is not a creature of time, circumstance or place; man can be happy in any spot upon which shines God's bright sun, and in every land can he find a home.

"A somewhat varied life, checkered with much of sunshine, and some little of shade, has fully taught me this one truth, that 'tis home where the heart is—'tis home, and only home where the loved ones dwell. It is a matter of small moment what our outward surroundings are—whether in the untrodden wild, or in the city full, whether the rude log cabin or the costly palace shelter us from the heating storm; whether we are arrayed in 'purple and fine linen,' or clothed in the humble garb of poverty; all these matter but little if the heart is within us; if the loved ones surround us, it is home wherever we are. What is all life worth, unbrightened by home's glad sunshine? How poor an exchange does he make, who barter the calm

contentment of a peaceful home for the honors, the distinctions and riches of earth? How worse than dress are all these, when after years of weary toil we gain them. How the tired heart pauses on its weary way, and with many a sad regret, feels that it is bartering the true joys of life for 'dead sea apples,' that turn to ashes and bitterness on the lips.

"It will be the fulfillment of a beautiful hope, if the hour shall ever come, when every man and woman in all our broad land, shall own some spot, no matter how small, hallowed by the name of home. It would be a time of wondrous beauty; all earth would put on a happy smile; songs of gentle melody would roll on from hill-top and valley, gathering force and power, until at last they would swell into one perpetual anthem of gladness and joy, for it is a truth that well-nigh all that is glorious in life emanates from a love of home. Man with unflinching heart and unwearied arm is toiling ever to decorate and embellish the chosen spot, and woman, with her gentle voice and beautiful smile, is there to cherish and sustain in every weary hour.

"This earth is full of music; glad songs are continually welling up from happy hearts, but the best of them all, the one that nestles closer and fondlier around every heart, is the gentle strain of 'Home, Sweet Home.'

"Nor has the physical earth alone changed. Man, in his social, moral and civil aspect, has felt the influence of thirty years, and yielded to an irresistible tide of an onward progress. How changed in a social point of view. Then a broad humanity, like golden sunshine, rested upon whole communities. The kindly sympathies of the human bosom held full sway. If it was not an age of mind it at least was an age of heart. If misfortunes came sudden, swift and sure, warm hearts and strong hands came unasked to sympathize and assist. Then the latch string always hung on the outside of the batten door; now it is not only pulled in, but the panel door is bolted on the inside. If a neighbor's house then took fire and burned up, they came for miles around and built him another; now the unfortunate victim, whose house is consumed, is simply turned over to the tender mercies of the insurance agent.

"Men sickened and died then and whole communities came with solemn tread and followed them to the rude, unfenced graveyard, and although the dead was placed in a rough, unplanned oaken coffin, yet weeping friends, with their own hands, bore the loved form and laid

it inside its last resting place, and with uncovered heads stood around until friendly hands had heaped up the little mound above where the loved one was laid. Now men die and a rose-wood coffin, lined with costliest silks and satin, receive their remains; they are borne to the fashionable burying ground in a hearse all decked with waving plumes; a half dozen, or so of the costliest carriages in the community carry a few acquaintances to the graveyard; they are lowered to their narrow bed, and at the first rumble of a clod upon the coffin lid, the living all hurry away, and, without thought of the one just gone, plunge into the busy whirl of life.

"In those days there were such things as boys, not merely boys in size, but in character and thought. Pure specimens of unadulterated nature in her roughest and most uncouth form. We have no such things now as boys—they have been entirely superseded by a new genius denominated young gentlemen. The real boy is a lost race—as totally extinct as the mysterious animals of the past, about which geologists tell us. I would give a good deal to once again see a real *bona fide* boy, such as lived in Springfield thirty years ago, when I was one of that now extinct species—but they are all gone. I never expect to see one again; yet I love to think of them. I love to call up reminiscences of my boyish days. I love to think of the unsophisticated trustfulness of our natures, of our abiding faith, that everything in life was earnest, true and beautiful.

"One little circumstance comes to memory that will perhaps better illustrate the unsophisticated nature of the boys of thirty years ago, than any words that I can employ. The rumor one day went abroad through our boyish community that a stranger boy had come to town with his father, who had just moved from the East, but what was startling and totally incomprehensible to us was, according to the same rumor, he absolutely wore broadcloth clothes; this was asking a little too much, more than we could believe. Our loftiest ambition, our wildest dream had never gone beyond a wool hat and a mixed jeans coat. It is true that we had heard of broadcloth; we knew there was such a thing; we knew that preachers, doctors, and lawyers sometimes, but only upon rare occasions, wore it; but to be told that a boy, no bigger than ourselves, wore broadcloth, it was entirely too much. The news spread rapidly from boy to boy; the excitement ran higher and higher; night after night we met to talk over the wonderful news, and finally we resolutely resolved that if such a wonderful thing was true, we must see and know it for ourselves. This

was on Saturday night. We had been told that the stranger boy would go to meeting Sunday with his broadcloth coat on; we knew the route he would take; and a committee of three was appointed to hide in a corner of the fence, near which he would pass, and see if the wonderful story could be true, and then report to us. The balance of us were to wait in an old mill until the truth should be known. The three went forth upon their mission; we waited in silence for their return. Shortly they came; we saw at once by their solemn, awe-struck countenances that the truth had been told us, and one by one we left the old mill and passed to our homes, perfectly satisfied that a superior being was in our midst. This was thirty years ago, but all of us, since that day, have fully learned the true estimate to place upon broadcloth, tinsel and show.

"What a change thirty years has made in the worship of God. Come go with me, and let us visit one of the old-time meetings. It is a beautiful sunshiny day, and as we go up—

'We strike into the pathway all worn in the sod.

By the people who went up to the worship of God.'

"It is a rude, rough looking building; yet let us enter. Step lightly, for there are no carpets to deaden the sound of our feet. Up the rough aisle, towards the pulpit we make our way; upon every side they are moving and inviting us to a seat. Now let us sit down—the rough old bench is rather rude, and don't you lean back, for you may fall into somebody's lap. Now look around at the congregation; scan well their faces and tell me what they came here for. You answer promptly and at once: 'They came here to worship God.' See the humble preacher rise from his seat, hear him line out the grand old hymn:

"God moves in a mysterious way

His wonders to perform,

He plants His foot upon the sea,

And rides upon the storm.'

"With one accord they rise to their feet and pour forth the untaught melody of grateful hearts. The song is ended, and 'Let us pray' falls solemnly upon every ear, as they kneel before their God, and when the preacher's earnest lips pronounce the 'amen,' it is echoed back from every heart. And now listen to the simple story of a Redeemer's love, told with a kindling fervor that warms and electrifies every soul. Now the benediction is given, and they wend their way homeward, happier and better men and women.

"Now let us visit one of modern fashionable churches. We ascend marble steps; wide, fold-

ing doors open to give entrance; we are treading down the carpeted aisle; not a soul moves upon their cushioned seats to bid us welcome; not a pew door opens to bid us enter. At the extreme back end of the church we noticed some uncushioned seats unoccupied; let us go back and take a seat there; we retrace our steps. It is true we can't hear much way back here, but then we can see. Now look around upon this congregation; scan well their faces and tell me for what purpose they came. You answer promptly and at once, 'To see and be seen.' Now look at that pulpit, all dressed in crimson and purple; its occupant casts one glance over the congregation, to see if they are all looking at him! With what a studied grace he rises to his feet; how gracefully he pulls that cambric handkerchief from his pocket and wipes the imaginary perspiration from his brow; how pompously he unclasps that golden bound hymn book and reads—

"Vain, delusive world, adieu, with all of creature good,
Only Jesus I pursue, who bought me with His blood;
All thy pleasures I forego—I trample on thy wealth and pride,
Only Jesus will I know, and Jesus crucified."

"And the choir takes up the song, and, with faultless execution, renders the music to perfection. Now the minister again rises with the same studied grace, and daintily opens the gorgeously embossed Bible, and turns it over, leaf by leaf, until the sought for passage is found. He then runs his eye over the gorgeous decorations of his church, all painted and frescoed until even the innocent walls are made to deceive you; and then turn over his gay and worldly audience, and then in tones that really sounds serious, reads—

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

"And then proceeds to deliver a learned discourse on the sinfulness of earthly vanity; warns his hearers to guard against, as deadly sins, 'the lusts of the eye and the pride of life.'

"The ambition of the fashionable minister of our day seems to prompt them to be brilliant and witty, rather than good. The simple truths to be taught are lost in metaphysical fogs. The humble narrative of the child in the manger can be told only in the jargon of the schools, adorned with all the graces of oratory. The beautiful prayer of our Saviour is simple and unmeaning, in their estimation, unless embellished with rhetorical flourishes. Their own prayers are nothing more nor less than abreviated orations. You may listen to one of their sermons from the text to its close, and, although they kindle up your fancy, draw largely upon your imagination, appeal logically to your judgment, yet so far as any effect upon your heart is concerned, it will not have any. You may say what you please about it, deny it as much as you may, yet nevertheless it is true, that under the influence of modern progress, religion itself is losing all its old vitality, and is fast becoming a matter of tinsel, parade and show. It will take but little more of the religious progress of the present day until you will hear these gay worshipers in their magnificent temples *denying scornfully that their Saviour ever slept in a manger.*

"Now let us for a little while contemplate mankind in a civil point of view. What a sad change thirty years has made in the politics and politicians of our land. Perhaps in this point of view the change has been more marked and the contrast more painful than in any other aspect in which that change or that contrast can be viewed. At that age there was an unsophisticated notion prevailing that offices were created for the benefit of the people, rather than for the benefit of the office-holder. They had another quaint and curious idea, and that was, that 'honesty was the best policy' even in politics, as well as it was in morals. There is another curious fact illustrated in their life, that they were so foolishly patriotic that they positively loved their country better than they loved themselves. There is another thing, perhaps more wonderful still, and that is that the people of that day really thought that an integrity of character and an honesty of purpose were necessary characteristics in a political leader. We of course laugh at such crude and unsophisticated notions as these. Such political verdancy is really refreshing in this age of intellectual progress. All such ideas as these we have long since buried in the tomb of old fogyism. But seriously, the only thing perhaps at which an American citizen should blush or be ashamed of, in this our day, is the party politics of the age, and their embodiment, the very patriotic politician, and it is very difficult to decide whether one should laugh or cry over their recklessness and folly.

"I am disposed to look upon the great mass of the party politics of the present day, classified by whatever name you choose, as a great pool of festering iniquity, and I hesitate not to say that if left to politicians alone, this glorious confederacy would soon be shivered to a

thousand fragments. The only thing necessary to perfect in its corruption the seething cauldron of the witches in Macbeth, would be to throw in a specimen or two of politicians, taken from each of the great parties of the country. It would then be ready for the most horrid conjurations.

"I thank God, however, that those who traffic and trade in politics have but little to do with the prosperity of the country; that it is an increasing, swelling tide that rolls on with or without them. Yet these creature politicians have their uses; they are an exhaustless source of amusement to the great thinking mass of the land. And they are useful in another respect; they are living monuments, warning us how frail a thing poor human nature is. Go to Washington City, and hear them rant and mouth their fiery denunciations. They seem to think that they are the people; that they are not only the source of power, but the power itself; they seem to forget that they are but the creatures of a day; they cease to remember that they are but bubbles blown into shape and dimension by the popular breath. One party proposes a measure, the other for that reason only opposes it, and in their mad fury, they threaten that if that measure does or does not become a law, that they will dissolve the Union! Let them dare try it, and they will find that the people, their masters, will have something to say about it.

"Politics at the present day has got to be a species of trade, and it is so recognized and classified by all. We speak of a good farmer, a skillful mechanic, a successful lawyer, and a shrewd politician. When you go to erect a dwelling house or procure the building of machinery, you naturally select the most skillful mechanic of your acquaintance. So when party leaders have any new move to make, or any office to fill, they of course select their shrewdest politician; not him who is the purest patriot; the truest man; not him who will best manage the affairs of the country, but him who will give to his party what his whole country has a right to claim—his every energy. Now it is well that all this matter be perfectly understood. Every body knows, so far as the great prosperity of the country is concerned, that politics, in its party sense, means just nothing at all, and every body equally well knows that the patriotism of party is nothing but the patriotism of self. Hence from all this, nothing really injurious can ever result to the welfare of the country. The merchant and the politician alike, unmolested, go into the market; the merchant traffics

and exchanges his goods and wares for produce and money, and the politician barter and sells his principles for office and place. It is alike expected of both and recognized only in the light of a business transaction.

"If you will permit me to illustrate by a figure, I will compare this Republic to a brave oak tree towering in majestic beauty above some green and flowery plain, wooing to its gentle shade all way-worn and storm-tossed wanderers. Beneath its 'boundless contiguity of shade,' millions of earth's wearied ones are reposing in calm dignity—joyous, happy and free. Occasionally the winds come, and even the storms shout through the topmost branches of that brave tree, and these branches may lash each other in wild confusion. Yet at the base it stands unmoved, and those that are reposing beneath are scarcely conscious of the storm above. It would be amusing, yet profitable, to spend a little season in analyzing the peculiarities presented to our gaze in and about the tree. Let us for a moment or two turn aside and gaze upon the scene.

"How proudly and how grandly that brave tree rears itself aloft. No dead or withered twig mars its green and vigorous beauty, and on its topmost bough the Eagle—Liberty's own bird—makes its eyrie. Beneath its broad and genial shade, see those teeming millions of nature's noblemen, illustrating and developing the glories of God's own work. Acknowledging no master save the Eternal One, they stand up unawed and front the eternal stars—trampling in the dust the hoary falsehood that kings rule by divine right. Chaining mind to the ear of labor they have become gods, and the wild elements cower in submissive subserviency to their will. At the farmer's magic touch the green-robed earth pours forth her million treasures. From the brain of the mechanic the almost thinking machine leaps, like Minerva, from the hand of Jove, full armed to do battle as man's servant in life's contest. These are they that repose at the base of that glorious tree, calm in the consciousness of their own power, and these are they who will guard it from every harm and guard it forever.

"But now cast your eye to the higher branches and amuse yourselves with the antics of the political monkeys who have scrambled to the top. See them leap from limb to limb, and you may bet your life that the limb to which they leap is the one where the acorns grow. See how fierce and savage they get; how they snap and snarl at one another; how they tug and toil and strain to push and pull each other off the limbs w.

the acorns are, and I think the fact is now pretty fully demonstrated that the only beauty that they see in our grand old oak is that it bears acorns. For, take the most fierce and savage of them all, and feed him well on them, and in a wonderfully short period all his ferocity will vanish away, and he will 'coo you gently as a strutting dove.'

"Politics, in its truer and better sense, is unquestionably the highest earthly duty of man, and more especially is this true in this land of ours, where the people are the whole source from which emanates political power. It is not only their privilege but their earnest duty to grapple with and thoroughly master every new thought or principle enunciated or proclaimed in the world of politics. He who does less than this falls short of discharging his whole duty as a member of a free community. When I say that we should all be politicians, I desire no one to understand me as meaning that we should sink ourselves into the miserable blind partisan—the mere follower in the party camp—the mere worshipper of the god of party—but I mean that more noble thing, thinking and acting for ourselves like men who are really free.

"To the people of this country a great trust has been committed—to their keeping the Ark of Human Liberty has been intrusted. Let us watch it with a jealous care; guard it with a sleepless eye; never let the miserable, crawling demagogue, whose only aim is self, lay his unhallowed hands upon it.

"There are those who have thought that when official corruption should, unabashed, rear its miscreated front in the high places of government, and official purity becomes contaminated with the baser passions of the heart, that the inevitable consequence would be the total subversion and destruction of our Republic, and they point to the ruined and decayed governments of the old world to prove the truth of their position. Yet, I apprehend that their conclusions are false, because they are groundless. Between this government and the governments of the old world no analogy can fairly be drawn—their inception is totally different. There, power descends from the throne—here, it ascends from the people. It is true that when the source of power in a government becomes corrupt it must fall, and it is equally true that so long as the seat of power in a government remains true to itself it will stand. Hence the conclusion is irresistible that this government will live until the people themselves become abused and corrupt—and that can never be. At

least it can never be until religion and intelligence, the guardian angels of a free people, leave our shores forever. And it cannot be that they will ever depart. It cannot be that ignorance and infidelity will ever descend upon this bright land and brood over it with their gloomy wings. If religious altars are ever thrown down and the light of intelligence extinguished, then it may be that those bright guardians of freedom's temple will prepare to wing their everlasting flight; and sad, strangely, wildly sad, will be that hour. 'Piles of clouds whose darkness will be palpable,' even in the midnight, will brood upon the saddened earth. 'Let us go hence,' will be their song of sorrow. 'Let us go hence,' will swell out in mournful cadence upon the starless air. 'Let us go hence,' will be reverberated by the sad echoes of the mountains, and all earth shall darken in the rayless night of despotism.

"Yet, wherefore, thoughts like these—for us no such gloomy fate awaits our coming. Our country is the final earthly home of truth and liberty. Here they make their last great stand; here they are preparing themselves for their great mission, the regeneration of the earth; here they are arming themselves for their last great battle; here they are forging the thunderbolts that are to shatter to fragments the bulwarks of tyranny.

"Although I have said and spoken as I believed when I said it, that politics and political leaders, in the main, have become corrupt, yet it is a pleasure to have the privilege of truthfully saying that there are some exceptions to this general rule. You will find them in the various political parties of the day. Differing though they do upon matters of lesser import, yet agreeing in the one great desire for the prosperity and glory of our common country. These amid the general corruption, stand like the Abdiel of old, amid the faithless, faithful still—stand like lighthouses amid the general gloom, and serve as beacon lights by which Freedom guides her bark through the gathering storm. And it is for us to gather around such men wherever found, and by whatever party name they may be called, and to do to them as was done to the Prophet of old, hold up their hands while they prophecy against the enemies of our country, and so long as we do this we shall triumph over every foe.

"It is a matter of no great import what are the slightest changes in the written parchment laws of a country, free and enlightened like ours. It is still less a matter what

party man guides and controls its political destiny; for after all, the great unwritten common laws of truth, religion and freedom that find their home in the American heart, gives shape and direction to our onward march, and will guide us, even in freedom's glorious pathway.

"God has stamped in every enlightened soul these great truths—to be happy you must be free, and to be free you must be virtuous. By the light of these great truths let us ever walk, and the accumulating glories of our after history shall gleam in unclouded splendor, brightened by the smiles of an approving God, and we shall become to the political what the sun is to the physical world, a light, a joy, and a gladness. We shall become the pillar of cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, pioneering the nations of earth through the wilderness of despotism to freedom's promised land."

At the conclusion of Mr. Matheny's address Erastus Wright was called out and gave the origin of the name "Suckers," as applied to the people of this State. When Mr. Wright concluded Judge Moffett gave an account of the origin and aims of the society.

At half past twelve o'clock dinner was announced, and the procession was again formed and marched to the tables which were most bountifully spread with substantial food and relishes, furnished by the people of the neighborhood. The dinner was eaten with much relish, and it was an interesting sight to notice the genial and pleasant conversation of the pioneers. The topic discussed was "old times," and each pioneer had some anecdote, or incident, or scrap of history to tell.

As soon as the wants of the inner man had been supplied, the meeting again organized and Martin G. Pulliam, a son of the first settler, was called out. He stated his father's first place was Henry county, Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky, and from that to this State, to what is now Madison county, but which was then St. Clair, whence he came in 1816 to the "Sangamo" country. His father had six children—Nancy, who married John Bronnell, of Macoupin county; Martin G. Pulliam, of Sangamon; Mary, wife of Mr. Ferris, who removed to Iowa; Margaret, who married S. Peters; and George Washington Pulliam, the youngest, who was born in the shell-house cabin, which formerly stood only a few hundred yards distant.

Mr. Pulliam said he was fifty-two years old on the 17th of September; that he had seven sons and five daughters, and eleven grand children;

that he had not an unsound tooth in his head; that he had never smoked a pipe or a cigar, or used a quid of tobacco in his life; and for many years had not tasted a drop of intoxicating liquors. He said he was born about five miles from Alton, on the old Edwardsville road; he could just remember that when a boy, the Indians came down and murdered many of the whites of the settlement, among others the family of Abel Moore. The men were shot in the field while they were plowing. They then went to the house and tomahawked the women, who were boiling soap, and the children were put in soap kettles and boiled up. This happened only one mile from his father's house.

E. D. Taylor, of Chicago, though a former citizen of Sangamon, Munson Carter, Dr. Shields, Elder Prentice, and P. P. Enos made remarks, and the crowd was then adjourned.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIETY.

The year following the first annual celebration of the society was that of 1860. The political excitement at that time being so high, it was deemed best to postpone the annual meeting. The war following, in 1861, continuing over four years, it was impossible to gather men and women together for seasons of rejoicing while fathers, husbands and brothers were upon the tented field, hourly exposed to dangers incident to a time of war. Even after the close of the war, it required time for the minds of men to assume their regular channels. In 1868, the following call was issued and signed by the names accompanying it:

"For the purpose of renewing old associations and reviving recollections of the distant past, the undersigned propose and suggest that on the twentieth day of August next, the old settlers and pioneers of the county meet at Clear Lake. The reunion will be a happy one—the place selected, one of the most desirable in the county. All persons will bring refreshments with them. The selection of the grounds and other arrangements will be attended to by the 'old settlers' residing in the neighborhood of Clear Lake.

George L. Huntington	N. W. Matheny
N. B. Whitesides	Charles Arnold
John Wilson	S. G. Jones
David Crouch	Peyton L. Harrison
John F. King	James H. Matheny
O. P. Hall	Daniel Pea
C. C. Brown	Jacob N. Fullenwider
William Lavelly	J. Bunn
George Woods	John Uhler
John T. Stuart	Thomas Moffett

E. Kreigh
E. B. Aernndon
I. C. Bone
Edward George
Preston Breckenridge
S. G. Nesbitt

B. S. Edwards
H. G. Fitzhugh
A. B. Irwin
S. I. Harrison
C. B. Stafford
R. S. Coats

August 5, 1868."

The meeting was accordingly held, and of the re-organized society may properly be termed the

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The beautiful park on the east side of Clear Lake was the place selected for the occasion, and by 10 o'clock a large crowd had assembled, including old and young.

After music by the Washington Silver Cornet Band, Strother Jones, of Dawson, called the meeting to order, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Stafford. At the close of the prayer, Munson Carter, of Rochester, was introduced, and proceeded to make an interesting address, in the course of which he related many incidents of his early life and first appearance in Sangamon county. He said that twenty-eight years ago the 20th of August, he opened a school one and a half miles from Clear Lake, and those who saw the place from 1840 to 1843, little expected to see a gathering like the one now on the shores of Clear Lake. He referred to Sangamon county as being the first in the State in all that constitutes agricultural wealth. Cook county exceeds it in commercial wealth, but in nothing else. He was proud to say that he lived in Sangamon county. He remembered with pleasure the first days he spent in this locality. He was a Yankee, and did not deny his colors. He was then a young pedagogue; but the first days he spent in Clear Lake were the bread and butter days of his life. Then the people had great hearts, and liberal hospitality prevailed, and the people were glad to entertain strangers without price. In this connection, he referred to the early times, when farmers cut their wheat with a sickle, and the neighbors aided each other in the work. Those were good days, and remembered with pleasure by those now present.

David England was next introduced. He stated that in the spring of 1819, his father settled on what was then called Higgins' creek, now Cantrall's creek. He was born in 1811, in Kentucky, and went with his father to Ohio, and from that State came to Sangamon county. He remembered passing through the locality now called Springfield, where there were then a few

Indian wigwams. There is a tie, he said, between the old settlers, fresh and strong to-day. He referred to the time when his father, Stephen England, would call a few of the settlers together and preach to them the word of God, and as he warmed up with his subject, he would pull off his coat. Frequently there would be Indians present at these meetings. He also referred to the conduct of the settlers towards emigrants. They were supplied with corn and wheat, as their necessities required, without money and without price. If a family were sick with the ague, they were cared for. But things are changed with the increase of population. He spoke of the time when men who lived within six or ten miles were considered neighbors. Then they had wild honey and an abundance of fresh fish for the taking. Then no man was charged for entertainment—all was free. In this connection, he referred to the great contrast between the present and past with respect to churches and schools. He closed with wishing that the children of the settlers and their children's children might live to enjoy the advantages which came from increased intelligence of the people in religion and all the arts of civilization.

George Anderson, of Springfield, and Samuel Williams, of Rochester, made appropriate remarks, and the meeting adjourned for dinner, a proceeding that few generally objected to.

After dinner, Preston Breckenridge was called out, and commenced with referring to the time he came from Kentucky, and in this connection told many anecdotes illustrating the state of society at that time. When he came to Illinois, Sangamon county was about forty-nine miles square, and in 1834 he did not think there were as many people in Sangamon county as there were people on the grounds to-day. People had then to get seasoned to fever and ague, for everybody had it, and when he inquired how long it required for a person to get seasoned, he was informed nine years, but in his case it required fifteen years. He said that in 1835 there was rainy weather for nearly forty days. There were about forty-two deaths between Buckheart Grove and the South Fork between October, 1834, and October, 1835. Then we had no ready-made coffins, and when he first saw an advertisement of ready-made coffins he thought the man wanted everybody to die. They had to hunt then for planks for coffins. He had known two persons to be buried in one grave. The people should be thankful that they had passed from the times of 1834-5-6.

HISTORY OF SANG.

At this stage of the proceedings a beautiful bouquet was presented to Irwin Pullham, the oldest settler present.

James H. Maheny was the next speaker. He began by saying that he did not know when he came to the county, but his first recollection was that he was here. His father came to Springfield in 1821, and the change since that time had been great and wondrous. From a wild waste, beauty had sprung into existence. He had been in various sections of the country, and in all his wanderings he had found no place like Sangamon county. If he did not know to the contrary, he should think the Garden of Eden had been located here, and he wondered that a man could be seduced from it by an apple. He said that the first child born in Springfield was that day being borne to her long home—Mrs. Lyman Trumbull, the daughter of Dr. Gershom Jayne. We were all passing away, and soon those that know us would know us no more.

The meeting was in every respect a success. Strother G. Jones was elected President.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

The second regular annual meeting was held at Clear Lake, August 20, 1869. The meeting was called to order by S. G. Jones, President, and an appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Holton, of Springfield.

Rev. J. G. Bergen, of Springfield, was introduced, and said he loved to see both old friends and young ones, for he loved them all. He recounted scenes of his early life, and pointed to changes which time had wrought in the fair, bright and beautiful Sucker State. In his youth it required a year and a half to circumscribe the world, and now seventy days suffice to accomplish that object. A mighty God controlled all things, and in His hands the prosperity and glory of the land were unchangeably fixed.

Rev. C. B. Stafford then spoke. He had known this country as a howling wilderness, and in his boyhood nothing but the whoop of the Indians and howl of wolves were heard. Now see the change which had taken place in forty-eight years. When he first came to this country he rocked his child in a sugar trough. They were compelled to plow corn at night, for the prairie flies nearly tortured their horses to death during the day. It took three persons then to plant a row of corn—now we farm on a different scale. We should love God for his good work.

David England was introduced. He remarked that in the spring of 1820 his father built a church—the first in the county. Provisions then had to be hauled one hundred miles. Where

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

ins, Kentucky, 1839.
ason, Sangamon county, 1820.
arnes, Kentucky, 1830.
erson, Kentucky, 1831.
ark, England, 1819.
ner, Kentucky, 1830.
n, Kentucky, 1840.
er, Ohio, 1830.
W. Logan, Kentucky, 1819.
cker, Kentucky, 1832.
Ridgeway, Kentucky, 1827.
ea, Kentucky, 1834.
s, Kentucky, 1836.
rgan, Ohio, 1826.
s, Kentucky, 1827.
sfield, Kentucky, 1832.
nson, Kentucky, 1821.
n, New Jersey, 1839.
Illinois, 1839.
iams, Kentucky, 1824.
heny, Illinois, 1821.
trell, Illinois, 1828.
ber, Pennsylvania, 1840.
ders, Kentucky, 1824.
nders, Illinois, 1828.
ner, Indiana, 1819.
le, Illinois, 1835.
ler, Illinois, 1830.
chill, Kentucky, 1828.
rlor, Illinois, 1829.
s, Kentucky, 1836.
s, Sangamon county, 1827.
lgeway, Kentucky, 1829.
Tennessee, 1828.
ithrow, Kentucky, 1824.
loyd, Kentucky, 1824.
King, Kentucky, 1831.
uston, Virginia, 1828.
Pennsylvania, 1836.
Kentucky, 1828.
well, Kentucky, 1841.
hew, Indiana, 1833.
ocum, Kentucky, 1828.
l, Virginia, 1835.
rlor, Kentucky, 1833.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

al meeting for 1870 was held on the August, at Clear Lake. A much dance of old people were present former meeting. The day was warm it, making the shade of the grove

10 o'clock the meeting was called to G. Jones, and Rev. Francis Springer eed. After imploring Divine guid-the meeting, Mr. Springer proceeded the audience. His remarks took a with reference to the progress of the

onclusion of Mr. Springer's address, derson was introduced and made a hich he reviewed the organization of and related several anecdotes illus-ly times in Sangamon county. He

stated that he came to this county in 1829 and had \$30 in money when he came. He borrowed money to pay for the first eighty acres, for which he paid fifty per cent. interest. In the course of his remarks, he gave an account of how he labored in the field while his wife worked in the house manufacturing cloth to clothe the children. He had raised twelve children, and had been able to give each one a home and had enough for himself.

Elisha Price, of Menard, next made a few remarks, when David England was introduced, and made a characteristic speech. He was followed in turn by Samuel A. Grubb, of Springfield; Samuel Williams, of Rochester; Thomas Bond, of Taylorville; Joab Wilkinson, of Macon county, and Job Fletcher. The following is the address of Mr. Williams:

INCIDENTS AND ITEMS OF FRONTIER LIFE, BY SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

"I was born in Windsor county, State of Vermont, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1800. When I was about four years of age, my father, with his family, emigrated to Essex county, in the State of New York. But few improvements had been made among the forests and there were still some deer in the woods, and I remember that, after a long chase, my father and several of the neighbors killed a large moose.

"During the summer of 1806 I attended school three months. I was present on the day of the great eclipse of the sun, when stars were seen.

"In the summer of 1807 my father removed again, to Tioga county, Pennsylvania; where the improvements were small and some considerable distance apart.

"After remaining in this place some over one year, my parents, with their four children, started for the West.

"Marvelous stories were told by persons from their recent travels in the new State of Ohio. Such wheat, rye, oats and corn had never before been seen as grew on Sciota and Miami river bottoms. They said that they grew so high and thick that if a hen were thrown into the field of grain, there would be no possible chance for it ever to get out by its own exertions, and the corn grew so large and high that when the women went for roasting ears they had to take an axe and cut down the stalks before they could obtain a supply. One morning, my father returned from the lower part of town, and said to his family, 'I have sold the wagon and horses, and engaged our passage on a boat to Ohio, and

by night we had embarked, with two other families. After numerous delays, we disembarked, five miles above Cincinnati. We lived three years on the Little Miami river, two or three miles above the mouth of the river. Here, in 1810 and 1811, between spells of the ague, I went to school, three months more, at a distance of three miles.

"In 1812, my father removed to Butler county, near Oxford. The timber was tall, large, and of very thick growth, and my younger brother and myself were engaged in chopping and clearing most of the time for several years.

"One spring, I remember taking part in eighteen log-rolls. It was the custom to select two captains, and they to choose their men; then the ground was carefully divided into two parts. Three or four gallons of whisky were furnished by the proprietors of the premises, as was said, to make the men better able to endure the toil of the day.

"There was generally considerable ambition as to who was to get done first. When all was completed, the proprietor was generally called on to furnish a bucket of egg-nog, as a sequel to the occasion.

"There were no temperance societies then; but, seeing the evil resulting from the prevailing custom of dram drinking, I determined never to indulge in the useless and pernicious habit. The sneers and taunting remarks that I had to endure on these and other public occasions, as being the only one who would neither taste the raw liquor or any of its combinations, may not be imagined. But, though strictly temperate for more than half a century, I think my health will compare very favorably with anyone who has used it for any length of time. During the year 1814, I attended school three or four months more. At the end of the term, I could read readily and spell better than some of my mates who had more favorable opportunities.

"I could not write very much, and had only proceeded as far as simple reduction in arithmetic; but resolved to improve my stock of knowledge. During the winter I usually labored at chopping; at night I would take home a load of hickory bark, for a light; and after my brothers had retired I would frequently spend three or four hours at my studies, four or five hours of sleep being as much as I required out of the twenty-four.

"I also improved other spare minutes at my studies or in trying my skill on mechanical principles, such as cross-bars, wind-mills, etc.

"My stock of tools consisted of a Barlow knife and a gimlet. On June 29, 1817, I confessed my faith in Christ, and was baptized into His church.

"In 1819, my father emigrated to Indiana, where he settled near the head of a stream called the 'Little Flat Rock.' There were no persons, except one family, living within six miles of us.

"In the spring of 1821, my father purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in the north part of the bounty tract, between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Having made the purchase, he commenced making preparations to move to it, as early in the fall as possible.

"During the intervening time, an old acquaintance of my father, in Ohio, living on Blue river, named Elias Thompson, concluded to accompany us to the State of Illinois. Some time early in September, Orange Babbit, a brother-in-law of Mr. Thompson, on his way with his family from New York to Illinois, called on Mr. Thompson and insisted that he should make immediate preparations, and with his family, accompany him to Illinois, which, after some meditation, he concluded to do. My father was not ready; he had several head of cattle, besides his two ox-teams, and Mr. Thompson had several head of cattle and some hogs which he wished to take along. After consultation, it was determined that the stock should be put together, and that I should accompany Mr. Thompson and Mr. Babbit and assist in driving the stock, while the range by the way was still good. My father and the rest of the family to follow as soon as possible.

"So, being ready, we started with one ox-team and Mr. Babbit's fatigued two-horse team, he had driven from New York; so we could make but moderate progress. After some days' travel we reached the White river, and saw as we passed down its bottoms that quite a number of persons had settled here at different points. They had suffered much from ague, and some had left their houses vacant and returned to their old homes. After leaving White river the next we arrived at was Terre Haute, then known as Fort Harrison. We had to lay by here for repairs to our wagons and recruit the teams, for it rained more or less for seventeen days, making the roads very bad.

"When ready we started again, crossed the

evening. I thought it one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw.

"The next morning we commenced crossing the prairie. For a road we had only the track made by a party who had preceded us perhaps not more than four or five weeks, and after several days' travel, we arrived at a grove on a high eminence in the prairie. The growth was almost exclusively lynn, and many of the trees had been peeled by the Indians; I have since been informed that this was a camping place during the war of 1812.

"The next evening we arrived at a beautiful grove on the principal branch of the Okaw. We arrived among almost suffocating clouds of smoke, which arose from the immense amount of burning grass, set on fire for hunting purposes, by a large party of Indians, most of whom encamped in the grove not far from our wagons. They were very civil.

"The next evening a little after dark we arrived at the North fork of the Sangamon river.

"After perhaps about three days' drive we came to the head of some timber on a considerable stream of water, approaching the North fork from the south, perhaps nearly opposite Decatur.

"Next night we camped at the head of the timber on Mosquito creek. One blustery day's travel more brought us to the beautiful grove of large timber near the head of the Buck-heart creek. After a late start in the morning, on account of rain, when we had traveled five miles or more the way the track led us, about sun-set the hogs held up their heads and all started to the south on a running gait for a mile or more. I endeavored in vain to stop them, when in the dusk of the evening, to my great surprise, I came to a fence, around a field of Illinois corn. It was situated near Campbell's point, in Christian county. The teams soon came up. Mr. Titus Gragg, who lived there, received us very kindly, and we slept in a house that night, the first one we had seen since we left the Wabash river.

"From Mr. Gragg's we crossed the south fork of the Sangamon river and Clear creek, and tarried over night with Mr. Jacob Gragg, who then lived about a half a mile south-east of where Breckenridge's mill now stands.

"Next day we passed on to Mr. Henry Funderburk's, on Horse creek.

"After careful inquiry, we could learn nothing of a road leading to the military bounty lands, or even to the Illinois river, and the range having been killed by hard frosts, we concluded to spend the winter somewhere in the neighborhood.

"Mr. Thompson stopped at Gideon Hawley's, on the west side of the south fork of the Sangamon river.

"Mr. Babbitt made an arrangement with the widow Knotts, living on the west side of Sugar creek, to gather her fine field of corn for her for one-fourth of the crop, she to find him house room for his family. I accepted Mr. Babbitt's proposal to winter with him, and to assist him in gathering the corn. My part was sufficient to winter the seventeen head of cattle which I had driven from Indiana.

"Mr. Draper and family wintered in a small log cabin near Mr. Funderburk's. Under the puncheon floor a former occupant had dug a large hole, as a repository for potatoes. In this Mr. Draper, being short of bedding, put a quantity of prairie hay, and at night he would raise up the end of one of the broad hewn puncheons and put his children down, where, among the hay, they would sleep soundly till morning. Thus it was that a Boston merchant's family spent their first winter in Illinois. I think Mr. Draper went to Morgan county, where, as I heard a year or two after, he filled the office of sheriff with much ability, and I have never been able to hear from or see him or his family since.

"On our way to Mrs. Knott's residence, Mr. Babbitt obtained a supply of cornmeal at a band horse mill, owned by Mr. Joseph Drennan; the meal cost twenty-five cents per bushel.

"Having arrived at winter quarters, Mr. Babbitt and I commenced gathering corn. On unfavorable days for gathering corn, we made rails for a Mr. Pulliam. Such rails as pleased him (large ones) we made for thirty-seven and a half cents a hundred, in trade, and found ourselves.

"After the corn was gathered, I called in one evening at Mr. Pulliam's, where, for the first time, I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. Charles Wright (a brother of Mr. Erastus Wright, of Springfield, Ill.), who was soon to commence teaching school near the band-mill spoken of before. In course of my conversation with him, I told him that for years I had regretted my inability to attend school, as my inclination to become a good scholar was very great, and it was now seven years since I had been able to go even a single day. I found Mr. Wright a very affable man. He invited me to attend his school whenever I could, if for only a few days at a time; he would consider it a pleasure to render me all the assistance he could.

"I attended twenty-one days, and found him to be an excellent teacher. I improved very

much in my reading, writing and spelling during my twenty-one days. While attending school, I would take my arithmetic and slate home with me and cover it with examples, which I would carry to Mr. Wright for his examination, after which I was ready for another day's hard labor.

"From the commencement of the single rule of three to that of square root, I did every example by rule, with but little assistance. With this start, I was able, by the assistance of the rules in my arithmetic, to pass through exchange, the cube root, and other succeeding rules without assistance.

"In January, my parents and a family named Deardoff and George Brunk arrived. They encountered a severe storm, and with much difficulty escaped losing their way on the smooth burnt prairie, on the day of their arrival at the large grove above the Okaw timber.

"In the spring of 1822, my father rented a part of a farm in Fork Prairie, of Field Jarvis. (He measured six feet and eleven inches in height.) The premises now belong to Robert Bell (the south part of his farm).

"During the summer, my brother Joseph broke thirty-six acres of prairie for Mr. Jarvis, for \$1.50 per acre, in trade.

"There were many swarms of bees here in the timber in 1822, not having been hunted out so early in this part of the State as the north part. Early this spring, my father and I concluded on a bee hunting excursion. Being ready, we put into a covered wagon two large new vessels, as a repository for honey, two or three buckets, some cooking utensils, provisions, corn for the oxen, axes, a tent cloth, some dressed buckskin, and thread to repair torn pants, two or three books, etc. About the 10th of March, we started east. The first night, we encamped in the Buck Hart grove, the second night on Mosquito creek, opposite to the two mounds in the prairie. The next day being too cold for bees to fly, we passed on to the creek before spoken of, entering into the north fork from the south. Here we pitched our tent, and remained three or four weeks, not more than one or two days, or parts of days, in a week being warm enough for bees to fly.

"My father usually kept camp, assisted in cutting trees, etc., but I did the hunting.

"In the timber on this stream, I found thirty or thirty-three bee trees.

"Here, on one very favorable day, I found ten, the greatest number I ever found on one day, the common average on good days being from two to seven.

"We returned home with about forty-five gallons of honey, and fifty or sixty pounds of beeswax.

"Soon after our arrival at home I went to town to sell the wax, in company with two or three other persons. This was my first visit to Springfield. The south fork of the Sangamon was high. Here, for the first time, I saw Mr. Edward Clark and his brother Philip. They with several hands, were busy preparing timbers for their mill. They sent over a man and their canoe to assist us in crossing. We had to swim our horses over by the side of the canoe, one at a time. When all was over we proceeded on to town. Mr. Elijah Iles was the only merchant here then; he kept his store in a log house, some distance northwest of what afterwards became the public square. I found him at leisure, he was quite social, and we soon made a trade, he giving me twenty-five cents per pound, chiefly in goods. There was not more than a dozen houses in town, if that many. In the fall, my father and I went out again to hunt bees; camping the first nights at the same localities as in the spring. We proceeded on slowly, hunting up the North Fork timber till we came to the place where we struck it when moving. The bees were not plenty on this stream; we found about forty bee-trees this time. My father was unwell here for several days, which detained us longer than we had anticipated.

"There was much rainy weather at this time. During the first afternoon of our encampment here, a Pennsylvania Dutchman arrived at our camp on horseback, in a drenching rain. He was on his way to the Military Tract, to examine a piece of land. He passed the night with us, and seemed quite intelligent on general matters, but was much discouraged.

"Looking down the bluff at the North Fork he enquired its name. On being told, he seemed much dejected, and exclaimed, in his Dutch accent: "If that is the Sangamon river, of which I heard so much, I was badly deceived." He was on the point of turning back for home when, from the number of his land, my father thought it might be valuable, and persuaded him to go and see it.

"He went on and found it a valuable tract in the Ross settlement, about twelve or fifteen miles from the mouth of Spoon river.

"He returned the day before we were intending to return home. He was in good spirits, now that his one hundred and sixty acres were visible, and he intended to make his final home there. He was very thankful to my father.

his advice, and in the morning, after breakfast, we bade each other a friendly adieu, he starting for his home and we for ours.

"During all our travels of these two excursions we saw no white man save the Dutchman. On the fourth day of March, 1823, my father and I started east for another bee-hunt. The third day being warm, I found three trees on Mosquito creek, near its head. From this point we struck off to the right of the North Fork and found seventy trees on the first branches of the Okaw, or Kaskaskia, river. We cut forty and left three others to stand till fall. In August my father died, and in the fall one of my brothers accompanied me to cut the bee-trees left standing in the spring. In the spring and fall of 1824, I went in the employ of Mr. Thompson to hunt bees.

"I think at the end of the season we came out even, finding one hundred and fifty trees each. If Major Iles has his old merchantile books they will show that Mr. Thompson and I dealt with him on a liberal scale in bees-wax. In all our hunting this year for miles up and down the different branches of the Okaw, we found no place where a white man had either settled or commenced an improvement. We admired much of the beautiful prairie situated on the east and south sides of the North Fork, and some situated on the Okaw; but we entertained no idea that one hundredth part of what we saw would sell for Congress prices during a common life time.

"So much in reference to bee-hunting, and the uninhabited country of Central Illinois, seen between the spring of 1822, and fall of 1824.

"Late in the fall of 1822, my father and I started on foot for the military bounty land to examine the land, and ascertain the situation of the one hundred and sixty acre-tract, purchased while in Indiana. We passed north from Springfield, crossed the Sangamon river at the ferry, near where the bridge was afterwards built. Then we soon turned to the left and crossed Salt creek near its mouth.

"Not far from this we saw the ashes, yet fresh, where a Mr. Hawley had encamped on his way to convey a widow woman to some place, but in attempting to ascertain the depth of the ford, was drowned. Though I had never seen the man, my sympathy went out to his bereaved family when they heard the sad news. We went on till near the Illinois river, where we saw a man, but he could tell us little about the country. He thought there might be one or two settlers on the south side of the Spoon river, eight

or ten miles above its mouth, he was not certain. We had with us some provisions, a gun, a hatchet, and a pocket compass.

"When we arrived at the Illinois river we got some Indians to take us over in a canoe. The land we wished to see lay in township twelve north, range two west, the southwest quarter of section thirteen. We traveled west from the river for some distance, and after a long search in the timber found a surveyor's corner. I knew how the sections were numbered, beginning at the northeast corner of each township. On examination, I found we were about sixty miles south of the land.

"Mr. Babbit's land lay in town, five or six north, range two east. We got to it, finding it a rather broken, hickory and oak land. It appeared poor to us and so we reported it to him, but perhaps it is valuable now. Our provisions run short, and finding no game, we turned down Spoon river but could find no houses. We tried to cross over to the Ross settlement, but the river was very high, running swiftly over the bottoms, and we could not cross, so we concluded to return; and re-crossed the Illinois river where we did before. We had now traveled sixty or seventy miles, over the military lands. Part of our route was over rough, broken timbered land, and part over rolling prairies. We did not see one white man or a house, west of the river. From this point we returned home by the same road that we came.

"Sometime in September, 1825, I started alone to see the military lands. I rode part of the way this time, and besides other necessary things took a hatchet with me, to cut off the new growth which now partly covered the surveyor's marks. I crossed the Illinois and Spoon rivers, near the mouth of the latter, and passed the night at a house, perhaps twelve miles distant on my way.

"In the night my horse escaped and could not be found in the morning. So with my hatchet and some provisions, I started on foot to prosecute my purpose. I found the way rather rough for some distance in the vicinity of the Spoon river and some of its tributaries, but as I passed further, I found beautiful, rich rolling prairies, extending far to the north, intersected occasionally with points of timber. After miles of travel I arrived at a small stream of water surrounded by beautiful timber, and running a northwest course for several miles.

"After searching sometime in the timber I found a surveyor's line, traced it on west, to a corner stone, and found I was six miles east of

the southeast corner of the land which I wished to see. I had to guess as nearly as I could where the land lay. I passed on until I supposed I had reached the center of the tract. The stream I supposed to be a branch of Henderson river, passed through the land; it was here about twelve or thirteen inches deep, with a swift current. It was now growing dark, my tinder had become damp and with only my knife and flint I could not start a fire, and being unable to do better, I laid down by the side of a big fallen tree with a light blanket over me, in a rain storm till morning. When I arose, so far as I could ascertain, there was no settlement or road leading in the direction of this land nigher than thirty-five or forty miles; hence, the idea of attempting to settle on it under existing circumstances, while good land was plenty in Sangamon county, seemed to me to be unadvisable.

"On my return, having walked a hundred miles or more, and camped out every night, I was glad to obtain my horse again. The man at whose house I staid over had found it soon after I left. After two or three days travel I reached home not caring much for the one hundred and sixty acres, except that it had been the primary means of inducing us to leave the back country for the beautiful State of Illinois. These events all occurred before the close of the fall season in 1825.

"Among the numerous privations endured by some of the earliest settlers of Sangamon county, none was felt more sensibly than the lack of schools. In different localities one or two families might be found having few or many children. The parents felt anxious to see their intellectual faculties cultivated; but what were they to do? three or five children were too few to constitute a school. In connection with this, if in some neighborhoods a small school could be made up, where was a competent teacher to be found to instruct them? But this state of things could not long last in Sangamon county. Emigrants were coming in from both the Southern and Eastern States, and children in sufficient numbers to make up schools would not long be lacking.

"In the summer of 1824, Daniel Parkinson and one or two others insisted that I should teach their children. I was aware that my limited education and experience rendered me inadequate to perform so great a task, and I expressed my feelings freely to Mr. Parkinson. In reply he said that the few children in the neighborhood greatly needed instruction; that the most of them had never been to school, and that to teach them

to read and spell was all that was necessary in the present instance. After some hesitation I consented to teach for a few days—not for any limited time.

"With a little band of ten or twelve dutiful children I labored for the space of three months. The children made good progress in their studies, and at the end of the school I had the pleasure to know that my employers were well satisfied.

"Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Warwick, and one or two others were patrons of the school. Also Francis Cooper, who afterwards married George Dickson, attended.

"I placed but little confidence in the predictions of some that in process of time the inexperienced teacher would become a good school-master.

"About this time Mr. Parkinson loaned me Lindley Murray's Grammar to peruse; it was the first grammar I think that I ever held in my hands.

"I soon saw that it would afford me much useful knowledge, so purchased it for my own private use, not supposing at the time I would ever teach again.

"Late in November, 1823, Mr. Thomas Black, who lived on Sugar creek, sent word that he wanted to see me. I went and found him in his cornfield, with his boys, busily engaged gathering corn. He was glad to see me, and said he had heard of my teaching in the 'forks' (of the Sangamon river), and had sent for me. He went on to state that there were several children in the neighborhood who ought to be at school, but not persons enough who would send to make up a school by subscription. Under these circumstances, he had concluded to hire some one to teach three months for the benefit of his own children and others that could be induced to attend. He proposed if I would teach to give me \$12 in trade per month and board me, I to teach all children that should attend for a term of three months. I told Mr. Black that my opportunities for obtaining an education had been very unfavorable, so much so that I knew I was not well prepared to teach school. He thought as none of the children were far advanced, and the most of them would have to commence with the a, b, c's, I would be fully competent to teach the school. After some hesitation I accepted the offer.

"About the 1st of December, 1823, I commenced. I cannot now recollect the names of

Husbands, Widows Paine and Stout, Mr. Crow and Noah Mason. Besides these, Ezekiel Drennan (son of old William Drennan) attended most of the winter and Charles D. Nuckolls several days; most of the scholars called him Dab Nuckolls. Such orderly and studious scholars as attended this school are a credit to any community. I now considered my position as a very responsible one, and I, not to betray such confidence as had been reposed in me, therefore improved my spare hours in studying my grammar, dictionary and other available helps, that I might improve myself and be the better able to teach my pupils.

In December, 1824, I commenced a school on Horse creek. The employers' names were, as far as I can remember: Joseph Dickson, Henry Funderburk, Mr. Neely, two of the Fergusons, Mordecai Hamilton, Elias Thompson and James Snodgrass, Jr. Besides these, some other persons sent occasionally.

"In the summer of 1825 I taught in the Southwick settlement. The employers were Mr. Southwick, Dexter Pease, William Seeley, Zackariah Peter, Mr. Stout, Widow Paine, Mr. Twist, and a Mr. Hart. I still remember with pleasure many agreeable hours spent with my employers around their social firesides.

"In December, 1825, my brother Elias and I concluded to go to Edwardsville to see a man who had advertised some land to sell in the Military Tract. We hoped to be able to obtain some on terms within our reach, and if we did not succeed in this, we would search for employment for which we could obtain our pay in money; there being no chance to obtain money in Sangamon. With some provisions in an old knapsack, and between two and three dollars in money, and not a garment except those in use, we started on a clear but cold December day for Edwardsville. We reached Macoupin point late in the afternoon, but thought we could make the nearest point on the St. Louis (twelve miles distant) road before dark, but got on the wrong road and had to travel about eight or ten miles farther, when we came to a Mr. Stewart, seven miles from Hillsboro; we enquired how far we were from Macoupin Point, and he said twenty-one miles. The reason I mention this is to show how far it was in 1825 from Macoupin Point to the first house on the Hillsboro road. As we proceeded toward Edwardsville the houses became rather more frequent. On inquiry we found that the man we had come to see was not at home, and as we could get nothing to do, we proceeded on toward St. Louis; the weather be-

ing very cold. We tarried over night at a house in the Great American Bottom, but could hear of no demand for labor in this neighborhood, so started the next morning for St. Louis. When we arrived at Wiggins' ferry, opposite St. Louis, we found we would have to wait, as the boat could not cross on account of running ice in the river. We here met Governor Edwards, who was very talkative and jolly. The Governor came to us and asked us where we were going, and where we were from? When I had told him what had induced us to leave our home in Sangamon, he said as it was now winter, and as there are many blacks in St. Louis, I think the chances for employment there must be unfavorable; but times are good down Missouri, at the lead mines, on Sandy creek, thirty-five or forty miles below St. Louis, and I think you can do better there, as labor is in demand. We told him that we were used to hard labor, but that we had heard that there were many rough characters at the mines, so felt a degree of hesitancy about going to that place.

"The Governor replied: 'I am aware that what you say is true, but I think you can do well at the mines; industrious men who are quiet, will find friends, and be respected there, and he added: I am acquainted with Mr. Glasgow and Bryant, proprietors at the Sandy Mines, and if you will conclude to go down I will write a line or two to them, and state your case to them.'

"After some consultation with Ellis, we concluded to go to the mines. To think that so intelligent a man as Governor Edwards should manifest so warm an interest in behalf of two youthful strangers, was very encouraging to us.

"After taking leave of the Governor we started for the lead mines. About night of the second day we arrived at the ferry opposite the Herculaneum. The ice was still running in the river, in the morning. After some delay we crossed and reached the mines, eight miles distant, in good time. We staid there fifteen months, cutting cord wood and working in the lead mines. We then went to Galena, where we staid two years and nine months, making in all about four years we were in the mines."

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Cherry grove, or Irwin's grove was selected as the place for the fourth annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Sangamon county. Cherry grove is a beautiful and romantic spot, containing forty acres of most magnificent timber, perfectly cleared from undergrowth and brush, and



George Power

presenting a deep, unbroken shade, with a carpet under your feet of the deepest green. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated with wreaths, evergreens and blooming flowers, over which floated that grand old banner, the stars and stripes. A large number of dignified looking old settlers, attired in their best, and appearing as young as the youngest settlers in the crowd, graced the platform. Among others were William Drennan, Wilson Dodds, Elijah Iles, S. G. Nesbitt, Samuel Cloyd, Samuel Grubb, John B. Weber, J. C. Bone, Henry Converse, Isaac and E. B. Hawley, Jacob Ball, R. Coley, George Miller, Job Fletcher, Robert Wilburn, James Parkinson, D. Wadsworth, James W. Patton, Squire Campbell, E. Barnes, George Weaver, P. Wyman, James Scott, Uriah Mann, D. H. Shennan, Joel Johnson, J. R. Coleman, John Brownell, Davis Meredith, John DeCamp and William Sutton, together with Mother Archer, seventy-eight years of age, and who has lived in the county since 1821, making her the oldest lady settler.

After prayer by Daniel Wadsworth, the President, Preston Breckenridge, called the meeting to order and expressed his gratification at meeting so many old friends. Samuel Williams was then introduced and made a few remarks, after which John M. Palmer was introduced and proceeded to deliver one of his happiest and most effective speeches. He said it was a true, sincere pleasure to be present at this meeting. He saw gentlemen before him who had known this county when it contained less than three hundred people; when Springfield existed only in name. We can hardly comprehend the past and its difference from the present. Young ladies can hardly comprehend that the women of other days could be beautiful, wearing only their own hair, and yet those women were as lovely as those of to-day. Thank God, this idea will last for a life-time. We see not the change in the faces of those we love, but love them more and more as time goes steadily on. He knows a wealthy citizen of Sangamon who came here on foot, with only a horse, axe and gun. That was the stuff of the old settlers. We love and honor the memory and associations of men of the past, for they are worthy our love and respect. At one time in his life he thought the driver of a six-horse team occupied the highest position in the world. He had been strongly democratic in his opinions in regard to the rights of the people, among which were cutting timber where they wished, and taking up hogs running at large. The people in early days

considered this legitimate, and he must confess at this time he thought so to. He remembered how sparking was performed forty years ago, and had taken a part in it himself. The best plan was to take a sweet young lady behind you on horseback, and this method was thought style. If you had no horse, you must do your sparking in some other style, for it had to be done. He wore a linsey coat down to his knees, and his father a dress coat, brass buttons, and a bell-crowned hat. He granted the superiority of the educational advantages of to-day, yet education could not make purer, sterner, better men than the men of the past. Now the noblest of all colleges, the common school, is open to all, and God bless the efforts of our young men to make themselves great and good. His reading book was called "Citizen of the World," and each scholar read such works as he could get. He remembered the singing schools, when the girls sang "fine hand," and squealed high up. The men who are passing are worthy the imitation of the present generation, and it was his fervent prayer that they would follow the bright example set them by their fathers, who had gone before. The Governor concluded with a brilliant and touching tribute to the old settlers, and was greeted at its close with three hearty cheers.

A letter of regret was read from John A. McClernand, and short speeches were made by James H. Matheny and John T. Stuart. The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That whereas his Excellency, the Governor, an eminent statesman and profound lawyer, in his address this morning, clearly showed that two of the old settlers of this county, to-wit: Weber and Hawley, were not entitled to vote, in consequence of their being unnaturalized citizens, not having had the ague or chills and fever during their residence of forty-nine or fifty years; that it respectfully requests that his Excellency, the Governor, and all good citizens, unite in using their influence in effecting the passage of an act of the next legislature of the State, whereby the said parties may be properly entitled to the rights of franchise."

Preston Breckenridge was re-elected President; Noah Mason, Vice President, and Thomas Parks, Secretary.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirtieth day of August, 1872, was the day set apart for the fifth annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Society. On that day the pioneers again met together.

As a change in the usual programme, the society proceeded at once to the election of officers for the ensuing year. Job Fletcher was elected President, with seventy Vice Presidents, and Noah W. Matheny, Secretary. After dinner, General John A. McClelland was introduced and spoke about three-fourths of an hour in a chaste and eloquent style. The next speech was by Rev. William J. Rutledge. He said that thirty-three years before he had run a saw-mill on Spring creek and sawed stringers used in laying the track of the first railroad ever built in the State of Illinois. The latter part of his speech was exceedingly humorous and closed amid a roar of laughter. Major Elijah Iles then took the stand and in a conversational way related many interesting incidents of his experience among the early settlers. He was followed by Rev. J. D. Randall, of Edwardsville, and William S. Prentice and F. H. Wines, of Springfield. George R. Weber made the closing speech, and the meeting adjourned.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

This meeting was held at Irwin's grove, near Pleasant Plains, August 29, 1873. Job Fletcher called the meeting to order, and John Slater, of Pleasant Plains, delivered an address of welcome. John M. Palmer was the first speaker. He said:

"Fifty years may be easily spoken—it is easy to pronounce the words—yet the term includes the lifetime of the majority of men and women of the country, and speaks the entire history of the State. If I inquire what was the condition of the country fifty years ago, Major Iles, or other ladies and gentlemen here, could tell; yet if I were to tell the young people here of the comforts and conveniences of those early times, they wouldn't believe it.

"You have now more comforts, but no more happiness, than had we; you have a great many things to be thankful for, and so had we; and you have things to make you uncomfortable that we didn't have. Look over the young ladies' trugery of to-day—the flounces, the ruffles, and—I don't know what you call them. Thirty or forty years ago, we didn't have them, and didn't even know what they were. Now a young gentleman and lady about getting married, or, rather, just married, require a house with six rooms, while we had no trouble, forty or fifty years ago, getting along with but one room, and to have two rooms and a kitchen was considered extravagant. Then we had only an axe, a saw, and an augur with which to build a house; then

these tools composed a full carpenter's kit; and we sometimes had only the axe and saw.

"Now, I will just make two heads to my speech, and will speak to the young first; they will be the old settlers hereafter. The number behind you, young people, is becoming more numerous, and the number before you less. By and by, you will go into an audience, and find yourself among the oldest. It was so in my case. I used to find myself in an audience when I was among the youngest; then again I would find myself younger than a few present; but now it is frequently occurring, in a chance meeting, that I am the oldest in the party. I said a little while ago that the young here wouldn't believe, if told what the country was forty or fifty years ago, and the reason is plain. A boy here cannot realize a country without railroads, for since his childhood he has seen the railroad. Young people can't realize the fact that forty or fifty years ago men traveled by 'taking a point,' for there were no roads, and by thus sighting a direction, made their way. I have, myself, within forty years, sighted a point, and, as it were, struck out on a 'bee line,' meeting plenty of deer on the prairie; but there are no deer now.

No, the young people cannot realize this. I came into Madison county forty-two years ago. It was not common to be sued then; it was considered disreputable, and a suit was called a 'patch upon the back.' To have a mortgage upon your farm was whispered around as a calamity. The habits of life then were frugal and simple, and the people were simple and plain, and perhaps as corrupt as now. I was talking to a gentleman, the other day, who was speaking of the corruption now, and its lack in the past; but, as I said to him, there was nothing to steal but a horse. A horse then was the most valuable property, and if a man stole a horse, he was apt to hear of it again; then the means of catching a thief were more simple and direct than now. Horse theft was a capital offense, and killing a man a—serious offense."

Referring to domestic experiences of forty years ago, the Governor said:

"The houses of that day were not like those of the present. I recollect of but one brick house between Madison and Sangamon—it was near where Waverly now stands. [Water was here handed the speaker in a gourd, and drinking it, he remarked it smacked of old times.] In those days when a young couple married, the neighbors turned out to make boards for the house, and puncheon floors were put down. Still the couples were happy; as happy as couples are

now. Now when a young couple marry, the carpenters come, and the upholsterers, and prepare the house, and thousands of dollars are spent in fixing it, and often with regret that there was no more money to spend.

"I recollect attending a wedding party when I was quite a young man. There was no band, but instead, the real old-fashioned orthodox fiddle. After dancing all night, my feet were quite sore in the morning, but I had enjoyed myself. The reason my feet were sore was because I danced in my bare feet; but my partner did the same. There was a story told about finding toe nails upon the floor (it was a puncheon floor)—but I didn't believe the story.

"You young ladies and gentlemen have ideas about social pleasures that we knew nothing about. You have carriages; and coming here to-day I noticed one young lady and gentleman riding on horseback, but they had two horses. We didn't do that way, one horse only being used, and the girl was taken up behind. I well recollect the pleasantest ride I ever had in my life. I had the finest horse, but as the saying was, it was a 'borred one.' I took the girl to church, seven miles, and she rode behind me. I felt ticklish and bashful and so was she, and she could hardly take hold of me at first to hold on, but she got used to it, as, nearing the church, she found others mounted the same way. There was always a strife as to who had the prettiest girl and the best horse, but I always thought I was ahead in that respect. Now we couldn't ride double, as the lady is even larger than myself, and I am no pigmy; and we couldn't get a horse to carry us. But now let a gentleman ask a young lady to ride, and she will say, 'Where is the buggy?' I didn't know what a buggy was then; I knew about a 'Dearbon' and a 'gig.' The first gig I ever saw Judge Smith, of Madison, owned. I was proud when I got a gig afterwards. I got it when at court in Montgomery county, and was so proud that I got my wife a new dress that cost \$4.50, and there was seven yards in it."

Referring to the arduous duties of the pioneer wives, to whom he paid a glorious tribute, the Governor related an anecdote of a woman returning to Tennessee, who declared that "Illinois was a good place for men and horses, but the devil on women and oxen."

Addressing the early settlers, the Governor said:

"We had indeed our troubles and trials in the abandoned graves of early settlers as of our early history; for we sorrowed

now. We, too shall pass away, and fifty years from now these young people will meet here to tell the young people of that day the customs, then doubtless considered outlandish, of this time. Civilization will continue to advance. We can scarce conceive progress of the arts and sciences of the next fifty years, but I do not wish to see it. I do not wish to be trampled upon by the rapidly advancing strides of civilization; and it is a dispensation of Providence that having acted our part, having fulfilled our destiny, having done that work which was set apart for us to do, we can then depart and peacefully pass to the other shore. To the old women let me say: No wives ever so well acted their parts as the wives of the pioneers; and passing away they will not be forgotten. So of the pioneers—not in monuments, but in more lasting memoirs, the works which 'live after them,' will their memories be cherished by their descendants for whom they have worked."

Upon the conclusion of Governor Palmer's address, and music by the band, Captain Fletcher, the president of the society, with humorous allusion to the food of other days—venison, corn bread and onions, and that about noon was the old settlers' dinner hour, declared the celebration adjourned for dinner.

Among the old settlers present at this meeting were Mrs. Peter Cartwright, Mrs. Richard Latham, Mrs. James Parkinson, Elijah Iles, John Williams, M. K. Anderson, Job Fletcher, Martin Heuber, S. M. Wilson, Edwin Perkins, Joel Johnson, George R. Weber, the Mathenys and others.

After dinner D. L. Phillips was introduced and said:

"If I live a month or two longer I shall have lived in the State fifty years, and my memory goes back to the time of the cotton gins. I remember the removal of the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield; and I recollect too, the grumbling of the people when it was said that the capital had been removed way up in the Indian country.

"I remember the picking of flax and of cotton and the meeting at night for that purpose. The wearing apparel of that period, to which allusion has been made, I do not forget. There were no schools then. Governor Palmer has spoken of the young men of the present day, felicitously situated with reference to educational facilities and as they are; but the youth of those days

in saying that I never went to school three months in my life.

"Governor Palmer referred to the felicitous situation of the young men of the present day in other respects. Do they recollect the hardships of the past? I have seen young men and women who had walked bare-footed to the church door putting on and lacing their shoes previous to entrance.

"The tribute paid to the wives of pioneers, by Governor Palmer, thrilled me. His eulogy of the hard-working women of that day I most heartily endorse, because in these days there is a tendency on the part of the people to degrade the working women, to characterize the attendance to domestic duties as domestic servitude."

Referring to the moral and religious influences of that day, the speaker eloquently paid tribute to it:

"They were religious in the primitive and orthodox manner. Why, had it been announced that the great man, the pioneer preacher, whose honored remains, I understand, lie in your vicinity, would preach upon a certain occasion, not a house, not a barn, scarcely any building would contain the people who would flock to hear him expound the gospel. How different now in this materialistic age! Who cares who preaches next Sunday in Springfield? How few! Is the fame of your preacher so limited? Then you heard nothing of the protoplasmic theories of this materialistic age. 'Twas religion pure and simple then. To the moral ideas of that time, thus inculcated, is due the prosperity of Illinois, and I bear testimony to that fact.

"The early settlers in these manifold trials grappled with the Indians; grappled with diseases and overcome them. They spent honored and glorious lives, and who does not honor those who have placed this State fourth in the Union, with more acreage under cultivation than any other State, and given it better settlers than the State ever before had. For all this you are indebted to the old settlers at this re-union to-day.

"May the departure of the old settlers be a peaceful one, and may we gather at the river and be permitted to enter the shining gates upon the other side."

Russel Godfrey, of Menard county; John Thompson, of Cass county; R. W. Diller, of Springfield; Isaac Cogdell, of Menard county; M. K. Anderson and George R. Weber, each made remarks.

S. M. Wilson, of Pleasant Plains, was elected President; James Parkinson, of Curran, Vice

President; Noah W. Matheny, of Springfield, Secretary.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventh annual meeting of the society was held September 10, 1874. Crow's mill, a most romantic spot, situated about eight miles southeast of Springfield, was the place selected. The day was excessively warm, but still all seemed to enjoy themselves well. In a dense and beautiful grove the stand was erected. Upon the stand were seated many of the oldest and best known citizens of the county, among whom were R. W. Diller, George Gregory, A. B. Irwin, Craig White, S. G. Jones, Davis Meredith, Joseph Meredith, William Burtle, J. W. Keyes, Dr. Shields, S. G. Nesbitt, Philomen Stout, M. Wilmot, Preston Breckenridge, D. Funderburk, Job Fletcher and Jacob N. Fullenwider.

The first speaker introduced was the genial and popular old settler, James H. Matheny. The Judge was in his happiest vein, and appeared fully to enter into the spirit of the occasion. His speech was one of his best and happiest efforts, replete with wit, poetry and sentiment, overflowing with genuine and pure eloquence. It sparkled, it flashed and dashed full of happy conceits and beautiful thoughts. He recalled the days of the early settlement of the county; paid an eloquent and deserving tribute to the old settler; spoke of his privations and trials, and gave him all due and proper credit for his exertions, his efforts and his toils.

John M. Palmer, Andrew Simpson, William M. Springer, Joseph Meredith and Mr. Slater were called out, and responded with appropriate remarks.

William Burtle was elected President for the ensuing year; A. B. Irwin and Davis Meredith, Vice Presidents; N. W. Matheny, Secretary.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Cantrall's Grove, in the north part of the county, was the place selected for the eighth annual meeting, and Menard county old settlers had been invited to meet with the old settlers of Sangamon. The meeting was late in being called to order. Rev. Mr. Vawter, of Cantrall, delivered the address of welcome and offered prayer.

Governor Palmer was the first speaker. After a general introductory the Governor made some home thrusts in opposition to the fulsome flattery often indulged in on old settlers' days. He quoted and expanded upon a remark of Judge Gillespie that they might talk now-a-days about "women's rights," but it took the old settlers to

do justice to the question; for a striking characteristic of the old settler was an indisposition to meddle in the affairs of women, who, in these days, were quite secure in all their prerogatives. Who ever knew an old settler to do his wife's milking, or to lend her any help whatever about the house?

Isaac Cogdell, of Menard county, was the next speaker, and was followed by D. L. Phillips. The last speaker paid a glowing tribute to the old settler, and also to the civilization of the nineteenth century. "For this sturdy civilization," said the speaker, "we are indebted to the old settler more than we know. But the life of an old settler was at best but a hard one; deprived of the advantages of free schools and condemned to labor. Governor Palmer, in his speech, had ascribed happiness to the old settlers; but they could not be so happy as now under more favorable circumstances, and in fact they did not expect it. The very preaching of that day was of trials and troubles, and the necessity for submission. A gloomy, sombre view of life was taken, and the teachings of that day was to expect no ease or comfort here, but to look for it beyond." The speaker compared the lack of advantages for farming as late even as the period of 1840, with the facilities now offered for the production of crops; and his account of going to mill, in his boyhood, astride of a bag of corn, to wait all day and all night for his grist, was well told.

Elder John England, of Ogle county, in response to a call, said that he would indulge in a few off-hand remarks. This gathering, said he, was one of old settlers. His father had come here in 1818, and, had he time, he would like to recount incidents connected with his playing with Indian boys—for fear of Indians was not then one of the trials and tribulations of pioneer times. The old settlers met now to show what it cost to lay the foundation of such a civilization as the present. They often went to church bare-footed, and like Governor Palmer, he was proud of his first pair of boots, which, by the way had been made for him by Wyatt Cantrall, now here on the platform. Hospitality distinguished the early settler, as well as liberality of religious sentiment. A traveling preacher was gladly entertained, his denomination not asked, and he was received by all as a brother.

James C. Conkling next mounted the stand and delivered a short, but excellent address.

Alexander B. Irwin was elected President, and E. C. Matheny, Secretary.

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The ninth annual re-union of old settlers was held at the Fair Ground, near Springfield, August 31, 1876, and attracted an audience numbering thousands. Among the old settlers occupying places in and about the stand were R. A. Hazlett, W. T. Boyer, Albion Knotts, George McDaniels, S. T. Cantrall, J. W. Jones, H. D. Lyon, Moses Laswell, Horace Hickox, J. R. Sanders, W. A. Whiteside, Mrs. J. R. Sanders, George B. Merryman, Mrs. George B. Merryman, James M. Reed, John Sims, M. K. Anderson, J. H. Fullenwider, S. Wood, E. R. Perkins, John M. Matthew, W. H. Herndon, J. H. Matheny, John North, S. E. Wilcoxson, Goodrich Lightfoot, Samuel Miller, E. F. McConnell, George R. Weber, W. H. Marsh, C. S. Cantrall, A. R. Robinson, H. Alkire, Mrs. Elizabeth Sollers, John Capps, William Shumate, Joseph Shepherd, R. D. Brown, John Busher, William S. Burch, Preston Breckenridge, Mrs. N. J. Le Claire, D. P. Robinson, Russell Godby, James Good, J. D. McMurray, James Parkinson, J. M. Cartmell, J. H. Ellis, Samuel Fredge, M. A. Cartwright, A. J. Kane, John De Camp, William A. Grant, Isaac Berry, John Williams, J. L. Shinkle and others.

The meeting was called to order by M. K. Anderson, who introduced James H. Matheny, who made one of his old-fashioned speeches. Alfred Orendorff was next introduced. He referred in glowing terms to the progress being made in the development of the country, and the part the pioneers had taken in the work. "Illinois," said he, "the State they had reclaimed from Indian barbarism to civilization had a grand history, and especially so Central Illinois. The State's career of prosperity now ranked it third in the Union. But look at her men; look at her brilliant coterie of intellect which thirty years ago moved amid these scenes—Baker, the orator and soldier; the gallant Shields; our own Judge Logan, still with us, the illustrious lawyer of that time; Stephen A. Douglas, the statesman and patriot, whose last act was to sacrifice partisanship in the interest of patriotism; and then Lincoln, a name synonymous through the world's greatness, with honor and fidelity and goodness; a name reflecting the world's honor upon this section of country. With such a history Sangamon county should be proud and go on in its career of prosperity."

William H. Herndon, the next speaker, had never, save last year, attended the Old Settlers' re-union. He came now prepared to speak in his own way. On behalf of the President the Society he extended a hearty welcome to

present. "Look into the history of Sangamon county. Geographically, it is about the centre of Illinois, and nearly the centre of the United States. Here is fertility of soil greater than elsewhere, and people the equal of any. But this was not always so. The advantages now enjoyed, our prosperous condition, was largely due to the pioneers who coming here grappled with the trials incident to a pioneer's life. It took men and women of nerve to battle with life in the wilderness, and the result of that battling was seen here to-day in our prosperity and the happy presence of the old settlers and their descendants. It was well. The like of such pioneers we should never see again, unless in the far west." The speaker illustrated the trials of pioneer life by an incident in his childhood's days, when, his father being absent, his mother, by almost superhuman exertions, saved her family from an attack of an Indian war band. Alluding to the mode of life in early days, he said crime was almost unknown; social life was characterized by the largest hospitality to strangers. Now selfishness ruled—"every man for himself." Early religious effort was fervent; men and women were unmistakably pious; there was true worship. Now we mainly worship form and fashion rather than the Deity. He paid a high compliment to the missionary zeal of Peter Cartwright, one of whose sons occupied a place on the platform. There were now great changes; but having faith in an illimitable Supreme Being, he hoped the changes might be improvement, opening to a grander sphere. Specifically alluding to these changes, Mr. Herndon said:—"Now let us look at some of these changes, wonderful changes that have taken place since the county of Sangamon was organized. First, let us look at this question commercially, and to do so we will take the substance of a merchant's advertisement in the Sangamon Journal of 1836:

NEW STORE.

"The undersigned will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of dry goods, hardware, cutlery, groceries, drugs, medicines, books, boots and shoes, harness and saddles, queensware, glassware, nails, iron chains, etc., etc., which will be sold cheap for cash or country produce, such as beeswax, dry hides, feathers, butter, bacon, pork, etc., etc."

"Now what a change. Dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., are sold in separate stores. The old kind of stores are split up into specialties, where only one thing is sold, such as drugs, boots and shoes. Instead of being merchants of all things they are merchants of but one. Thus professions, trades, callings of every sort divide,

split and develop into a special, and here lies the cause, so to speak, of the progress of mankind.

"Agriculturally, the sickle gave its place and power to the cradle, and it in time gave its place and power to the reaper. The wooden mould board plow gave place to the iron one, and the common little bar shear gave place to the shovel, and it to the double shovel, and it in turn to the cultivator. The short, old Dutch-English scythe gave place to the blacksnake, and it in turn gave up its place to the mower. In these cases, as in a thousand others, the muscles of man was relieved by the muscles of the horse and the powers generated by mechanics, and so it is and ever will be, and yet we in the West are hewers of wood and drawers of water, and yet I dare not say 'and so it is and ever will be.' God forbid. The wooden flail gave place to the treading, round-going ox, and he to the thrasher. The cotton sheet, in a storm of wind, cleaning the grain, was succeeded by the fanning mill, and all these gave up their place and power to the threshers. The wooden rake has been succeeded by the horse rake. The whip-saw has given up the ghost before the mill-saw; the muscles of man to the forces of nature. Originally in the West the ox did all the work; he hauled everything, worked everywhere, and at all times; he hauled goods from St. Louis at one dollar per hundred, and from Beardstown at forty cents per hundred; he plowed, threshed, hauled, tread the mill; if not obedient was goaded and whipped by their angry masters, and for his great services was fattened, killed and eaten by those whom he had enriched. God, it is said, is merciful to man, but how is it with the poor ox? It was once shortly and pungently said that 'Illinois was hell on oxen and women.' The ox-mill and the horse-mill, as well as the water-mill, that ground out every hour about as much as a good hazle-splitting sow with a litter of pigs could eat, has succumbed—has all been surpassed by the steam mill grinding out its thousand barrels daily. The mode of travel, originally, was by two-horse stage; it was followed by the four-horse stage, with two seats, and it by the nine passenger. Now our mode of travel is by rail on iron tracks, and driven by steam, having many cars, with thousands of seats and carrying thousands of passengers across the continent in a few days. We now live by steam, and die and write our will by electricity. The flax wheel and the large wool and cotton spinning wheels, as well as the hand loom, driven by the hand and foot of woman, have all in their place given way to the power

loom, etc., driven by steam. You know the little wheel, the larger one and the hand loom, how they all used to whirl, whiz, sing and slam and crash, and you know the loom house where it used to stand, and know how it looked, and saw your old mothers sitting there toiling away night and day shoving the shuttle. Do you? If so, remember the past, and the good, gone up, up to Heaven. The little old log cabin, with deerskin door, clapboard roof, puncheon floor, stick chimneys, daubed with clay and straw, covered with boards taken from the oaks by hands, and held down by weight-poles, have given place to palaces, so to speak. The old log school house, with slab benches, puncheon floors, greased paper for glass, together with the ill-natured school master, with his ferule and whip, thank God, are gone, and in their place we have schools and colleges on every hand. Our court house, costing some \$70, has been succeeded by one costing some \$200,000. Our State house, costing some \$3,000 or \$4,000, has been succeeded by one costing as many millions. Originally, we sent letters and messages by horse, now we send them by steam and electricity, as it were, beating in speed, time itself. So we have lived, are living, and will continue to live. The past is nothing, the present is nothing, the great future will be all. Man, the race of man, is but in its infancy—is a mere child, yet rocked in the cradle of Mother Nature. The world is young, time is long, and the race eternal, with unbounded forces. His capacity has no bounds, and his progress no limit. He will master everything but the unmasterable, know everything but the unknowable. He will be free and unfettered in all the walks of life or drench the world in blood. He will be master of himself; he will have no fetters on his limbs, his tongue, nor his brain, nor his business; he will be master of the forms of matter and the forces of nature; he will make these work for him, toil for him, groan and sweat and bleed for him, so to speak, while he climbs towards his anticipated, looked-for heaven."

On the conclusion of Mr. Herndon's address, the meeting adjourned for dinner, after which short speeches, recounting the time of their arrival, reminiscences of their early life here, and amusing anecdotes, were delivered by George R. Weber, Godbey, D. W. Clark, M. K. Anderson and others.

Alexander B. Irwin was re-elected President; M. K. Anderson, Vice-President; E. C. Matheny, Secretary.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth re-union was held at Loami, September 4, 1877. The number estimated present on the occasion was from five to seven thousand. The meeting was called to order by William McGinnis, and prayer offered by Rev. J. G. White. James M. Turpin delivered the address of welcome. John T. Stuart was then introduced as the orator of the day. The address of Mr. Stuart will be found on page 194.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stuart's address, Alexander B. Irwin, of Pleasant Plains, delivered one of his pleasant, off-hand talks. After dinner R. W. Diller read one of Will Carlton's poems, "Betsy and I are out," in a style that would have done credit to a professional elocutionist.

Preston Breckenridge, an ex-President of the society, and John Carroll Power, the historian, were introduced together. Mr. Breckenridge said: "Mr. Power, I have the pleasure of presenting you, on behalf of myself and other friends of yours among the early settlers, with a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, as a slight token of your herculean labor of writing and publishing your History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County." Then, turning to the audience, he continued by expressing the opinion that it had no equal in any county in the State, and perhaps not in the United States, and that in fifty years from now it would be consulted with even greater interest than at the present time.

Mr. Power responded by saying that he was placed in a position requiring him to make an Old Settler's speech, a thing that he never expected to do in his life, that he could not do the subject justice, but that he would treasure the work as a reminder of two of the most pleasant years of his life—the two years spent in visiting from house to house among the early settlers, while gathering material for the history. "Ordinarily," said he, "I would recommend every family in the United States to supply themselves, first, with the Bible and then with a copy of this dictionary; but for Sangamon county a good library would be a copy each of the Bible, Dictionary, and the History of the Early Settlers of this county."

Characteristic speeches were then made by Reverends J. G. White and J. L. Crane. Mrs. Elizabeth Harbour was introduced and some events of her life related by William McGinnis. At ten years of age she was with her parents Hill's Fort, near what is now Greenville, Boone county, and witnessed the fight that took place

there August 27, 1814, when the Indians undertook to capture the fort. She saw Thomas Higgins as near shot and cut to pieces as a man could be and live; she also saw John Journey, John Grates, and Major William Hewitt killed, the latter of whom was in command of the fort. Mrs. Harbour had with her the chain used by her father, Simon Lindley. After the town of Springfield was laid out there was a discrepancy between that town and the former town of Calhoun. Mr. Lindley was called on to re-survey it, which he did, harmonizing all differences. She keeps that chain as an heirloom. Mrs. Harbour also remembers the Indian ranger who died and was buried, September, 1813, at Sulphur Springs cemetery. His name was William Hewitt.

Davis Meredith was elected President, and E. C. Matheny, Secretary for the ensuing year.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The following account of the Old Settlers' Meeting, on the occasion of the eleventh annual meeting, held at Pleasant Plains, August 22, 1878, is taken from the Sangamo Monitor, and was doubtless written by the editor:

"The day was only a little too hot for comfort, but pleasant when the shade was found, and the cooling breezes fanned the brow and converted the shade of the tall trees of the forest into bowers of comfort. These retreats for the weary ones who sought them to rest their bones or talk over events and stir up memories full of pleasure to both the narrator and listener, were perfect havens of rest to many an old settler on the occasion.

"The grounds had been well selected and but few places present so many natural invitations to partake of its shades and grassy carpet, to enjoy the gentle zephyrs that waft themselves through the magnificent foliage as that of the grove selected by the committee for the purpose of celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of the organization of the Old Settlers' Association of Sangamon county. The stand stood in the south of the amphitheatre, protected from the rays of Old Sol, and decorated with green boughs and emblems of the free. It was so arranged as to accommodate the patriarchal portion of the association, and those who were to take part in the services to add another pleasure to declining days and a new ray of hope to fading lives.

"On the right were seated the choir, selected and trained for the occasion by Professor Griffin, one of the most indefatigable and patient vocal instructors in the county. This choir is made up of not a few who have made reputation for

voice and musical talent, in other days and on similar occasions. Its composition is as follows: Miss Fannie Meredith, organist; leading soprano, Miss Ida Crow, Misses Belle Johnson, Ettie Shoup, Lizzie Stout and Mollie Forbes; alto, Misses Delia Herndon and S. J. Lockridge; tenor, Clark Dragoo, Will Knotts, William Dodds and J. R. Lockridge; basso, C. C. and E. R. Headley, Job Megrady and George Harnett. During the day's performance the choir performed in a most decidedly musical and popular manner the following programme: 'Glory to the New Born King,' 'Love Divine,' 'The Hunters,' 'Pilgrim Fathers,' 'Hold Your Head Up Like a Man,' 'My Boyhood,' and closed the day with 'Merrily Onward We Bound.' Too much cannot be said of the pleasure contributed by these ladies and gentlemen in the exercise of a talent which none who heard their efforts can refuse to accord to each of them.

"On the left sat the 'cause of it all,' the venerable and honorable landmarks of the past to whom the present are indebted for all the glory of a Christianized civilization. As they sat there with uncovered craniums, some of them as hairless as a billiard ball, others with silvered strands flowing as gracefully as the flaxen wavelets from the head of infancy, a new veneration for age seemed to possess the youthful portion of the vast throng as they would speak the names of their grand sires in the most reverential tones of affection and tenderness.

"We saw there the venerable, and we might add handsome, President of the Association, Davis Meredith, Esq., with the honors of forty-nine Illinois winters whitening his locks. Preston Breckenridge, Esq., with forty-four years of labor in the soil of Suckerdome to entitle him to honor from her sons and daughters; and Joshua Dillon, John Miller, Nathan Carson, Maxwell Campbell, William Batterton, Isaac Wallace, Abner Knotts, John Gaines, James Parkinson, Jacob Epler, Samuel Williams, Robert Cummings, R. W. Diller, the patriarchal Captain Job Fletcher, and the returned pilgrim to other lands, who fifty years since was the ruling spirit of the young and vigorous manhood of Springfield, Major Mobley, and Alexander Irwin, John Harrison, Logan McMurtry, B. E. Baker, William M. Butler, John Slater, Mat Cartwright, Thomas and John Garrett, two of as noble representatives from the Isle Erin as ever made a track in a furrow and lived to enjoy the fruit of their honest toil. And there sat John Lightfoot with the flowing beard, the youngest old man in America, and the tall form of William Yates was seen

looming above the others, and D. G. Kalb, the well preserved old settler of Round Prairie. These were on the stand as specimen bricks from the 'Kiln of Time' during the times that might well be said to have 'tried men's souls.' These were not all of the 'old folks at home' who had come out to the 'Eating Bee' at the Plains, and as we stroll around the grounds we shall try to introduce some of them to you.

"It is a little remarkable that it should be, and not so much to be wondered at either, that all picnics must be decorated with chin music. But it is deplorably the case that the programme of fifty years since must still be religiously adhered to, if it 'break a trace.' The speaking was not so numerous as it should have been, although some of the very best.

"The Rev. John Slater was never more happy than when welcoming the vast crowd to the hospitality of his fellow citizens of the Plains and the Association. We have such an utter repugnance to the publication of speeches on such occasions that we never allow ourselves to take more than outlines, on the principal that they are made like Tom Lewis' butter used to be made—for present use—and those not there were the losers, while those who heard them are satisfied. Brother Slater's speech was well-timed, sensible and well spoken, just as those who know him would expect him to perform a task of the kind, and we will cover the whole case in a word, when we say it was pleasing to those who heard it and detracted no laurel from the Rev. John's brow, earned in days gone by.

"Judge Matheny was an 'Old Settler' in earnest, dealing in reminiscences of the days of puncheon floors and honest people, delivered in the conversational or narrative style. It was full of the most graphic and pleasing incidents of men and the times and held his audience like a vice. We have too much regard for Colonel Matheny to mar the pleasure he gives an audience of any character by attempting to place on paper the peculiar phraseology and the more peculiar Matheny-oratory with which he gives his speeches to his hearers.

"Of him it may be said more truthfully than of any other speaker we now have in remembrance, 'his speeches must be heard to be fully and deservedly appreciated.'

"If success in first forcing the human face into its greatest length by some serious line into which he may choose to lead his listeners; then spreading their mouths like the lease of a man from ear to ear, now overcasting their with the most sympathizing cast of countenance

and causing the briny messengers of grief to chase each other down the furrowed and fat cheek alike, then banishing gloom as the God of day would the mist of a foggy morn, is effective speaking, then our County Judge and cherished Matheny is your man; but don't ask the Monitor man to waste time and printers' ink in an effort to report him. We will leave that to newspapers whose reporters believe in quantity and not quality.

"Mr. James Stout's recitation was well done, well received, and reflected credit on the good taste of the gentleman, both in the selection and recitation of the poem.

"Out of the old house into the new," by the worthy son of a noble sire, Rev. W. H. Milburn, the 'sightless orator of America,' whose face and form begin to show the marks of time—since he first aroused in the souls of his hearers of years ago, a holy love and veneration for the God in whose service he had embarked—was among the many attractive features. He is still the soul of eloquence, the fountain of oratory, who with his mine of finished gems, when unlocked by the key of some soul-inspiring theme, has astonished thousands in his native land, and by our neighbors over the waves which separate the continents, established his repute as one of the most gifted of America's orators.

"As we beheld him in his graceful gestures with his riveted audience hanging on every word uttered, leaning to catch his brilliant gems of thought as they left him clothed in the most attractive style, we scarcely knew which to most admire, the genius of the speaker or the respectful attention of his hearers. His speech furnished food for thought, which we doubt not will be carried to many a home, and, like the bread cast upon the waters, the work of the 'blind man eloquent' will be seen growing in many a homestead when he has filled the measure of his days and gone to gaze upon the scenes of Heaven, of which the beauties he is now deprived of seeing are but the faintest type.

"Rev. Mr. Short, of Jacksonville, we learned, made another speech after the meeting had been announced as closed, and many had gone, but which we also were informed was well received. These comprised the services at the stand, except in one particular. The music of Butler's Band was no small factor in making the attractions at that and other points during the day. The band was out in full force, and never played

after to a
performance a
ve been tame,

ing notes from the instrumental efforts of this reputable band. Their playing was timely, music appropriate, and in no company of players can be found those more proficient in their calling.

WHAT OF THE DINNER?

"Ah! gentle reader of the Monitor, this account would be incomplete and a failure, most inglorious, did we allow the very thing above all others for which the Old Settlers and the new settlers were bent on doing in style when they started for the grounds on yesterday morning. To get a good view of an Old Settlers' pic-nic, or, in fact, any kind of a pic-nic, you have got to take them at feeding time. Now, to do this, by a hungry reporter, is no small task. It requires a good deal of self-sacrifice, and as newspaper men are supposed by some people to subsist on wind, we thought we would not rob them of the delusion, by being caught in an attempt to fill our yearning vacuum. We took a cold snack from our friend, Tom White, of the Plains, and with Faber in hand and Ed. Bierce to hold copy, we made a dash around to see who was there and what they ate.

"W. G. and Oscar and Aunt Jane Purvines, E. S. Bone, and Tom White were trying to fill Uncle Joe Ledlie, Ed. Bierce, and the hungriest-looking newspaper man on the ground. They were abundantly repayed, however, by the solemn style of the newspaper man's vote of thanks for their success in astonishing Bierce with a square meal, and fattening Uncle Joe until his best friends fail to recognize him. Mr. Sam Valentine and family were hiding chicken on the double quick style, with a board fence to keep them away from Ben Trenary, Billy Parker, A. C. Smith, and their families, consisting of about forty-seven young Rock Creekers, all in good health.

"Then we spied Charlie Watson and his estimable better half, fooling away about sixty-five pounds of wholesome and delicious, in an effort to inflate Ezra White, Garret Elkin, and a squad of 'Pharaoh's lean kine' of folks of the Ed. Bierce stripe of eaters.

"There sat Jack Gardner and his family, engaged in a similar sport. Then we ran head first against 'Hi' Gardner, trying to get rich keeping boarding house with Ben Caldwell, Colonel Mobley, Henry Latham, Will Gardner, of Chatham, and all their families, particularly Henry Latham's. As we left the scene, we pitied Miss Kendel, Miss Gardner, and some young lady friends who were well-nigh worked out in their effort, and Ben Caldwell's little blonde baby crying for more.

"And there sat John Hardin and Billy Barrett foraging on one of Sangamon's cleverest men, Wm. Stitt, who had called to his aid Berryman Hurt, Esq., and still failed, for Hardin was coaxing our old friend Epler, whose white table cloth gleamed with chicken and ham, to give him a drum-stick to chew on. Had it not been for Squire Hamilton, Purvines, Ware, and their families, who protected friend Epler, we guess John would have got enough.

"There sat J. P. Smith, Joe Hayes, Dr. Ather-ton, Dan Staples, of Beardstown, a relic of the Black Hawk times, and Johnny Wolgamot, with their families, looking for all the world as if they had been boarding with Noah in the Ark, and the provisions had given out after twenty days of the storm.

"Here we are in front of Will Converse and Tom Little, and the old gentleman, Henry Converse, with children, grand-children, and great numbers of children, swinging in a hammock, and eating 'yaller-legs,' until they all looked like Methodist preachers, particularly Grandpa Tom.

"How are you?" said we, as approaching a nest of *crows* with more mooves than any county can turn out, and more to eat than would have fed a whole company of clever folks like 'em.

"Then we saw Old Man Yeakle and Squire Waddle trying to outeat Hardy Conant. Captain Bradford was at the same time performing a friendly office in helping a lady friend who had eaten until she got down with the exercise.

"If one desired to see a company of 'old settlers' when they tackled a table, behold the array: Captain L. Smith, George McMurphy, F. B. Smith, S. L. Lindsey, B. O. Pearl and Cash Lynch, assisted by several other good judges of 'wittles well done'—of the female persuasion. Ah! there is my friend H. Fayart, and our friend Shibley and their families, taking the rural snack and washing it down with pure juice of the grape. 'No, I thank you, we have had our dinner or you bet we would;' and we pass on.

"Ed. Elkin and Joe Reavely, Will Mowery and Harm Gatten, and several other fellows just as hungry looking as Ed., are making the grub look as if the table had been struck by a tornado, and no help arrived.

"Then John Harnett, J. H. Classpill, Rev. Wilson and Professor Griffin had been running a boarding house for the tuneful ones who furnished the music. But it was no go. Mrs. Pond and Miss Annie Wilson, and Thomas Wilson, the Grand Marshal, all looked weary in well doing, and the voice of the singer still sang for more.

"Here is Our Own Humphrey, of Farmingdale, with his happy family under a tree, hiding a few things of a delicious flavor to stay nature.

"Pearson Roll, Martin Rites, W. J. Shroyer and several others are trying the same little game on themselves.

"Look what an appetite for the good things Hense Robinson still possesses.

"Who said Judge Matheny was backward or diffident in the presence of a spring chicken when robbed of its clothing?

"But here is the place to get a nice dinner. It is on watermelon, or at least that is all the Monitor man saw them investigating when he took a view of their table, about eleven feet long and covered with melons. Misses Ida Hughes, Frankie Loudon, Helen Sanders, Dora Adams, and her sisters, Miss Caddie Priest, and Messrs. Saunders, Dow Matheny, M. Furlong, Sam Runyan, and Elliott, all taking melon straight.

"We became so tired watching others we give it up before we got around, and concluded to stand and see who were there and what they were at. Old settlers began to crowd around us, who we failed to see on the stand, and many was the grasp of the hand we gave and took as we met our friend Captain R. H. Constant, of Black Hawk fame. There goes Bob Pirkins. Here comes Bill Springer, as happy as a new nominee. Henry Converse shakes with Hardin Ellmore, S. Q. Harrison passes looking as young as he did twenty years since.

"We spied Wm. Lynn, Riley Pirkins, Wm. Houghton and 'Hickory,' his brother, Squire Fink, and Ellis Wilcox with his cane, and Henry Foster, George Harmon, both no older, only more hairless; Isaac Hawley and Billy Burch, from the city; Peter Cox, from Ball; Billy Brown, who must now be considered an O. S., from Berlin; Newt. Purvanse, Thomas Watts, and here comes George Trumbo and our friend Hall, from Mechanicsburg. How do you do, Mr. Arnold and M. A. Carter, of the Plains. John Hardin is now an O. S.; and so also is Harness Trumbo and Henry Bugg, 'Brug,' Pirkins and J. B. Pirkins when he can boast of a big grandson.

"Here is Thomas Hessay and John DeCamp and Zim Enos and Doc. Jayne—all ripe Old S.'s. So is Tom Averett and Tom Talbott, and 'Doc' with his family of great big sons and lovely daughter.

"Here is Mrs. Dillon and Mrs. Renshaw and a whole host of old ladies whose venerable appearance bears evidence of having seen this world

away back at a period which makes them count their days by the seventy and eighty years.

"There stands Joshua F. Amos, one of the first carpenters that ever struck Springfield; James L. Hill, John Fagan, C. W. VanDeren and Christian Crow, from Cass county; and there is Ed Watts and his family, and our farmer friend, Elliott B. Herndon, Esq., who, with his better half, had viewed the land between Springfield and the plains behind the faithful horse. Here comes John A. Miller, of Rochester, and Ira Winchell, the honest smith, Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, from east of the city, and here is our friend J. M. Turpin, from Loami, and W. F. Foley, B. F. Short and B. F. Cummings, who were both born about the same time and came to the State together.

"And here is a whole batch we struck from Rochester: M. D. McCoy, George Green, Wm. Derry, Wm. Whiteside, J. T. Twist, Wm. Taft, J. S. Highmore, D. T. Ott, J. Alcott, H. Johnson, H. Fairchild, J. Poffenbarger, Dr. Babcock, N. Campbell, S. Williams, C. Humphry, J. Graham, G. Forden, John Johnson, H. Clark, Samuel Johnson, J. Everhart, Joe Miller, George Deyo, N. Deyo.

"Young settlers who demanded some of our attention while passing around: Miss Dora Bennett and the Misses Bevins, Jas. A. Winston, Dr. Correll, Mrs. McElhany, Miss Burchett, Mrs. Sibley, Mrs. Fayart and Mrs. Cross—passing around on a review of the outside world, wherein peanuts, pop-corn, patent blacking, horse swings and rope-walking were the attractions, and in which they were joined by nearly the entire young settlers and all of the old.

"Mrs. S. H. Richardson, the Misses Fink, our old friends of twenty years since, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Tomlin, and Mrs. Dr. Harrison and her two single daughters and married one, Mrs. Beekman. The very prince of old settlers, Noah Mason, Esq., and Ben. Caldwell and Al. Watt trying to find out which of the babies had the blondest head of hair. Marshal Stevens and our very clever young lady friends, Miss Julia Routh and Julia Frohner, Mrs. Whitcomb, Mrs. Maxwell and the venerable wife of the new President of the society, Mrs. Campbell, Bol Hazlett and Miss Belle Bradford and a thousand others we have not room to name."

Maxwell Campbell was elected President of the society for the ensuing year, and James H. Matheny, Secretary.

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The following is the Illinois State account of this meeting:

"The annual reunion of the Sangamon County Old Settlers' Society was held on Wednesday, the 20th ult., in Abell's grove, just north of the pleasant village of Rochester, and it proved to be a grand success in every point of view. The day was fine, although a trifle warm, the attendance was immense, and the exercises were of a more interesting character, if possible, than is usual on such occasions. The committee, assisted by the good people of Rochester, had made ample preparations for the accommodation of the crowd. A stand for the speakers and musicians had been erected, seats sufficient to accommodate a large number of people were in position, and a number of barrels of ice water had been provided. The people from the surrounding country came flocking in at quite an early hour in the forenoon; a large crowd went out on the Ohio & Mississippi road on the nine o'clock train, another on the ten-thirty train, and still another on the one p. m. train. The appearance of the ground did not differ materially from what one is accustomed to see on such occasions. There were acres of horses and vehicles, and 'oceans' of people—old people, middle aged people, young people, men, women and children—rich men and poor men, stylishly dressed women, with the flush of health on the cheek and the sparkle in the eye—women—good old mothers of Israel, with furrowed cheek and age-dimmed eye. Then there were the usual number of refreshment stands and catch-penny contrivances that have been so often seen and just as often described, and upon which we do not propose to dwell, preferring to talk more particularly of the old people and the exercises in which they were interested.

"On and immediately around the stand were many old men and women, to whom we are indebted for much of the civilization that we now enjoy. Among the number, the *Register* reporter noticed Mesdames Daniel Barr, John Cassity, John Lock, David Crouch, Melvina Miller, Polly Bashaw, Jane Butler, Eliza Taft, Polly Torrance, Rachel Poffenbarger, Eliza Miller, — Levi, — Cloyd, Julia Johnson, N. Harris, Levisia Richards, — Taylor (Taylorville), — Rape. Messrs. Munson Carter, D. G. Kalb, Andry Kalb, Rev. S. M. Smith, M. K. Anderson, G. Goodridge, John Lightfoot, Moses Laswell, R. W. Diller, Alexander B. Irwin, N. Harris, Noah Mason, Davis Meredith, Andrew Hollenbeck, I. A. Hawley, Samuel Grubb, George Poffenbarger, John T. Stuart, Preston Breckinridge, J. G. Ransom, E. Sanders, Charles Lamb, James Magredy, W. R. Ford, James Bell, B. A.

Giger, George Green, L. Ridgeway, S. R. Sanders, Rev. A. Hale, Abner Knotts, Henry Johnson, A. Barber, Daniel Wadsworth, M. G. Wadsworth, Harness Trumbo, Samuel Williams, Dr. Able, Dr. Babcock, J. M. Morse, Moreau Phillips, L. P. Matthews, J. E. McCoy, M. D. McCoy, John Lock, Strother Jones, William Shumate, C. W. Van Deren, Isaac Watts, Uriah Mann, J. Palmer, Henry Converse, John De Camp, Philemon Stout, and last, but not least, the venerable John T. Benham, bending beneath the weight of ninety-one years, and who was doubtless the oldest man on the ground.

"The exercises at the stand commenced at about half-past ten or eleven o'clock. M. D. McCoy called the assemblage to order, and a choir, led by Mr. McCoy, sang, with fine effect, 'All hail the power of Jesus' name.' Then Rev. G. W. Dungan, pastor of the Rochester Methodist Episcopal Church, invoked the blessings of Almighty God upon those present, and upon the occasion, after which the choir sang 'Rock of Ages,' then Dr. E. R. Babcock, of Rochester, delivered a neat address of welcome. Alex. B. Irwin, of Pleasant Plains, one of the vice presidents of the society, then took charge of the meeting, having been requested to do so by President Campbell, who was absent. After a few preliminary remarks, he introduced Hon. Milton Hay as the orator of the day, and that gentlemen proceeded to deliver a highly interesting and instructive address, of which we can present but a brief synopsis.

"The speaker said the printed programme advertising an 'oration' from him, on this occasion, was all wrong. He had promised only to make a short talk. Judge Matheny should be called upon personally to make good the promise set out in the programme, as he was abundantly able to do it. Addressing himself to the occasion, he said: 'The Old Settlers' Society of Sangamon had now become one of the permanent institutions of the county, as it rightfully should be. It might have been the idea of the founders of the society that it was to be kept up only as long as the few pioneers who began our earliest settlements should survive, but we have outgrown that idea. As one generation succeeds another, the elder generation yet upon the stage of life would always constitute and bear the relation of 'old settlers' to the new growth of population. In that sense we should always have old settlers amongst us, and hence we would have the elements and material for an old settlers' society. In the process of time the society, it is true, would lose its characteristic of being

composed of the first settlers, but it could still retain its characteristic of being old settlers. The old as well as the poor, we shall always have with us.

"In this comparatively early history of the society, however, we had the advantage of having amongst us as yet, so that we meet them, face to face, a few of the very earliest pioneers; men and women who had stood, as it were, upon Mount Pisgah, and gazed upon the trackless prairies and forests of these regions; men who saw that the land was fair and who were the first to enter upon it and take possession. The experience of these old settlers was an experience that no other generation of settlers could possibly have. At that early day these regions were not considered so inviting as to cause any rush or haste in their settlement. A few located doubtfully and cautiously, and these at considerable intervals of time. It was no part of the expectation of these pioneers that they would realize suddenly great wealth or great success of any kind by being the first upon the ground. But little information had been disseminated as to the character of the country, but there was a general impression that its characteristics were those of a desert.

"There was doubt and question then as to whether a prairie country was inhabitable. The means and modes of access to the country were slow and difficult, and only those were tempted to come who were already frontier men, or who for some exceptional reason preferred the free life of a wilderness to the comforts of the older settled parts of the country. There was at that day no rushing tide of emigration from all parts of the world. There were no speculators, land grant railroad companies, and newspapers engaged in 'whooping up' the country. There were many discomforts and deprivations which the early settler had to undergo; but there were compensations also. The early settler was almost 'monarch of all he surveyed.' He could enjoy the great natural beauty of the primitive scenery of the country, before it was broken and profaned by roads, buildings and fences. He had no disagreeable neighbors to fret or annoy him. With his gun and faithful dog for company, and the wild game all around him, he cared nothing for the society of men. Of course only a class of men who had long habituated themselves to a life on the outer borders of civilization could enjoy such a life in its full perfection.

"In process of time came a class who de progress in improvements and civilization,

these men began the work. Not content with building for themselves the cabin to live in, they built the early log school houses and churches. They began the work of cultivating the soil for something more than their own personal wants; of opening farms and laying out roads. Then began the location of trading points and towns, and traders and mechanics came in to supply the wants of population. And so, step by step, population and improvement slowly increased. All this, however, had progressed under circumstances in which the primitive condition, habits and usages still largely prevailed. Our trading was mostly a system of barter; an exchange of one article of produce for another; of corn for cattle, or cattle for horses, and of the produce of the farm for labor, manufactures or merchandise. Money as a medium of exchange was scarcely to be had, and hence but little was used. All this belonged to the period anterior to the introduction of railroads. With the facilities afforded by railroads for reaching quickly the great markets, came cash buyers and ready sales. These iron rails not only connected us with the commercial world, but along them came the quickened pulsations of a more commercial life. This quick and ready intercourse with the commercial world, soon affected our old habits and usages, our fashions and modes of doing business. We set about to adapt ourselves to a changed condition of affairs.

"We were somewhat unconscious of the extent of these changes as they occurred, but in the course of a few years, we opened our eyes widely to the fact. Then we began sadly to recall the old days and the old times. Then we began to look around for the remnant of that pioneer band of 'early settlers,' whose experience and memory of a far different condition of things would prove interesting to a generation which knew nothing of that by-gone time, but from tradition. It was then the idea was conceived of bringing those 'old settlers' together once a year, to talk over the old times, and refresh each others' memories with the old time experiences and incidents.

"As before remarked, our changed life and habits was the result of many causes operating through a space of years; yet some of these causes were so powerful and direct in their operation as work material changes in a very short period.

"If the speaker were going to fix a period or

of railroads. Undoubtedly to this was attributable the greatest changes in the material condition and usages of this part of the country.

"The effect was marked and direct upon almost every pursuit and calling of life. Old habits and old industries to a great extent disappeared on the appearance of the locomotive. Some were dropped and lost sight of; others greatly changed in the manner of pursuit or performance. Not only our home-made manufactures, but our home-made life and habits in a great measure disappeared. The ox and the Carey plow, the spinning wheel and the loom, disappeared together. We began to build houses of a different style and with different materials. We farmed not only with different implements but in a different mode. Then we began to inquire what the markets were, and what product of the farm we could raise and sell to the best advantage. The farmer enlarged his farm, and no longer contented himself with the land that himself or his boys could cultivate, but he must have hired hands and hired help to cultivate his enlarged possessions.

"Then it was our families discovered their inability to do the housework of the family, and required hired assistance. Customs in religious exercises even underwent a change. The 'forty-minute' sermon began to be preached; men and women no longer divided off on each side of the church; the minister ceased to line off the hymn for the congregation, and the congregation quit singing. 'Choirs' and fiddles made their first appearance in the churches.

"Almost concurrently with the introduction of railroads, it was discovered that the schoolmaster was abroad in the land. Our free common school system had its origin about the same period. Along with the new impetus given to the material condition of the country, and, as it were, hand in hand with it, came the free common school system, to give new development and growth to the mental and intellectual life of the country.

"The old schoolmaster and the old school books were either discarded or put under new regulations, so that a new generation was rapidly growing up that had learned to scout at Webster's spelling book and Daboll's arithmetic.

"Very few of the boys of this generation know anything of that bad boy who was found in the apple tree stealing apples, as told in Webster, and none of them would pay any attention to the excellent 'moral' with which the story concluded.

"But the common school system, enlisting, as it did, in its organization and machinery, a large portion of the adult population, as well as teachers and children, wonderfully increased the mental activity of the country.

"Turning to the characteristics of the early settlers, the speaker said it was a mistake to characterize them as containing all the virtues enjoined in the decalogue. There were good men and bad men amongst them. So far as morals were concerned, they might be described as an average lot of humanity, but they were mostly men of strong and marked traits of character. They had the vices and virtues peculiar to men whose lives had been spent upon the frontiers. Self-reliance, bravery, fortitude and shrewdness of judgment were striking characteristics. With these there was a general kindness of disposition, which the necessities of their situation called into frequent exercise. Notwithstanding all this, however, the inherent meanness and vice of the human character frequently manifested itself. Some were given to brawls and violence; some were malicious, and would vent their malice in slandering a neighbor or injuring his property. The early records of our courts show that much of the litigation of that early period arose from these causes. This was the character of litigation in which our early lawyers won their renown. In case of victory the fee was not great, but the glory was. Still it was true that there were better types of old settlers—men whose lives were blameless, and who furnished no *grists* to the lawyers or the courts unless in self protection. These were the men who were laying well the foundations of a future orderly and peaceable community; whilst others might be engaged in brawls, these were engaged in founding the church and the school house. In any reflections cast upon any portion of the early settlers, it must be understood that this did not include the women of that day. There is great concurrence in all the testimony we have of that period that the patient, untiring devotion of the women of that day, to all the duties of their situation, was without exception; and that the failings and shortcomings of many a trifling husband were more than supplied by a patient and industrious wife and mother.

"The speaker discussed the useful as well as pleasureable purposes that the Old Settlers' Society could accomplish, and argued that the society should perpetuate itself and become permanent.

"However this might be, he hoped that so long as any of those entitled to be considered genu-

ine 'early settlers' were living, these annual meetings should be held, and be the occasion for the meeting and commingling of all those men and women, yet upon the stage, whose bravery, fortitude, patience and industry, and whose trials, hardships and virtues, had laid firmly the foundations of society here. Let those who have come after, meet with them on these occasions, and let this latter generation see with their own eyes these early pioneers, and hear with their own ears the experiences of these men and women, to the end that the memory of those early days might be handed down to posterity."

"At the conclusion of Mr. Hay's address, which was listened to with the closest attention by a large proportion of the assembly, Acting President Irwin announced that a recess would be taken for dinner, and then the contents of sundry huge baskets and boxes were dragged to light, a number of tables were improvised, and these were filled with almost everything that good Sangamon county farmers' wives could prepare with which to tempt the human appetite. At one of these, that prepared by the family of Uncle Pres. Breckinridge, of Cotton Hill, the Register representative and his 'better half' were fortunate enough to be entertained. It was a right royal feast and no mistake—chickens, sliced ham, choice bread and butter, jellies, preserves, pickles, everything, in fact, that could be desired, and while the ladies were preparing the feast the jovial, whole-souled Uncle Pres. was scouring the grounds in search of hungry people to feed. Nobody declined an invitation from such a source, of course, and his spread was speedily surrounded. His daughter, Mrs. Lucy D. Hunter, and his daughters-in-law, Mesdames Lillie and Hugh Breckenridge, assisted by other members of the family, gracefully dispensed the hospitalities, and succeeded admirably in their very evident determination to make their guests feel 'at home.' Uncle Pres. presided with his usual urbanity, and all satisfied the cravings of their appetites to the fullest extent. There were at the table Mrs. Louisa Stokes, Mrs. Bashaw, Mrs. Sophia Thomas, Miss Elizabeth Evert, two daughters of Mr. Samuel Johnson, Mr. Will Berry, Mr. Ben Waters, Mr. I. Stokes, Mr. William Stoneberger, Mr. Samuel Williams, Mr. S. P. Mathews, Mr. William D. Hunter, Dr. Abel Roland Thomas, Alex. Breckinridge, Harder Breckinridge, Cleophus Breckinridge, Masters Arthur Abel, Taylorville, Burtie Breckinridge, Ida and Inez Breckinridge, and other grandchildren too numerous to mention. There were many other fine spreads by

hospitable people. Mesdames Neal and St. Clair, of Rochester, had a fine table, and entertained largely in splendid style."

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL RE-UNION.*

"The place selected for this year's meeting was the grove back of the residence of Mr. Daniel Jones, in Cotton Hill township, five miles southeast of Crow's Mill. Mr. Jones and his family had done all that was possible to provide for the comfort and convenience of those attending, and they are deserving of the highest praise for the generous hospitality extended to all comers. But it was impossible to render the place selected a satisfactory one, in such a dry season and upon such a hot day. It must be admitted that the old settlers are relieved of many annoyances by holding their re-unions at some distance away from town and from a railroad, so that no one ought to grumble at the inconvenience necessitated in reaching the location chosen. Of course, all the roads were terribly dusty, but a refreshing breeze afforded compensation for all annoyances. Upon the roads leading to and through the grounds, however, the dust was much worse than upon any of the roads outside, and, the grove being situated down in a hollow, the heat was insufferable. Owing to the unusual drouth, the water supply was cut off, and the management were only able, by making great exertions, to supply the throng of suffering humanity with an occasional drink of water. As a result, everybody was decidedly uncomfortable throughout the day, and felt much more as if they had become for the time being veritable pioneers than as if they were enjoying a social holiday. But it must not be imagined from what has been said that the affair was not a success, for it certainly was a decided success, despite all these drawbacks and others that could be mentioned. The attendance was very large, but there was no opportunity of fairly estimating the number present. The woods were literally full of horses and vehicles of every description, and this made it very evident that a very large number of persons were present. But at no time was the crowd about the speaking stand particularly large, the visitors being scattered all over the grounds, wherever shady nooks could be found, enjoying themselves socially. As usual, the affair partook largely of a social character, although the programme at the stand was carried out successfully and very satisfactorily. But the real attraction of the g

*From the Illinois State Journal.

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

the attendants, was the opportunity of renewing old acquaintances, hearing again and again with their lips, but ever interesting, stories of trials and difficulties overcome by the pioneers of Sangamon county. Not as in the shady grove, the veterans could remember almost innumerable occasions when they had gathered much more, and the frequent memories ever-memorable 'deep snow' seemed to really impart a rather refreshing frigid atmosphere.

The field was not as well represented as might have been quite a good delegation was present. The gathering was largely composed of members of the county, who were accompanied by their families, to whom the occasion was a well-earned and well-deserved day of rest. Among the old settlers in attendance, the following, the figures in the time of their arrival.

r, 1844.	W. V. Greenwood, 1826.
Spicer, 1833.	W. W. Meader, 1839.
ter, 1826.	D. J. Drennan.
ceeler, 1832.	Thos. B. Shepherd, 1836.
ulline, 1855.	M. A. James, 1827.
r, 1832.	A. Breckenridge, 1834.
nger, 1850.	J. H. Herman, 1831.
Jones, 1849.	Wilson Brownell, 1825.
a, 1854.	J. W. Shake, 1829.
Williams, 1835.	W. W. Crowl, 1845.
stout, 1836.	H. W. Walker, 1828.
ch, 1836.	Joseph Bean, 1828.
ing, 1837.	Robert L. Perkins, 1825.
lds, 1834.	Jacob Henkle, 1825.
lummer, 1834.	Wm. H. Vigal, 1832.
1826.	John White, 1840.
rer, 1822.	W. H. Boyd, 1837.
e, 1843.	Horace Wells, 1850.
ett, 1834.	George H. Miller, 1838.
llie, 1846.	J. W. Haines, 1826.
Berry, 1840.	Alex. B. Irwin, 1820.
Torris, 1835.	Daniel Jones, 1825.
in, 1835.	Noah Mason, 1824.
l, 1832.	A. T. Thompson, 1836.
enberger, 1839.	J. C. Bone, 1824.
legle, 1838.	J. H. Matheny, 1821.

public exercises took place at the stand erected for the purpose, which had been placed in a good position in a shady grove. A temporary structure was occupied by the singers and several of the older pioneers. At the back was displayed a banner with the words, 'Welcome Old Settlers.' The scene was wreathed above and about the stand the whole was surmounted by a large flag. The platform was surrounded during the exercises by an intensely interested gathering, among whom were a number of the pioneers in the county.

"The exercises of the day began with music by the band, after which Mr. John B. Weber of Pawnee, delivered the reception address, appropriately welcoming the members of the society, their families and friends, and members present. 'Brookfield' was well rendered by the choir, and prayer was offered by Rev. Josiah Porter.

"The exercises were conducted under the efficient management of the President of the society, Mr. R. W. Diller, of this city, who next delivered the President's address. A synopsis would fail to do justice to this address, which was given in happy, conversational style, and was replete with entertaining reminiscences and sensible suggestions.

"After singing by the choir, Mr. John Harrison, of Pleasant Plains, made a brief address. Mr. Harrison has lived upon the same farm for fifty-seven years, and knows all about the trials and experiences of Sangamon county's early pioneers. The county was almost a wilderness when he first arrived, and six months before that time those residing in his neighborhood were obliged to go eighty miles to mill. He related several interesting stories about the mills of those early days, and told how the pioneers were obliged to carry scythes, with which to cut grass for temporary bridges across the numerous sloughs that were not bridged. Mr. Harrison concluded by extolling the advantages now possessed by Illinois and especially by Sangamon county, saying that he was unable to see why any farmer should desire to go West after gold, because the products of the farms of this country were much more valuable than all the gold and silver in all the hills of the Rocky Mountains, and were easier to get at.

"Judge H. M. Vandever, of Christian county, then gave the audience one of the most unique specimens of oratory, if such it can be called, which the writer has ever listened to. He speaks forcibly, though with considerable effort, and seemed determined to convince his hearers that he was an ardent admirer of the 'good old times,' and customs of the past. In fact, he seemed to be rather indignant because people lived more comfortably in these days than did the early pioneers. The object of his remarks, so far as they could be understood, seemed to be to impress his hearers with the thought that the early pioneers went forth animated by a determination to conquer all the earth, fearing neither man, flesh or the devil; and that their descendants ought to be inspired by the same feelings. They heard too much of the great achievements of great men which were not possible to ordi-

nary people, and thought too little of the practical benefits to be derived from the early experiences of their own ancestors. The Judge's address seemed to please the audience.

"The election of officers being next in order, was disposed of by re-electing the present efficient President and Secretary, Mr. Diller and Judge Matheny, on motion of Mr. Weber. After more music, 'the best of all,' the dinner hour, was announced, and soon all were engaged in supplying the wants of the inner man. None were allowed to go hungry, and those who had not provided themselves with baskets were hospitably and bountifully cared for by the generous farmers, whose picnic dinners are always remembered with pleasant recollections by those who partake of them. At two o'clock a larger audience than before assembled to listen to Hon. Jas. C. Robinson, of this city.

"After the usual musical introductory, Mr. Robinson made a rather brief address, which proved very entertaining, being interspersed with characteristic anecdotes. He reviewed the great changes that had taken place since the day when the early pioneers settled in the county, and eulogized the moral character, integrity and industry of the early settlers, in whose footsteps the rising generation could follow with profit.

"Mr. Robinson's remarks closed the regular programme, but the audience were not ready to disperse, and willingly listened to brief recitals of their early experiences by Mr. Van Deren, of Chatham, and Mr. Baker, of Christian county. The choir was then called upon for several songs, which were enjoyed more than any other feature of the programme, and President Diller was at last reluctantly compelled to declare the exercises of the day ended.

"Many of those in attendance immediately made a break for their homes, while others remained to indulge in social converse with neighbors and friends, preferring to drive home after sundown, by which time the grove was deserted, and the hundreds who had participated in the reunion had separated, to await the coming of the next reunion."

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A two days' session was decided upon for the meeting, and Wednesday and Thursday, August 24th and 25th, the time, and Salisbury the place, for the Fourteenth Annual Re-union.

The accommodations in the way of tents for those who wished to sleep upon the grounds the first night, were ample. The tents, which were of the regular army make, water-proof, were

erected on the outskirts of the grounds, and all were occupied with as jolly and happy a class of people as has been seen in many a year. It was no camp-meeting crowd, if we may judge by the music, sentiment of songs, and the local speeches heard from the occupants up to the small hours of the morning. Everything was orderly during the night, but simply a little jolly. "Uncle Joe" seemed to be popular upon the grounds, judging from the loud calls made for him during the night.

The speaker's stand was erected in a small depression and slope, with plenty of shade, the seats being after the usual style on such occasions—planks laid upon logs. The stand was prettily ornamented with colored paper in lace patterns, and in front bore the inscription: "Welcome to the Old Settlers," surrounded with a very neat design. The young ladies of Salisbury probably had a hand in the decoration of the stand. Several large and beautiful bouquets graced the table in front of the stand.

At about eight o'clock Wednesday evening, the first exercises of the Old Settlers' Meeting for 1881, were held by the few who were present. The audience numbered about one hundred and fifty or two hundred. The exercises were somewhat informal, as they were intended to be, and consisted of some fine singing by a company of young ladies and gentlemen from Pleasant Plains, under the leadership of Professor W. B. Griffin, all doing credit to themselves and their teacher. Several amusing stories were told by Rev. Mr. Clark, Squire Parkinson and R. W. Diller, of Springfield, all illustrating some incident in their early life and the customs and habits of the people of the country some forty or fifty years ago. Those who know the speakers can appreciate somewhat the amusement afforded the crowd on the occasion. The meeting adjourned by singing the Doxology, "Praise God," etc.

Mr. Diller announced a prayer meeting for the morning, at seven o'clock, after which the audience dispersed to their respective tents, but probably not to sleep until towards morning.

On the morning of the second day the overcast sky and the mutterings of the distant thunder and flashes of lightning, gave indications of rain at an early hour, but none came as expected. At 9 o'clock the sun showed itself through the clouds. At an early hour the people began to arrive. The old settlers were, of course, important personages; you could see him as far as you could see him, by his dignified bearing and apparent good feeling wh

lighted up his countenance. Their comely wives shared in the general good feeling which prevailed, and without them the interest would vanish. Most of the early settlers came to the gathering in their carriages, drawn by a pair of over-fed horses, a striking contrast to the mode of traveling sixty years ago, when the conveyance was on horseback, with saddle and pillion. They have a right to be proud of their success in life, which they suffered so much to attain.

The meeting was called to order by John H. Harrison, and Elder Stevens made a prayer appropriate for the occasion. Singing was furnished by a choir led by Professor Griffin.

Mr. John B. Miller made the address of welcome, but would not, he said, make a speech. He asked the question, "Why have we come here—why leave our homes and gather under this shade? We have come to meet each other—to see and be seen. But we should have this in moderation. This is an Old Settlers' meeting, of Sangamon county." He spoke of the astonishment of an Englishman who should meet us here for the first time; we should have to explain the matter to him. In this connection he referred to the changes that had occurred in the last two hundred years. The red man had changed; the canoe had given place to the steamboat. And this change had changed the whole world, in an important sense. Who has made this change? It had been caused by the old settlers; but they will soon pass away. We have some of them here to-day, and give them a cordial welcome, and will give them that reverence which we should do under the circumstances. We say again, we give you all a cordial welcome to Salisbury."

RESPONSE.

Mr. R. W. Diller made the response in behalf of the old settlers. He thanked the gentleman for the kind words of welcome. He was not an old settler, but he had drifted into it; he had been here only thirty-two years, but Mr. Harrison, who is here, had been here sixty-two years. He here referred in an interesting manner to the improvements—railroads, sewing machines, and all kinds of machinery. All these changes had been made in about thirty years, and perhaps in thirty years from this we may be going to Philadelphia in a balloon. We cannot tell what may come. He then referred to the last night's meeting. He then said that of the twenty-five vice-presidents of the society, all are alive—not one has been taken, and most of them are here, for which he was most thankful. After some remarks about how the meeting hap-

pened to be changed, etc., he spoke in complimentary terms of the forthcoming History of Sangamon County, and advised all the people to have one of them when published. He closed with wishing that all might have a good time, and bid all good-bye.

The response was followed by a song by the choir.

Mr. Harrison then came forward and said he was an old settler. His father moved to Kentucky, and he came here on the 4th of November, 1822, and had lived at the same spot since that time. He lived in a log house of one room, 18 by 23. We entered the loft by a ladder, which was placed outside. The number of persons that lived in that room the first winter, was ten grown persons and six children. We live a little better now, and have grown some since that time. Mr. Harrison then introduced Mr. Jacob Hinkle, the oldest settler of Sangamon county. He came here with his father in 1818, and is the youngest of eleven children, and is the only one living. He lives on the same place where he came to first, and had it not been for the old settlers' meeting he would never have have seen this portion of Sangamon county, and was surprised to know there was such land in this section.

GOV. S. M. CULLOM'S SPEECH.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. R. W. Diller, President of the society, introduced Governor S. M. Cullom, who commenced by saying:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I am with you to-day in response to an invitation to attend the annual reunion of the old settlers of Sangamon and Menard counties. It is the first time in my life that I have appeared before an audience of old settlers to make an old settlers' speech. I was informed that I was invited to be present, not as governor, but as Shelby M. Cullom. I thank my old friends for the compliment of the invitation and the manner of giving it.

"This is an old settlers' meeting. What kind of a meeting could be more enjoyable if we enter into the true spirit of it as we may. Such occasions should be entirely free from unnecessary restraints and conventionalities; every man, woman and child should feel at home. Let the old fashioned hearty friendship be stirred up to-day. Let a spirit of good will be rekindled upon the altar of our hearts.

"I come here to have a good time with the people I have lived among now for twenty-eight years. Some times I think the influence of our

civilization as it grows older, to some extent smothered out that warm-hearted, active sympathizing spirit for our neighbors and friends that used to burn brightly in the hearts of the people of this country. We go along now a days and meet our neighbors, and under the pressure of business and money making and fashion, we scarcely speak to our best friends. The country people are not quite so indifferent. You cherish the habits and friendships of your fathers, but not so to the same extent in our cities. There is not enough of hearty social feeling among the people of these days of high pressure, any where. The result is the very fountains of our better natures are in danger of being dried up. Unless we keep alive our friendships and attachments we will scarcely know after a while whether we have any friends we care for, and when people get to that point they will surely have no friends who will care for them.

"If there is anything which makes life worth the struggle, it is the sympathetic, the social part of our natures, the feeling that all the world is akin, the feeling that there are warm hearts in the breasts of God's noble men and women beating in sympathy with our own. Smother out this part of our natures and the world would be cold and gloomy, and humanity would dwarf into littleness, and soon become utterly selfish and mean. Then, fellow-citizens, old settlers and young, let us renew our friendships to-day, and we will leave here better men and women, feeling better satisfied with ourselves and the world around us.

"What is the significance of the term, an old settlers' meeting? It does not mean simply a gathering of persons who have lived to a good old age in the community, though many of you who bear the distinction of being an old settler, are now bending beneath the weight of many years, and your ranks, as you have heard to-day, are being thinned each year by the Silent Reaper. In the sense in which the term is used to-day, it means more—it means a gathering of pioneers in the community. Many of you may justly be called pioneers in this region of country. Pioneers cannot be found in the older States of the East. There the proverbial oldest inhabitants came into the world and passed his life amid scenes of advanced civilization and crowded population. He sees about him, in his old age, the same familiar objects that crowd the recollection of his youthful days; the home his father lived in he perhaps lives in. The farm where his father, and possibly his grandfather, passed their lives, he is laboring on and getting a

scanty reward for his toil. The stories of hardships endured by the pioneer settlers of those old States live in history and in family tradition, but the men and women enduring the hardships are gone; they are not there to tell the story. Not so in our State. Some of the gray-haired men before me to-day have seen this county, now smiling with civilization, in which only bold, hardy spirits, men with brave hearts and strong arms ventured to make a home. When we listen to the statements of these men and women, who have lived in Illinois and Sangamon and Menard counties forty, and fifty, and some of them nearly sixty years, who came when, in a large part of the State, the red man made his home, when on our prairies there could scarcely be found the footprints of civilization, and then look about us and see our State vast as an empire, filled with populous cities, covered with fruitful farms, its territory crossed and re-crossed by thousands of miles of railroads, and reflect, that the span of a single life has marked all these vast changes, what a suggestion, yes, what an exhibition of rapid growth and progress. Some of you oldest people have seen it all. It has been the growth of fifty years.

"I know that much has been said about our rapid growth, but I fancy it is a subject which never ceases to be of interest, and we cannot study it without profit. One of the chief objects of these gatherings is to keep alive the memories of the primitive days of our State and to impress their lessons upon those who are to come after us. I do not think I am a very old man and technically I am not an old settler of Sangamon or Menard county, though when my father and mother came to this State with their family, now nearly fifty-one years ago, and settled in Tazewell county, it was only three years after it was taken off of Sangamon and made a county of itself. So you see, my friends, I am a tolerable old settler after all."

After referring to the organization of the county, the Governor continued:

"The first men who ever resigned office in this county were Matheny, Kelly and Latham. The first election ever held in the county was in 1831, at John Kelly's house. The first road located was from Springfield to Jacksonville. The first bridge was over the Sangamon. In 1829, the State made an appropriation of \$1,000 to improve the navigation of the Sangamon. One steamboat got to Springfield, or as near as the river runs to it, but had to back out in order to get away, which ended the business of navigating the Sangamon.

"But I was talking about the changed condition and the growth in this country. 'When you and I were young' we found our pastime in hunting and fishing, in log rollings in corn huskings and quilting bees. When the young people forty or fifty years ago danced, they *danced*, not in a stiff, delicate sort of a way, but they danced in earnest. Do you remember how long it took the old fiddler to tune up and how impatient you were to begin. In those days everybody's house was open to all and all were welcome, and when we went visiting we went in earnest, taking along the whole family. I think the dinners our mothers used to get up when the friends would come in were better than we often see in these days. Everything cooked was set on the table at once, and everybody helped themselves. In those days when anybody got religion and joined the church, you could hear him tell about it a mile off. The preachers of those days were their own educators and they were mightily in earnest. They meant what they said and said what they meant. The late Peter Cartwright, for example, whose old home in which he lived for more than a half century, is near by. They belonged to the church militant and were as ready for a fight, if that was required to keep down the unruly, as they were for a sermon. They were full of zeal and served the Lord fervently, and helped to sow the seeds of temperance and truth, which are bearing good fruit to-day.

"Let us look a little at the history of our State.

"Illinois became a Sovereign State in 1818, with a population of fifty thousand, nine hundred souls. It is now the fourth state in the Nation and the census of 1880 shows a population of over three millions. But its present proud position has not been reached unhindered by serious obstacles.

"Early in its history, financial troubles encumbered its progress and tested to the utmost the wisdom and sagacity of the statesmen of that day. Many of you older men remember well the dark days when a cloud of debt hung over us that for a time seemed as though it would break in an overwhelming storm, when muttered talk of repudiation became almost outspoken. But you remember how those mutterings were smothered, how the legislature and the people declared in favor of the honest discharge of all just obligations. And to-day, as a State, we may proudly look the world in the face, for we owe no man.

"The vast system of internal improvements which involved the State so deeply in debt, the digging of the canal and the attempt at building railroads has been looked upon as a great error on the part of the statesmen of those days, and while it is true they undertook enterprises out of all proportion to their resources, time has, in a measure, vindicated the far reaching wisdom of their acts, for our rapid growth and development are, in no small degree, due to these improvements.

"The privations which the early settlers in eastern states endured and which are recorded in history, were repeated in the experience of those who ventured to make a home in Illinois in its earliest days. But the Jesuit missionaries who came first to Illinois with the purpose of Christianizing the Indians, and the traders and adventurers who soon followed them, reported a land fairer and more blessed in soil and climate than any under the sun, and soon, bold hardy men were willing to brave the dangers and hardships of a frontier life in order to live in and develop a land so fair. It was not, however, until the twenties and thirties that the development of Illinois fairly began. By that time the hunter's suit and coon-skin cap had given away to the home-spun garments; villages and soon cities had taken the place of the Indian camp. A few school houses were built which supplied the bare necessities of the people. In 1825 the State first undertook the establishment of common schools by appropriating \$2 out of every hundred of State revenue for school purposes, which was divided pro rata between the counties as now. The free school system amounted to very little, however, until in 1855 when a new start was taken. We have a grand system now. We have forty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-four public schools in the State, over twenty-two thousand teachers, and seven hundred and four thousand one hundred and four pupils. Up to the year 1850, Illinois had only one railroad, fifty-five miles long. In 1823 Chicago was a village of about one hundred and sixty-four people. Governor Reynolds, I believe, described it as a little village on Lake Michigan, in Pike county.

"A story is told of Governor Reynolds, that when he opened the first circuit court as judge in his county, the sheriff went into the court yard and said: 'Boys, come in, our John is going to hold court.' I believe it is related of him also that when he had to pronounce a sentence of death upon a man found guilty of murder, he said to him, 'Mr. Green, the jury in their

verdict say you are guilty of murder, and the law says you are to be hung. Now, I want you and your friends down on Indian creek to know that it is not I, but the jury and the law who condemn you. When would you like to be hung?"

"My friends, this section of the State has long been noted for its fertility and attractiveness. As early as the war of 1812, the troops and rangers in their expeditions against the Indians on Peoria Lake, noted the country of Sangamon as one of great fertility. The Indians appreciated this, for, in the Pottawattamie tongue, Sangamo means 'the country where there is plenty to eat.' The 'St. Gamo Kedentry,' as it was called, became famous, and in the autumn of 1819, Mr. Kelly, with his family, camped on Spring creek, near the present location of Springfield. In May, 1821, a term of court was held in his cabin. In 1823, the public lands having been surveyed, a town was laid out and called Calhoun, but as the settlers came in that name was dropped and the name of Springfield adopted.

"Fellow citizens, you have lived in the world's greatest period of advancement, you have seen the transformation produced by the engine and the iron wheel over iron roads; the invention of the telegraph and its controlling power in business and commerce, so that at any time during the day we may know the markets of London, Paris and New York, the three great centers of the world. By the telephone, friends may hold communion with friends miles apart in their own voice. By rail we may travel at any speed up to sixty miles an hour. All these discoveries and improvements you have witnessed.

"In the political world you have seen vast changes, a great civil war, a country saved, slavery abolished, the Constitution amended, and one of your own old settlers of Sangamon, whom you all knew, elected President of the United States. You have seen the capital of our own State removed from Vandalia to Springfield, you have seen the states grow from twenty to thirty eight, and you have seen great improvement in agriculture. The improvement in agricultural implements is wonderful. You ride and cut and bind your grain, you ride and cut your grass, you ride and plow, and three men with your present advantages can do more than a dozen forty years ago.

"The world, my friends, has made its greatest leap of progress within the last forty or fifty years. It is as if some magician's hand had cast a spell of improvement over the age in

which we live, and had called forth all the mighty engines of mother nature to make the world grow as it never did before.

"Illinois has been peculiarly fortunate in the possession of a class of pioneer citizens and statesmen far above the average of men. The first settlers of this country were remarkable men, strong in intellect, strong in will, and upright in character. The State has been greatly favored and honored by the men who have been prominent as its lawyers and statesmen. With such men as Edwards, Cook, Bond, Coles, Pope, Breese, Duncan, Thomas, and Lockwood, and Lincoln, Logan, Douglas, Browning, Hardin, Bissell, Yates, Stuart, Harris, Shields, Dement, and a host of others I might name, the prosperity and greatness of our State was firmly secure.

"They all helped to mould our early institutions. They left the impress of their thoughts and lives, not only to adorn the annals of our own State, but to add new luster to the historic page of the Nation and the world.

"But, fellow-citizens, I must close. We have a great county, State, and country. It is our duty to take care of the inheritance handed down to us, for those who are to come after us.

"Our State and Nation have a grand future. I have briefly referred to the growth and progress of our State, but it has only fairly entered upon its career of prosperity. Soon we shall pass off the stage, our children will take our places. When fifty years more shall have passed away, may it be truly said of us, as we say of our fathers and mothers who have gone, that we were worthy of our time and country."

The speech of the Governor was listened to with marked attention, and was received with applause.

At the conclusion of the Governor's speech, the meeting adjourned until two o'clock for dinner, after singing the Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

After dinner, the meeting was again called to order, when the election of officers took place. R. W. Diller and James H. Matheny were each re-elected President and Secretary, together with the following-named Vice Presidents:

Moses G. Wadsworth, Auburn; Davis Meredith, Ball; John T. Constant, Buffalo Heart; John T. Stewart, Capital; James Parkinson, Curran; John Wilson, Clear Lake; Alex Irwin, Cartwright; Daniel G. Jones, Cotton Hill; Cyrus VanDeren, Catham; Daniel Waters, Cooper; J. Ray Dunlap, Fancy Creek; David Talb Gardner; Samuel O. Maxey, Island Grove; Charles Cantrall, Illiopolis; Joseph L. Wile

Loami; Oliver P. Hall, Mechanicsburg; Thomas Ray, New Berlin; John B. Weber, Pawnee; Milton D. McCoy, Rochester; Goodrich Lightfoot, Springfield; M. A. Stevens, Salisbury; John Ennis, Talkington; George Pickrell, Wheatfield, Isaac J. Taylor, Williams; Harness Trumbo, Woodside.

Mr. Kennedy, of Springfield, was then introduced and proceeded to address the meeting, and we regret we can only give a very imperfect synopsis of it.

The address carried the old settlers back two hundred years ago, when Marquette explored the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and interviewed the Indian savages living on their borders. He then portrayed the saintly character of the Jesuit missionary—the first to plant the cross on the wilderness of the northwest, and elevating the mind to the noblest conceptions of the future life. Allusion was made to the stand taken by the French settlers of Kaskaskia, who, under the direction of Father Gibault, welcomed with hospitable hearts, General Clark and his distressed regiment, and rendered valuable assistance in the colonial struggle for freedom. These were worthy of the highest gratitude—first to the pioneer missionary, and second to the French settlers, closely allying them with the Illinois settlers of the present.

Mr. M. A. Stevens, of Salisbury, was next introduced and addressed the people briefly upon matters of interest to the old settlers present. He was happy to see so many present, both old and young. The young to honor the old settlers, and the old to see and greet each other as old friends. He referred to the land marks of the old settlers on every hand—schools, churches and other institutions. He closed with words of welcome to the old settlers to Salisbury.

James H. Matheny then came forward and made a characteristic speech. We can only give a brief synopsis: He said he did not know as he could be heard, as he was not in a very good condition, as they could all see that he had more cheek than the government allowed. He was proud of Salisbury, for in this meeting they had done honor to themselves. He spoke of the time when he and others of his friends were boys, and related some amusing anecdotes that set the audience in roars of laughter. He also told of how the boys obtained money to go to shows; they dug 'ginseng' to the amount of twenty-five cents, and then they were sure of the show, particularly if it was in summer—if in the winter, it was not so sure. He then spoke of the advances that had been made in all affairs of

domestic life—and cited as illustrations the food seen on the tables, etc., set upon the grounds to-day. He related, with inimitable humor, his first visit to St. Louis, and his experience at the Planters' House with a bill of fare, and the mistakes he made in calling for food by the aid of this bill of fare. He then spoke eloquently of the advancement of our country and the people, making it one of the grandest and most glorious lands in the world. None could compare with it in all that made a people happy. He was glad to be here once more, and to meet old friends; it was to him the happiest day of the year; but he understood well that the time was not far distant when he would not be here. He had a list of the names of the old settlers who had gone to the other country, and soon others would follow, and the band of old settlers would be thinned one by one.

The closing remarks were eloquent and touching, and were received with great applause.

Mr. Alexander Irwin then made a report of the deaths of old settlers in Pleasant Plains, Cartwright township.

Maxwell Campbell; born in Cobarrus county, North Carolina, October 29, 1795; departed this life August 10, 1881; aged about eighty-six years.

Mrs. A. W. Hays; born in Pennsylvania, Lancaster county; married in May, 1834; died in March, 1881; aged sixty-seven years and four months.

Horace Howard; born in Vermont, April 6, 1803, and departed this life May 4, 1881; aged seventy-eight years and one month.

Thomas Mostiller; born October 8, 1807, in Butler county, Ohio; married in Franklin county, Indiana; came to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1830; died February 22, 1881; aged seventy-four years.

Mark A. Mowrey; born July 12, 1815, in Smithfield, Rhode Island; married August 13, 1840; settled in Sangamon county in 1849; died April 24, 1881; aged sixty-five years, nine months and eighteen days.

Mrs. Anna M. Johnson; born in Champaign county, Ohio, June 6, 1830; departed this life April 9, 1881; aged forty-four years, ten months and three days.

After reading the list he made a humorous but brief speech about our country, which was well received by the audience, but for want of space we must omit even a synopsis.

General Anderson came forward, and said that he probably had as much vanity as anyone, but he had not vanity enough to attempt to make

a speech, and he would not do it. He would say that he had been here over fifty years, and had seen all incidents to a settler's life. He borrowed money to purchase his first eighty acres. He gave an interesting account of how he was obliged to do in early days, and closed with giving some good advice to the young people present, and closed by thanking all for their attention.

Hon. James H. Matheny offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has been shot down by the hand of a cowardly assassin, and now lies in a critical condition at the Executive Mansion,

Resolved, That the old settlers and friends assembled deeply deplore the calamity which seems about to befall the country—a calamity which would be none the less deplorable than the assassination of our old friend and pioneer settler, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That our prayers will ascend to the Throne of Grace for his speedy recovery, and

that our deepest sympathies be extended to his family and to the Nation, in this, their great affliction.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. L. Huber, of Cartwright township, exhibited an instrument little known at the present day, called a "hackle," which he found here when he came in 1855. The instrument was used in preparing flax and hemp. It excited considerable attention.

President Diller then made some complimentary remarks in relation to the meeting in Salisbury. He had not seen a drunken man during the meeting, which had not occurred at any other meeting, and he was proud of Salisbury, and her citizens had reason to be proud of the meeting. In conclusion he told the people that they could go home, as the old settlers' meeting for 1881 was closed, or in other words was adjourned.

The old settlers, after a general handshaking, left for their respective homes with pleasant thoughts of the old settlers' meeting

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL.

Few even of the older States of the Union have an educational history more rich, varied and instructive than that of Illinois. When that history shall be written and due honor shall be given to those who have raised the State to the high position which she now holds, worthy mention shall be made of that association of young men, who, early in 1829, while pursuing their studies in Yale College, devoted themselves to a life-work in the cause of education and religion in the then new State of Illinois. The names of those seven men were Mason Grosvenor, Theron Baldwin, John F. Brooks, Elisha Jenney, William Kirby, Asa Turner and Julian M. Sturtevant. The first fruits of their exertions was the establishment of Illinois College at Jacksonville. The after fruits of their united and individual action, both general and special, cannot be estimated.

The first educational convention in the State, was held at Vandalia, February 13, 1833, by gentlemen from different parts of the State, desirous of encouraging education and especially common schools. After an address on education by James Hall, an association was organized under the title of the "Illinois Institute of Education." An effort was made to procure statistics and information in regard to schools and the condition of education, but with little success.

A second convention was held at Vandalia, December 5 and 6, 1834, at which sixty delegates were present from over thirty counties of the State, principally members of the General Assembly, then in session, among whom were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas and others, whose names became well known in the State. Hon. Cyrus Edwards was chosen President, and Stephen A. Douglas, Secretary. Through the influences of this convention some important changes were effected in the previous school laws of the State, of 1825, 1829 and 1833.

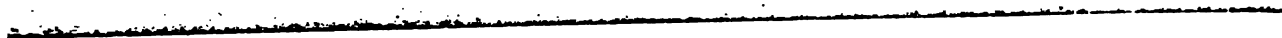
In February, 1841, was formed the "Illinois State Education Society" at Springfield, "to promote by all laudable means, the diffusion of knowledge in regard to education; and especially to render the system of common schools throughout the State as perfect as possible." Its first officers were Hon. Cyrus Edwards, President; Col. Thomas Mather, Hon. William Thomas, Hon. S. H. Treat, Dr. W. B. Egan and Onslow Peters, Vice-Presidents; A. T. Bledsoe and C. R. Wells, Secretaries; and P. C. Canedy, Treasurer. A memorial was prepared and presented to the legislature then in session, urging the appointment of a State School Superintendent, and other amendments to the school system. A new school law was passed, which, however, embraced but few of the desired improvements.

Another effort was made by the friends of popular education to secure through the legislature of 1843, the establishment of the office of Superintendent of Schools, which was now regarded as essential to a comprehensive system of public instruction. Petitions in this behalf were widely circulated for signatures, but it was found that the people generally were themselves opposed to the change, chiefly on the ground of supposed expense, and consequently nothing was done by the legislature. Notwithstanding this ill success, it was believed by many that the time was ripe for the proposed measure, and that a general convention should be called together, of the right men, not for investigation and discussion merely, but to devise a system of common schools that might be recommended with confidence to the succeeding legislature. The proposition was very favorably received, and an appointment was made for a convention of delegates, teachers and friends of education, to meet at Peoria, October 9, 1844.

The convention was not largely attended, but was unanimous in favor of a State Superin-



Respectfully yours
Wm Carpenter



tendency, and taxation for the support of schools. A plan of school system was drawn up and a long and able memorial to the legislature prepared by a committee. The proposed bill was explained and sustained by J. S. Wright before the legislative committee. The result was a general revision of the school laws, and the passage of an act making the Secretary of State *ex-officio* Superintendent of Schools, authorizing special taxation for school purposes, and introducing other decided improvements upon the former system.

An educational convention met in Springfield, December 16th, 17th, 19th and 23d, 1846. Various topics of educational interest were discussed and a committee instructed to memorialize the legislature for amendments to the school law, especially in making the school superintendency a distinct office to be filled by the legislature.

A convention met at Springfield January 15th to 18th, during the session of the legislature. A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the legislature and draft a bill for a school law that should embrace the following principles: That the property of the State should be taxed to educate the children of the State; that the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction should be separate and distinct from every other office; that the County Commissioners should receive reasonable compensation for their services as *ex-officio* County Superintendents of Schools; and that a portion of the college and seminary funds should be devoted to aid in the education of common school teachers. These several principles were now for the first time pressed upon the attention of the legislature, but, though the school law was revised at this session, the system was left essentially as it was before.

On the 26th of December, 1853, there was convened at Bloomington an educational convention, composed more strictly of teachers, superintendents and commissioners of schools and other friends of popular education. Committees were appointed to petition the legislature for a State Superintendent of Schools, for the establishment and support of a Normal School, and a school system without taxation.

The petition was at last favorably received by the General Assembly, and a separate department of education was created, and Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, of Springfield, was appointed the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, by whom a free school law was prepared, which, in its main features, is in force to-day. Thus, a

citizen of Sangamon county became the author, virtually, of our common school law.

The present Superintendent of Public Schools is James P. Slade. Shortly after his election to the position, a teacher wrote the New England Journal of Education of him as follows:

"We have a new State Superintendent—a teacher, and the choice of the teachers. We are so elated at this victory of the profession over politicians, that I want to tell you something of our new chief.

"James P. Slade has long been a familiar name upon the rolls of our State Teachers' Association and of our State Association of County Superintendents. Always present at their meetings, always performing with marked ability every duty assigned, he has long been accounted one of the 'stand-bys;' executive committees knew that when they placed his name upon the programme they were sure of a good exercise. His business capacities were so generally recognized, that since a time to which the memory of man (or woman) runneth not to the contrary, he has been treasurer of both these State Associations. He has also filled acceptably other offices, usually those requiring much hard work and making very little show; and this is characteristic of the man. He is a quiet, diffident man, never putting himself forward, unless there is some hard work to be done which nobody else is ready to undertake. He is not a college-bred man; but so far from boasting of it, as some so-called self-made men do, he feels it to be a disadvantage, and all his life has regretted that the circumstance of his early years forbade his receiving that thorough mental training which a good college can give. But he is a born student, and his whole life has been given to study,—the study of books, of nature, and of men. Thus outside of college walls, he has gained that mental discipline which some fail to gain ever within them. That he has gained this is attested by the fact that he holds a State certificate for Illinois, and that the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1873 by Shurtleff College.

"Mr. Slade was born in Westerlo, Albany county, New York, February 9, 1837. His father was a farmer in very moderate circumstances. The story of his boyhood, is the familiar one of the struggle between an intense desire for an education and hard, unrelenting poverty. Only a few months each year could he go to school the rest of the time was spent in work upon the farm. The spring he was seventeen his school time was extended two months, during whi

time he attended the Chesterville Academy, two miles from home, boarding at home and doing chores nights and mornings. That summer, while helping to gather the scanty harvest from the not over-generous soil of a small farm, he persuaded his father to send him to school the following winter. The necessary money must be borrowed; but the boy, who had already determined what should be his life-work, promised to repay all with interest as soon as he could earn enough, by teaching to do so. As a result, he spent six months (1854-5) as a student in Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county, New York. In the spring, being now eighteen years old he commenced teaching; for his first five months of pedagogic labor he received \$80 and 'boarded round.' The following winter was spent in teaching, and the spring found him a student in Hudson River Institute, at Clave-rack.

"The summer vacation was spent, as usual, in the harvest field. In September, 1856, anticipating Greeley's advice, he went west to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, which has ever since been his home. In less than a month he secured a country school for nine months, receiving a salary of \$35 per month. The next fall, being then but twenty years of age, he was made teacher of the grammar school of Belleville. From that time to this he has been constantly and closely connected with these schools, rising by sheer force of merit to the highest educational positions in his city and county, as now he has risen to the highest in his adopted State.

"The circumstances connected with his election as Principal of the High School are suggestive. By agreement, each member of the Board made out a list showing his choice of teachers. On comparing these lists, made without any consultation together, it was found that each had the name of James P. Slade as Principal of the High School. This result was a complete surprise to Mr. Slade, who thus, at twenty-four, was put in this responsible position. He filled it with marked success. Before me, as I write, lie letters from some of his old pupils, and these give, perhaps unconsciously to their writers, a better idea of Mr. Slade as a teacher than any words of mine can do. Says one: 'He honestly and conscientiously dealt with his pupils, with a view, not only to their intellectual, but also to their moral, advancement.' Under date of July 19, 1866, one, just entering upon a university course, says: 'I think the principle he inculcated of knowing the why and

the wherefore of things, and of getting, not so much what the *book* said, but the *sense*, the *root* of a thing, will be of great use to me at the university. Among the most important things learned, or partially learned, while in his school, is the science of study, the manner of getting lessons, or, rather, the science of applying one's mind to the investigation of a subject.'

"We could give pages of such testimony, were there room.

"Mr. Slade continued principal of the High School for six years; then (1867) he was appointed County Superintendent to fill a vacancy. At the expiration of this term, 1869, he was elected for the full four years' term, by a majority of more than 1,200 votes over two competitors. These six years were devoted to the supervision and visitation of the schools of St. Clair county, and they wrought wonders in those schools. He was re-appointed principal of Belleville High School, and continued to hold this position until after his nomination for the office to which he has just been elected.

"But the county could not spare his services. The County Superintendent died about a year after his election, and the Board of Supervisors persuaded Mr. Slade to take that position again; he did so, served out that term, and at the two elections since he has been re-elected by overwhelming majorities.

"This is his record since, as a boy of nineteen, he came into our State: One year's teaching in a country school; fifteen years in the Belleville schools, eleven of them as Principal of High School; ten years County Superintendent, six of these years devoting his whole time to the supervision of county schools, four of them serving both as Principal of High School and as County Superintendent. That he is a faithful and successful worker is proved by the fact that he was retained in the same schools so long, never leaving one situation except for one higher.

"From the time he first commenced teaching, Mr. Slade has been a constant subscriber, and of late years a valued contributor, to one or more educational journals. Of his work in State and county educational gatherings I have before spoken. He has also attended several meetings of the National Association, and counts it as one of his greatest privileges that at the meeting at St. Louis he saw and heard Horace Mann. He is one of the leading spirits in the Southern Illinois Educational Association, which has done so much for the cause of education in our 'Egypt.' He has attended each of its three annual meet-

ings, and been once its Secretary and once its President.

"So much for the professional record of our chief. In business capacity and executive ability he also stands approved.

"His personal characteristics command the respect of all, and the tender devotion of those who know him best. He is a man of fine presence, and impresses you at once as a gentleman and a scholar. So modest is he that he says, 'Of three things I am certain: 1. I am not a great scholar; 2. I am neither a rapid nor a skillful writer; 3. I am neither fluent or eloquent in speech.' But we, looking upon his work with unprejudiced eyes, know that he underrates his own abilities, and feel sure that, as Dr. Bateman predicts, 'he will justify the reasonable expectations of the many good men who are looking to him with confidence and hope.'"

Progress in this county is nowhere better illustrated than in connection with our Public Schools. In the early day good schools were like "angel visits, few and far between," and it was considered very fortunate indeed if an opportunity was offered for obtaining even the rudiments of a common school education. A person competent to teach the three branches, commonly and sarcastically spoken of as the three "Rs," "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic," could seldom be obtained. Some of the few scattered settlements could not afford to employ a teacher, and were therefore compelled to do without, or send their children through the timber or across the prairie to some more fortunate settlement where a school was in operation. Some were sent a distance of six to nine miles, walking the entire distance morning and night of each day, in order that they might avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring a little knowledge of their mother tongue, and thus fit themselves for the duties of life. How different now! In every township there are from seven to eleven schools in successful operation. Competent teachers are employed, many of whom have spent years in fitting themselves for their vocation, and who make teaching a profession, by preparing themselves as thoroughly for this work as the lawyer, doctor, or divine are presumed to do.

The description given elsewhere of the old log houses will answer for the old-fashioned school house. The school furniture was slab seats for the scholars, a three-legged stool and a hazel or birch rod for the teacher. As for books, but few were needed, the less the better, as the teacher could get along the more readily. The walls of the school room were decorated by the

artistic hands of the scholars, with drawings of the teacher, instead of being hung with such beautiful and instructive maps as are now found in all our school buildings. Instead of the beautiful specimens of penmanship now-a-days set for our children to copy, teachers were then employed who, in many cases could scarcely write their own names. Altogether, in the light of today, the schools of forty and fifty years ago were very dreary affairs.

By law, the sixteenth section of every township was to be used for school purposes, but there being little or no sale for land, and the government price of \$1.25 per acre being all that could be realized from its sale, the income to be derived from it could amount to but little. Subscription schools, therefore, had to be depended upon.

It was not until after the passage of the law framed by Hon. Ninian W. Edwards, that much was done in behalf of the free common schools. The various townships in the county were at once re-districted, and a thorough system of popular education was undertaken. In the quarter of a century that has past, much has been done. School houses have been erected at almost every cross-road, and the advantages of the common school system are now appreciated by all.

For the year ending June, 1881, as gleaned from the report of the County Superintendent of Public Schools, there were twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight persons under twenty-one years of age; between six and twenty-one, there were eighteen thousand, eight hundred and sixty. There were enrolled in the public schools, eleven thousand, one hundred and forty-one pupils. There were one hundred and fifty-two male and one hundred and eighty-five female teachers employed. Of brick school houses, there were thirty-four; of frame, one hundred and fifty. The highest monthly wages paid male teacher, was \$150 per month; highest paid female teacher, \$80; lowest paid male, \$25; lowest paid female, \$20. The estimated value of the school property outside of Springfield was \$196,440. Estimated value of school property in Springfield, \$120,000.

ILLINOIS STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Literary and Theological Institute of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Hillsboro, was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Illinois, January, 1847, and immediately went into operation. The institution was divided into two separate departments, the one collegiate, and the other theological, and so independent of

each other, that donations could be made to either department, and the donors have assurance that their gifts would be appropriated to the object designated. While the theological seminary was designated for the special benefit of young men who were desirous of qualifying themselves for the ministry in the Lutheran Church, the collegiate department was open to all alike, without any discrimination as to religious profession, provided only that their department be conformable to the moral principles and precepts which are universally acknowledged by Christians of all denominations.

The college began operation in 1849, and issued its first annual catalogue August, 1850. It had fair success during its existence in Hillsboro, but believing a better field to be open in Springfield, those most interested in its prosperity secured the passage of an amendment to the charter, permitting its removal to the latter place and changing its name to Illinois State University. Among those instrumental in its removal, living in Springfield, and who became members of its first Board of Trustees, were James C. Conkling, John T. Stuart, Elijah Iles, John M. Burkhardt, E. R. Wiley, Thomas Lewis, Jacob Divelbiss, David Miller, John B. Weber, Revs. James Smith, Albert Hale, R. V. Dodge, Francis Springer, Edmund Miller, S. W. Harkey, and C. B. Thummel. John T. Stuart was elected President of the Board; Rev. A. A. Trimper, Secretary; Thomas Lewis, Treasurer.

The following named constituted the faculty as first organized: Rev. Francis Springer, M.A., President and Professor of Political and Moral Science; Rev. S. W. Harkey, D.D., Professor of Christian Theology and Natural Science; Rev. Edmund Miller, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Principal of the Preparatory Department; Rev. C. B. Thummel, M.A., Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

The college commenced operations April, 1852, in the building formerly occupied by the Mechanics' Union, and now used as a church by the German Lutheran Church. A new edifice was at once placed in process of construction, occupying a beautiful and commanding site about one mile northeast of the public square. The spot selected is high and healthy, having an elevation of twenty feet above that of the old State House. The edifice as originally designed was to be of brick, four stories in height, the main centre being 70x65 feet, with wings on each side 41 feet wide, or a total frontage of 152 feet, the whole to cost \$35,000. Only the main centre was ever completed.

The trustees in their first annual announcement thus addressed the public:

"The trustees, animated by a patriotic desire to render the institution to which their cases are devoted, alike the honest pride of the State, and honorable to themselves, are resolved to do all in their power, not only to furnish suitable buildings, but also to supply the most accomplished and experienced instructors, and the best means for the literary and scientific improvement of the students. It is designed to carry into effect, as soon as possible, that provision of the charter which authorizes the trustees to establish separate departments of the learned professions, the science and arts, including, besides the usual departments of Theology, Medicine and Law, a department of Mechanical Philosophy, and also of Agriculture. The object to be attained is the establishment of a University fully capable of furnishing to all the great interests and pursuits of man, the rich blessings which learning, science and skill can impart. But the trustees do not venture to make this statement of their purposes and wishes for the sake of conveying an impression that they are already in possession of the pecuniary means which such an enterprise requires. On the contrary, they desire to be understood rather as making an appeal to the public for liberal and generous donations to enable them to carry forward to successful completion an undertaking which necessities of an intelligent and rapidly increasing community urgently demand. It will be perceived, also, that the trustees have a just appreciation of their responsibilities, and of the wants which the public mind expect them to supply. In order to fulfill their mission by a proper discharge of their legal incorporation, they must rely on the intelligence and philanthropy of their fellow man for the requisite funds and other needful co-operation."

The first session of the college occupied but a part of the year. Seventy-nine students were enrolled. The second year, ending June 29, 1853, witnessed an enrollment of one hundred and forty-four students, a gratifying increase. The Mechanics' Union Building was still occupied, the new edifice not being completed. During the summer of 1853, President Springer and Professor Harkey were engaged in collecting funds to finish the building.

For the coming year the faculty were the same as the year previous, save Rev. Daniel Garber, A. B., was substituted for Rev. C. B. Thummel, as Professor of Latin and Greek Languages.

The summer of 1854, found the college building still uncompleted, but it was finished in time for occupancy that fall. The number of the students for the year 1853-4 was one hundred and sixty.

In the year 1855, on account of a disagreement in some matters, President Springer resigned, and Rev. S. W. Harkey performed the duties of President. In the fall of 1856, the faculty was composed of the following named: Rev. S. W. Harkey, D. D., President, *pro tem*, Professor of Theology, Mental and Moral Science, Belles Lettres and the German Languages; Rev. Edmund Miller, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. Benjamin C. Suesserott, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek Languages; Alexander Pollack, Professor of History, and Principal of the English and Business Departments.

In the summer of 1858, the Faculty elected Rev. William M. Reynolds, D. D., President, and he was inaugurated and delivered an excellent address July 29, 1858. The faculty was then composed as follows: Rev. W. M. Reynolds, President, Professor of Intellectual and moral Philosophy; S. W. Harkey, D. D., Professor of Belles Lettres and German Language and Literature; Rev. B. C. Suesserott, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. L. P. Esbiorn, Professor of Scandinavian Languages and Literature, Chemistry; H. Croll, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Alexander Pollock, Principal of the English Department and Assistant Professor of Mathematics; J. G. Anglade, Professor of French and Spanish.

After this time the University did not seem to prosper so well, but it continued to struggle along until 1867, when it ceased to be run as a University. But there has never been a time when a school of some kind has not been in existence in the building. The deed conveying the land requires that a school shall be maintained, or the title to the property shall revert to the original heirs of the donor, Pascal P. Enos.

Between 1867 and 1874 the title in the property was vested in Rev. Mr. Passavant, of the Pittsburg Synod, and by him transferred to the Missouri Synod of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Rev. Francis Springer, D.D., the first President of the Illinois State University, was born March 19, 1810, at Roxbury, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. When a young man he learned the business of sign and ornamental painting. He received his literary education in Pennsyl-

vania College, and his theological studies were pursued at the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church, both located at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. He also studied under two distinguished ministers, one at Otsego, and the other at Schohaire, New York. He paid his expenses by occasionally working at his trade and teaching school. He was licensed to preach by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland, October 18, 1836, and was ordained by the same body, October 17, 1837. He was married April 11, 1837, to Mary Kriegh, at Clear Springs, Washington county, Maryland. He taught school and preached in that vicinity from October, 1836, for about two and a half years. They moved to Springfield, Illinois, arriving May, 1839. In 1847 he moved to Hillsboro, Illinois, and in 1855 moved back to Springfield.

Rev. Francis Springer commenced teaching soon after his arrival in Springfield, and continued to teach and preach until 1847, when he moved to Hillsboro, Illinois, as President of Hillsboro College. That institution was moved to Springfield in 1852, as Illinois State University. These were both under the direction and patronage of the Lutheran church. He resigned in 1855. He was afterwards school commissioner of Sangamon county, and was Superintendent of Schools for the city of Springfield, which position he resigned, and became chaplain of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, soon after the beginning of the rebellion in 1861. A short time after the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas—December 7, 1862—he united with Dr. James Johnson in raising a loyal regiment in Arkansas, of which he became chaplain. It was the First Arkansas Infantry. He was appointed in 1863 post chaplain at Fort Smith, which he held until 1867, when he resigned, and returned to his family, at Springfield. In 1870 he moved to Irving, Montgomery county, Illinois, and continued preaching until the fall of 1873, when he was elected superintendent of schools for Montgomery county, with his office at Hillsboro, Illinois.

In the summer of 1881, Mr. Springer returned to Springfield. He continues to preach as opportunity offers, believing the minister of God should always be faithfully employed. Rev. Francis Springer is a man of lively sympathy with the rest of mankind, without regard to race, color, nationality or religion. He has large faith in the perfectability of the human race by means of the labors and experiences of the life that now is, and the hereafter. His orthodoxy, as a religious man, does not descend to the min-

ute particulars of a creed, but confides mainly in the cardinal fact of Christianity, that the only true ennobling of the race must be wrought out under the recognized leadership of the world's Redeemer "the Christ of God."

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Francis Springer in 1869, by Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONCORDIA SEMINARY.

This institution of learning, the successor of the Illinois State University, is the outgrowth of a similar institution started in Fort Wayne many years ago.

In 1838 Wyneken came from Germany to America and settled in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he was subsequently ordained a minister in the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, and as such for several years acted as a missionary in Ohio, Indiana, and the southern part of Michigan, traveling almost constantly, preaching the word wherever he went.

In 1844 he put in practical operation a scheme he had for the education of young men and preparing them for the sacred ministry. Two young men placed themselves under his instruction that year, and traveled with him wherever called, studying as the opportunity was afforded them, and receiving the instruction of the zealous missionary. This was the beginning of the flourishing Concordia University now in existence in Fort Wayne. The two young men thus instructed became zealous and efficient workers in the Master's cause. One of them died a few years since, the other yet labors "in season and out of season" in preaching the "glad tidings of salvation."

In 1845 Mr. Wyneken was called to the pastorate of a church in Baltimore, where he remained five years. In 1850 he was called to St. Louis, and soon after elected President of the Joint Missouri Evangelical Lutheran Synod, and as such removed to Fort Wayne, a more central location, from which place he visited the churches throughout the bounds of the Synod, and where good could be accomplished. In this office he served for several years with profit to the people and churches within his charge. In 1864 he accepted a call from a church in Cleveland, Ohio, where he labored for eleven years. On account of failing health the congregation sent him to California in 1875, where it was thought he might be restored to health and future usefulness. Early in May, 1876, he made all arrangements to return home,

and on the morning of the 4th, while dressing himself, he fell over on the bed and soon expired. His last work on earth was done, and he was called to his reward.

In addition to the institution of learning in Fort Wayne, which grew from the humble beginning as stated to the rank of a university, the Missouri Synod opened a school in the interior of Missouri, which was subsequently moved to St. Louis, and became the present German Evangelical Lutheran College. Students in both these institutions became so numerous they could not be accommodated, and the property of the old Illinois State University being for sale it was thought advisable to purchase it. Preparatory to this end, early in January, 1874, about seventy-five pupils were transferred to this place, under charge of Professor Kroening. In October, 1874, the deed to the property was transferred to the Missouri Synod, under whose charge the three institutions are conducted. Professor Kroening remained in charge until the fall of 1875, when all needful preparations had been made to carry on a successful school. The faculty as organized at this time consisted of Professor A. Cramer, Director, who for twenty-five years previous had been connected either at Fort Wayne or St. Louis; Professor H. C. Wyniken, second theological Professor, and Professor G. Kroening, in the Preparatory Department. These gentlemen yet remain in the institution, and in addition in the fall of 1881, J. S. Simon, for twenty-eight years teacher in the senior class of the parochial school of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation at Monroe, Michigan, was called as assistant Professor in the Preparatory Department, and entered upon the discharge of his duties, November 1.

Since the property passed into the hands of the present operators, the buildings and grounds have been greatly improved, four new residences for the faculty have been built, and other good work accomplished. As fast as means are secured other improvements will be made.

The college is supported by donation through various German Evangelical Lutheran Churches throughout the United States, and a student upon entering must state his firm determination to become an espouser of the doctrines to which the church adheres, and must have had a three years' course in a preparatory college situated at Fort Wayne, Ind. Its future is easily to be seen, with an attendance of nearly one hundred and twenty-five students, and yearly growing in proportion, it promises in the near future to rank among the first of its kind in the State,

and it is, in reality, to be hoped that these most sanguine expectations will be verified. Let the good work commenced proceed and bear its fruit.

Rev. A. Cramer, D. D., Director of Concordia Seminary, was born in Germany.

Rev. H. C. Wyneken was born in Fort Wayne, Indiana, December 15, 1844. He is the son of Rev. Mr. Wyneken, a sketch of whom has already been given in connection with this article. The younger Wyneken went with his parents to the various places already mentioned, save California. While living in St. Louis, he attended the German Lutheran Parochial School, and also the English High School. He entered Concordia College, in St. Louis, in 1858, and subsequently was transferred to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he graduated in 1865. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in St. Louis, and pursued a three years' course, graduating in 1868. He was prepared to accept a call from some congregation, but on account of ill health was sent to Europe, in January, 1869, where he remained nearly two years. On his return he was called as an assistant pastor to his father, from the church in Cleveland Ohio, and was duly ordained December 18, 1870. He remained at Cleveland until his removal here in January, 1876.

Professor Wyneken was united in marriage with Miss Couradine Schilling, of Bremen, Europe, June 29, 1871, by whom he has had five children, four of whom are now living.

Like his father, Professor Wyneken is a thorough worker, and in addition to his labors in the school room, acts as a missionary among the Germans in the neighborhood of Springfield, and among the colored people of the city. He has managed for some time a Sunday School for the latter in the College chapel, having some thirty to forty pupils in attendance.

Professor G. Kroening was born in Martinsville, Niagara county, New York, March 3, 1851. He is of German descent, his parents emigrating from the latter country, and settling in Martinsville, in 1845. When ten years of age, he commenced attending the common schools of Martinsville, where he continued for five years, and then spent three years in assisting his father in agriculture and other pursuits, at the expiration of which time he entered Concordia Seminary, in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he remained six years, and entered the Concordia College at St. Louis, and studied theology for two years. In January, 1874, he accepted the professorship in

the Seminary, and was immediately sent to Springfield as already stated.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE, SPRINGFIELD.

This institution, though drawing pupils from all parts of the Union, may from its influence be emphatically called a home school, was organized by Mrs. M. McKee Homes, a lady well and favorably known throughout the West as a successful instructor of young girls. The building that she first occupied being inadequate to her wants, and a number of her patrons recognizing her executive ability and superior fitness for conducting a Young Ladies' Seminary, made arrangements to provide for her a suitable building. To accomplish this, in 1879, a Board of Trustees was incorporated under the general State law for academies. The names of the incorporators were: Hon. John T. Stuart, J. Bunn, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Hon. John A. Chestnut, John Williams, and C. C. Brown.

The residence of Mr. C. C. Brown was purchased, added to and remodelled. The institution was named "Bettie Stuart Institute," in honor of the memory of the late Mrs. C. C. Brown, the lovely and accomplished daughter of the Hon. John T. Stuart. So far as the educational work of the school is concerned, it has been under the sole control of Mrs. Homes, who has done her work faithfully and thoroughly. She has called to her aid the best teachers in every department of study. Some of the most efficient she found in Springfield, others have come from the best schools of this country and Europe. A characteristic feature of the Board of Instruction is a union of feeling, and a concentration of interest in the work they have undertaken to accomplish.

A high grade of scholarship has been established and maintained in every department. A diploma from this school entitles the holder to a high degree of respect. It signifies that she has attained, in all the varied studies of a four years' course, a satisfactory proficiency; that her attendance during that time has averaged well, and that her deportment has been above reproach. Considering the fact that the institution has been, thus far, self-supporting, its success and efficiency are wonderful. The annual average attendance has been over a hundred, and it has already graduated sixty-four young ladies, several of whom are sustaining a high reputation as teachers, while many more are presiding with dignity over their own households. To show how important a factor this school is in educational matters, we quote (from memory) the

words of a distinguished divine, formerly of Springfield, uttered in a sermon preached to his people: "Few realize how much Springfield owes to Mrs. Homes' school. It has raised the standard of scholarship and laid the foundations for a broad culture, and where it has taken one pupil out of the Public Schools, it has put twenty in, by awakening a more wide-spread interest in the subject of education. Among the graduates are the daughters of many whose names are indissolubly connected with the history of the State in its various interests, military, political, financial and religious. Indeed, the school represents in its patronage, all the professions and industries. Its founders and supporters are a class of people calculated to give added tone and dignity to its character, and it will doubtless be cherished with pride by the State, as it is now, by its capital city—Springfield.

The following-named compose the present Board of Trustees: Hon. John T. Stuart, John A. Chestnut, Colonel John Williams, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Hon. J. C. Conkling, Dr. A. W. French, Jacob Bunn, Hon. Milton Hay.

The following named comprise the faculty of the institution for 1881-2:

Mrs. M. McKee Homes, Principal, Morals and Metaphysics.

Miss Margerie Constant, History, Rhetoric, and English Literature.

Miss Clara H. Page, Mathematics.

Miss Lucy A. Du Bois, Latin and Natural Sciences.

Mrs. Mary S. Wolcott, Natural Sciences and Intermediate Department.

Miss Kate Constant, Principal of the Primary Department.

Miss Margaret Leeds (part of the year), Primary Department.

Miss Lucy M. Latham (part of the year), Primary Department.

Miss Marion Hall Drawing and Painting.

Professor B. Meissner, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

M'ne Kaufmann, German.

Miss Mary L. McKee, Elocution.

Mrs. M. McKee Homes, French.

The graduates of the institution residing in Sangamon county are as follows:

Emily G. Canfield, 1871
Lettitia Brown, 1872
Mary E. Haynie, 1872
Elma L. Keuchler, 1873
Kate Lewis, 1873
Emma Burkhardt, 1873
Sarah E. Fussett, 1873
Illa French, 1873

Minnie H. Post, 1873
Mary E. Watts, 1873
Clara M. Brown, 1873
Ella M. Kimble, 1873
Kittie Cora Clark, 1877
Leonora Huntington, 1877
Mary Lewis, 1877
Martha Hyde Lord, 1877

Anna E. Keyes, 1873
Carrie Post, 1873
Hannie Stuart, 1873
Minnie Whitehurst, 1873
Sallie I. Bunn, 1874
Katie J. Chatterton, 1874
Alice Conkling, 1874
Ella G. Conkling, 1874
Lina K. Darnielle, 1874
Ella C. Foster, 1874
Eva C. Greene, 1874
Emma B. Hickox, 1874
Ida May Brastfield, 1875
Ella Cullom, 1875
Carrie Cullom, 1875
Jessie M. Day, 1875
Fannie French, 1875

Mary Steele Bradford, 1878
Katharine L. Fox, 1878
Lydia C. Hampton, 1878
Mary N. McRoberts, 1878
Sallie B. Perkins, 1878
Carrie L. Wickersham, 1878
Mary Farnetta Zane, 1878
Annie Broadwell, 1879
Adelia, Dubois, 1879
Sonora French, 1879
Eloise Anna Griffith, 1879
Mary Herman, 1879
Bertha E. Merriman, 1879
Judeah M. Robinson, 1879
Arabella L. Seaman, 1879
Jesse L. Palmer, 1880
Fannie Matheny, 1881

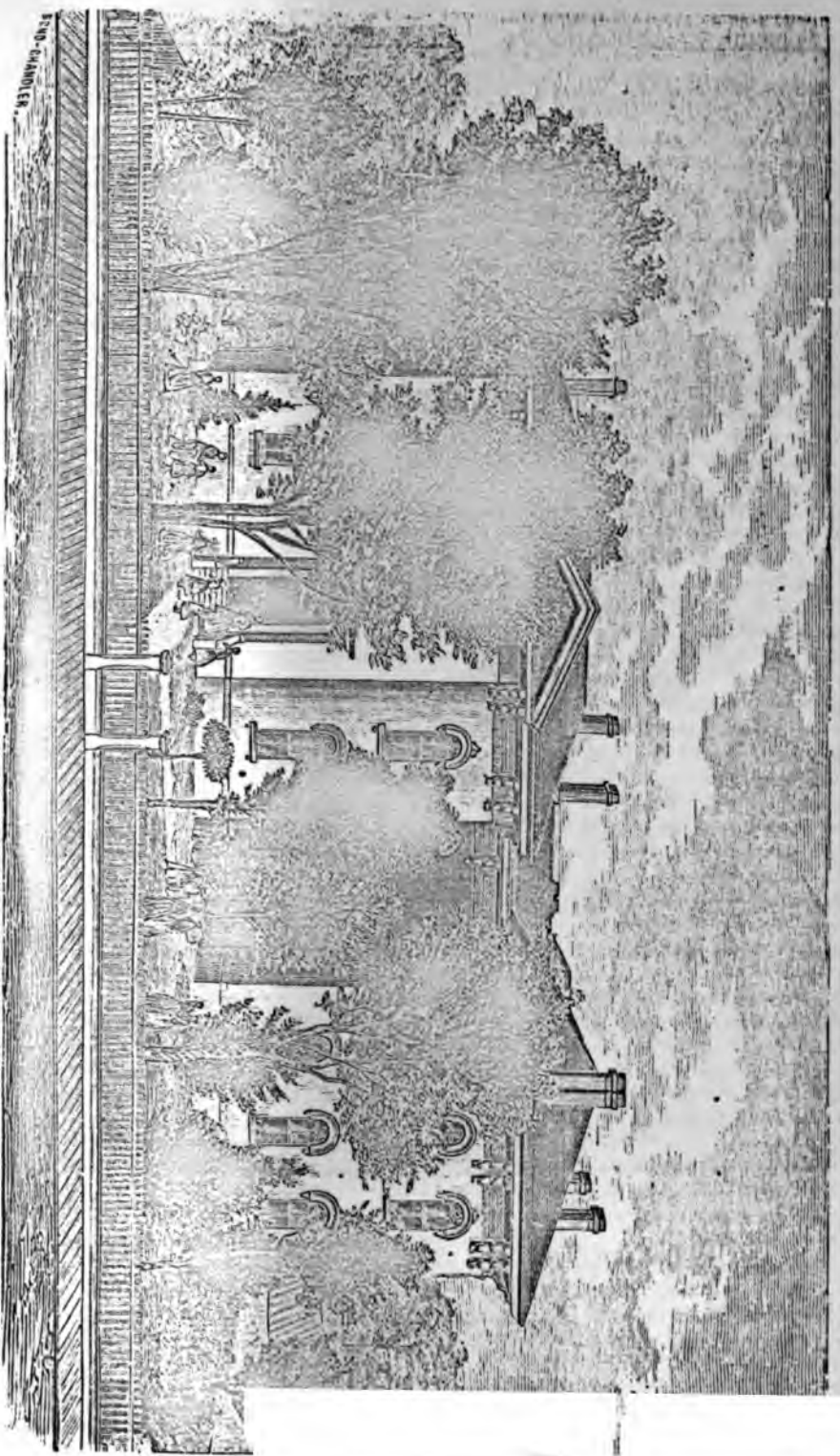
The Bettie Stuart Institute is situated on Fourth street, near the Executive Mansion, and in the most beautiful and eligible part of the city. The grounds are ample, and the building is large, commodious and well ventilated.

No better recommendation of the school can be desired than the record of the past thirteen years. In this time it has graduated more than sixty young ladies, whose symmetrical development of intellectual and moral character fits them equally for society and the responsibilities of life. While aiming at thoroughness, the personal peculiarities of pupils are also studied, and the course of instruction adapted to individual needs. The highest advancement of scholars must ever be dependent upon an intelligent and sympathetic analysis of individual character.

All the pupils of this school have written examinations the first Wednesday of each month, and oral at the close of each term. The pupils are not only made familiar with the contents of their text books, but are taught to apply the principles there learned and to reason independently. A special advantage of the Bettie Stuart Institute over boarding schools in general, is its home-like character. Not content with mere intellectual development, special attention is given to the social and moral culture of the pupils. A symmetrical Christian womanhood is the end desired in the system of education pursued. Parents may feel in leaving their daughters at the Bettie Stuart, that none of the home comforts will be missed by them; that their health will be carefully watched over, and that loving interest will be given them.

ST. AGATHA'S SCHOOL.

This institution of learning commenced operations in 1881, and is under the supervision of Rt. Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., L. L. A., Bishop of the Diocese.



BETTYE STUART INSTITUTE, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

St. Agatha's School is admirably situated in the central part of the city. It is on the same street with the State House, and is in the midst of a beautiful lawn and garden of over three acres in extent, affording the advantages of the country in the very heart of the city, securing the best air and opportunities for exercise for the pupils. The house is large, dry, well ventilated, and every attention paid to the health and comfort of the pupils. Misses Murdoch and Dusingberre give careful attention to the thorough education of those confided to their care; and the discipline firm, though gentle. All the usual branches are taught, and it will be the constant aim of the Principals to sustain a high standard of scholar-

ship. The Primary Department receives careful attention; and in it, French and drawing are taught without extra charge. Unusual advantages are enjoyed for the study of Natural Sciences, and an experienced and accomplished teacher has been secured for that department. St. Agatha's School will not only afford its pupils a thorough course in the ordinary branches of education under experienced and efficient teachers, but it will do this under the eye of the Church, and in connection with that moral and religious training which is of the very first importance in the formation of a true and lofty womanhood. The school will embrace three courses—Primary, Academic and Collegiate.

CHAPTER XXI.

ILLUSTRIOUS AND PROMINENT DEAD.

"Earth to earth and dust to dust" is the common lot of all men. Neither rank nor station in life will exempt one from a call from that grim monster, Death. His calls are made to suit the pleasure of none. He comes unbidden, and often chooses the fairest and the best. In this chapter are given a few, and but a few, of the illustrious and prominent men of Sangamon county who have been summoned to a brighter world, and whose memories are cherished by those who remain this side the "valley and shadow of death."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, the great and the good, the martyr President. The historian, in the necessarily short sketches given, can but feel his inability to do justice to so worthy a name. The following is a copy of a letter written by Mr. Lincoln in December, 1859, to Jesse W. Fell, of Bloomington, Illinois. The letter was not written for publication, but, containing the only words ever written by Mr. Lincoln of himself and family, are worthy of preservation:

"I was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin county, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families—second families—perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now reside in Adams, and others in Macon counties, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, about 1781 or '82, where, a year or two later, he was killed by Indians, not in battle, but by stealth, when he was laboring to open up a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name ended in nothing more definite than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like.

"My father, at the death of his father, was but six years of age, and he grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer county, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', 'ritin', and cipherin'" to the rule of three. If a straggler, supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age, I did not know much; still, somehow I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all. I have not been to school since. The little advance I now have upon this store of education, I have picked up from time to time, under the pressure of necessity.

"I was raised to farm work, which I continued till I was twenty-two. At twenty-one I came to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon county. Then I got to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon, now in Menard county, where I remained a year, as a sort of clerk in a store. Then came the Black Hawk war, and I was elected Captain of Volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than any I have had since. I went the campaign, was elated; ran for the legislature the same year—1832—and was beaten, the only time I ever have been beaten by the people. The next, and three succeeding biennial elections, I was elected to the legislature. I was not a candidate afterwards. During this legislative period I had studied law, and removed to Springfield to practice it. In 1840, I was once elected to the lower house of Congress; was not a candidate for re-election. From 1840 to 1854, both inclusive, practiced

law more assiduously than ever before. Always a Whig in politics, and generally on Whig electoral tickets, making active canvasses; I was losing interest in politics, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused me again. What I have done since then is pretty well known.

"If any personal description of me is thought desirable, it may be said, I am in height, six feet four inches, nearly, lean in flesh, weighing on an average one hundred and eighty pounds, dark complexion, with coarse black hair and gray eyes; no other marks or brands recollected.

"Yours, very truly.

"A. LINCOLN."

Hon. J. W. Fell.

Mr. Lincoln was always active in public affairs, and was always an acknowledged leader. As he remarked in his letter, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise aroused him, and he united with others in the formation of the Republican party, becoming its acknowledged leader. In 1858, he was a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Stephen A. Douglas, whose term was drawing to a close. Contrary to the usual custom with candidates for that office, instead of aiming to influence the members of the legislature, by whose votes the choice is made, the contest was brought directly before the people, in order to influence their action in choosing members of the legislature, who were to choose a United States Senator. That led to seven joint debates between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, in different parts of the State of Illinois. Mr. Douglas was elected as his own successor, but Mr. Lincoln's speeches in that campaign gave him a National reputation, and proved that his understanding of the slavery question was more clear and comprehensive than that of any other man in the Nation. This led to his being chosen by the Republican National Convention, which assembled in Chicago in June, 1860, as the candidate of that party for the office of President of the United States. After an exciting campaign, he was triumphantly elected, in November of that year, and inaugurated at Washington, March 4, 1861. It is unnecessary to follow his career during the long and bloody war that followed. In that struggle, he placed his reliance upon the Almighty God, as is clearly shown in the following letter, written in September, 1864, to a member of the Society of Friends:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"WASHINGTON, September 4, 1864.)

"Eliza P. Gurney:

"MY EXTREMED FRIEND—I have not forgotten—probably never shall forget—the very im-

pressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me, on a Sabbath forenoon, two years ago; nor has your kind letter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all, it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance on God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of this country for their constant prayers and consolations; and to no one of them more than yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect, and must prevail, although we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance. We hoped for a happy termination of this terrible war long before this; but God knows best, and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our error therein. Meanwhile, we must work earnestly in the best light He gives us, trusting that so working still conduces to the great ends He ordains. Surely, He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion, which no mortal could make, and no mortal could stay.

"Your people, the Friends, have had, and are having, a very great trial. On principle and faith, opposed to both war and oppression, they can only practically oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma, some have chosen one horn, and some the other. For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds, I have done, and shall do, the best I could and can, in my own conscience, under my oath to the law. That you believe this, I doubt not; and, believing it, I shall still receive, for our country and myself, your earnest prayers to our Father in Heaven.

Your sincere friend,

"A. LINCOLN."

No man ever discharged his duties more honestly, more faithfully, than did Abraham Lincoln. With a heart full of tender mercy, he loved all mankind, and knowingly would wrong no man. The South never had a more trusty friend, and in his death they lost one who could and would have done them more good than possible for any other man. On the evening of April 14 1865, while in attendance on a performance at Ford's Theater, in Washington, he was shot down by the hands of a cowardly assassin, and breathed his last on the morning of the 15th. An account of the deep grief, the respect paid his memory, the great funeral cortege reaching from the Capital of the Nation to his late home in Springfield, will be found elsewhere in this work. His remains now lay in a beautiful tomb, erected by a grateful people, in Oak Ridge Cemetery, and is annually visited by thousands of people.

The following tribute to his memory is embodied in an address by Isaac N. Arnold, a lifelong friend of Lincoln, before the Royal Historical Society, of London, England, and is worthy of its author and the subject treated:

"The noblest inheritance we Americans, derive from our British ancestors is the memory and example of the great and good men who adorn your history. They are as much appreciated and honored on our side of the Atlantic as on this. In giving to the English-speaking world, Washington and Lincoln we think we repay, in large part, our obligation. Their pre-eminence in American history is recognized, and the republic, which the one founded and the other preserved, has, already, crowned them as models for her children.

"In the annals of almost every great Nation some names appear standing out clear and prominent, names of those who have influenced, or controlled, the great events which make up history. Such were Wallace and Bruce, in Scotland, Alfred and the Edwards, William the Conqueror, Cromwell, Pitt, Nelson and Wellington, in England, and such in a still greater degree were Washington and Lincoln.

"I am here, from near his home, with the hope that I may, to some extent, aid you in forming a just and true estimate of Abraham Lincoln. I knew him, somewhat intimately, in private and public life for more than twenty years. We practiced law at the same bar, and, during his administration, I was a member of Congress, seeing him and conferring with him often, and therefore, I may hope without vanity, I trust that I shall be able to contribute something of value in enabling you to judge of him. We in America, as well as you in the old world, believe that "blood will tell;" that it is a great blessing to have had an honorable and worthy ancestry. We believe that moral principle, physical and intellectual vigor in the forefathers are qualities likely to be manifested in the descendants. Fools are not the fathers or mothers of great men. I claim for Lincoln, humble as was the station to which he was born, and rude and rough as were his early surroundings, that he had such ancestors. I mean that his father and mother, his grandfather and grandmother, and still further back, however humble and rugged their condition, were physically and mentally strong, vigorous men and women; hardy and successful pioneers on the frontier of American civilization. They were among the early settlers in Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois, and knew how to take care of themselves in the midst of diffi-

culties and perils; how to live and succeed when the weak would perish. These ancestors of Lincoln, for several generations, kept on the very crest of the wave of Western settlements—on the frontier, where the struggle for life was hard and the strong alone survived.

"His grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, and his father, Thomas, were born in Rockingham County, Virginia.

"About 1781, while his father was still a lad, his grandfather's family emigrated to Kentucky, and was a contemporary with Daniel Boone, the celebrated Indian fighter and early hero of that State. This, a then wild and wooded territory, was the scene of those fierce and desperate conflicts between the settlers and the Indians which gave it the name of 'The dark and bloody ground.'

"When Thomas Lincoln, the father of the President, was six years old, his father (Abraham, the grandfather of the President,) was shot and instantly killed by an Indian. The boy and his father were at work in the corn-field, near their log-cabin home. Mordecai, the elder brother of the lad, at work not far away, witnessed the attack. He saw his father fall, and ran to the cabin, seized his ready-loaded rifle and springing to the loophole cut through the logs, he saw the Indian, who had seized the boy, carrying him away. Raising his rifle and aiming at a silver medal, conspicuous on the breast of the Indian, he instantly fired. The Indian fell, and the lad, springing to his feet, ran to the open arms of his mother, at the cabin door. Amid such scenes, the Lincoln family naturally produced rude, rough, hardy, and fearless men, familiar with wood-craft; men who could meet the extremes of exposure and fatigue, who knew how to find food and shelter in the forest; men of great powers of endurance—brave and self-reliant, true and faithful to their friends and dangerous to their enemies. Men with minds to conceive and hands to execute bold enterprises.

"It is a curious fact that the grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, is noted on the surveys of Daniel Boone as having purchased, of the government, five hundred acres of land. Thomas Lincoln, the father, was also the purchaser of government land, and President Lincoln left, as a part of his estate, a quarter-section (one hundred and sixty acres), which he had received from the United States, for services rendered in early life as a volunteer soldier in the Black Hawk Indian war. Thus for three generations the Lincoln family were land owners directly from the government.

"Such was the lineage and family from which President Lincoln sprung. Such was the environment in which his character was developed.

"He was born in a log cabin, in Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809.

"It will aid you in picturing to yourself this young man and his surroundings, to know that from boyhood to the age of twenty-one, in winter, his head was protected from the cold by a cap made of the skin of the coon, fox, or prairie wolf, and that he often wore the buckskin breeches and hunt ng-shirt of the pioneer.

"He grew up to be a man of majestic stature and Herculean strength. Had he appeared in England or Normandy, some centuries ago, he would have been the founder of some great Baronial family, possibly of a Royal dynasty. He could have wielded, with ease, the two-handed sword of Guy, the great Earl of Warwick, or the battle-axe of Richard of the Lion-heart.

HIS EDUCATION AND TRAINING.

"The world is naturally interested in knowing what was the education and training which fitted Lincoln for the great work which he accomplished. On the extreme frontier, the means of book-learning was very limited. The common free schools, which now closely follow the heels of the pioneer and organized civil government, and prevail all over the United States, had not then reached the Far West. An itinerant school-teacher wandered occasionally into a settlement, opened a private school for a few months, and, at such, Lincoln attended at different times in all about twelve months. His mother, who was a woman of practical good sense, of strong physical organization, of deep religious feeling, gentle and self-reliant, taught him to read and write.

Although she died when he was only nine years old, she had already laid deep the foundations of his excellence. Perfect truthfulness and integrity, love of justice, self-control, reverence for God, these constituted the solid basis of his character. These were all implanted and carefully cultivated by his mother, and he always spoke of her with the deepest respect and the most tender affection. 'All that I am, or hope to be,' said he, when President, 'I owe to my sainted mother.'

"He early manifested the most eager desire to learn, but there were no libraries and few books in the back settlements in which he lived. Among the stray volumes, which he found in the possession of the illiterate families by which he was surrounded, were Aesop's Fables, Bun-

yan's Pilgrim's Progress, a life of Washington, the poems of Burns, and the Bible. To these his reading was confined, and he read them over and over again, until they became as familiar almost as the alphabet. His memory was marvelous, and I never yet met the man more familiar with the Bible than Abraham Lincoln. This was apparent in after-life, both from his conversation and writings, scarcely a speech or State paper of his in which illustrations and allusions from the Bible cannot be found.

"While a young man, he made for himself, of coarse paper, a scrap-book, into which he copied everything which particularly pleased him. He found an old English grammar, which he studied by himself; and he formed, from his constant study of the Bible, that simple, plain, clear Anglo-Saxon style, so effective with the people. He illustrated the maxim that it is better to know thoroughly a few good books than to skim over many. When fifteen years old, he began (with a view of improving himself) to write on various subjects and to practice in making political and other speeches. These he made so amusing and attractive that his father had to forbid his making them in working hours, for, said he, 'when Abe begins to speak, all the hands flock to hear him.' His memory was so retentive that he could repeat, verbatim, the sermons and political speeches which he heard.

"While his days were spent in hard, manual labor, and his evenings in study, he grew up strong in body, healthful in mind, with no bad habits; no stain of intemperance, profanity or vice of any kind. He used neither tobacco nor intoxicating drinks, and, thus living, he grew to be six feet four inches high, and a giant in strength. In all athletic sports he had no equal. I have heard an old comrade say, 'he could strike the hardest blow with the woodman's axe, and the man of the rail-splitter, jump higher, run faster than any of his fellows, and there were none, far or near, who could lay him on his back.' Kind and cordial, he early developed so much wit and humor, such a capacity for narrative and story-telling, that he was everywhere a most welcome guest.

A LAND SURVEYOR.

"Like Washington, he became, in early life, a good practical surveyor, and I have, in my library, the identical book from which, at eighteen years of age, he studied the art of surveying. By his skill and accuracy, and by the neatness of his work, he was sought after by the settlers, to survey and fix the boundaries of their farms, and in this way, in part, he earned a sup-

port while he studied law. In 1837, self-taught, he was admitted and licensed, by the Supreme Court of Illinois, to practice law.

A LAWYER.

"It is difficult for me to describe, and, perhaps, more difficult for you to conceive the contrast when Lincoln began to practice law, between the forms of the administration of justice in Westminster Hall, and in the rude log courthouse of Illinois. I recall to-day what was said a few years ago by an Illinois friend, when we visited, for the first time, Westminster Abbey, and as we passed into Westminster Hall. 'This,' he exclaimed, 'this is the grandest forum in the world. Here Fox, Burke, and Sheridan hurled their denunciations against Warren Hastings. Here Brougham defeated Queen Caroline. And this,' he went on to repeat, in the words of Macauley, (words as familiar in America as here) 'This is the great hall of William Rufus, the hall which has resounded with acclamations at the inauguration of thirty kings, and which has witnessed the trials of Bacon and Somers and Stafford and Charles the First.' 'And yet,' I replied, 'I have seen justice administered on the prairies of Illinois without pomp or ceremony, everything simple to rudeness, and yet, when Lincoln and Douglas led at that bar, I have seen justice administered by judges as pure, aided by advocates as eloquent, if not as learned, as any who ever presided, or plead, in Westminster Hall.'

"The common law of England (said to be the perfection of human wisdom) was administered in both forums, and the decision of each tribunal were cited as authority in the other; both illustrating that reverence for, and obedience to, law, which is the glory of the English-speaking race.

"Lincoln was a great lawyer. He sought to convince rather by the application of principle than by the citation of authorities. On the whole, he was stronger with the jury than with the court. I do not know that there has ever been, in America, a greater or more successful advocate before a jury, on the right side, than Abraham Lincoln. He had a marvelous power of conciliating and impressing everyone in his favor. A stranger entering the court, ignorant of the case, and listening a few moments to Lincoln, would find himself involuntarily on his side and wishing him success. He was a quick and accurate reader of character, and seemed to comprehend, almost intuitively, the peculiarities of those with whom he came in contact. His manner was so candid, his methods so direct, so

fair, he seemed so anxious that truth and justice should prevail, that everyone wished him success. He excelled in the statement of his case. However complicated, he would disentangle it, and present the important and turning point in a way so clear that all could understand. Indeed, his statement often alone won his cause, rendering argument unnecessary. The judges would often stop him by saying, 'If that is the case, Brother Lincoln, we will hear the other side.'

"His ability in examining a witness, in bringing out clearly the important facts, was only surpassed by his skillful cross-examinations. He could often compel a witness to tell the truth where he meant to lie. He could make a jury laugh, and generally weep, at his pleasure. On the right side, and when fraud or injustice were to be exposed, or innocence vindicated, he rose to the highest range of eloquence, and was irresistible. But he must have faith in his cause to bring out his full strength. His wit and humor, his quaint and homely illustrations, his inexhaustible stores of anecdote, always to the point, added greatly to his power as a jury advocate.

"He never mis-stated evidence or misrepresented his opponent's case, but met it fairly and squarely.

"He remained in active practice until his nomination, in May, 1860, for the Presidency. He was employed in the leading cases in both the Federal and State Courts, and had a large clientage, not only in Illinois, but was frequently called, on special retainers, to other States.

AN ILLINOIS POLITICIAN.

"By his eloquence and popularity he became, early in life, the leader of the old Whig party, in Illinois. He served as member of the State Legislature, was the candidate of his party for speaker, presidential elector, and United States Senator, and was a member of the lower house of Congress.

SLAVERY.

"When the independence of the American Republic was established, African slavery was tolerated as a local and temporary institution. It was in conflict with the moral sense, the religious convictions of the people, and the political principles on which the government was founded.

"But having been tolerated, it soon became an organized, aggressive power, and, later, it became the master of the government. Conscious of its inherent weakness, it demanded and obtained national territory for its expansion. First, the Louisiana territory was purchased, then Texas, and then Texas.

"By the repeal, in 1854, of the prohibition of slavery north of the line of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes of latitude (known in America as the 'Missouri Compromise'), the slavery question became the leading one in American politics, and the absorbing and exciting topic of discussion. It shattered into fragments the old conservative Whig party, with which Mr. Lincoln had, theretofore, acted. It divided the Democratic party, and new parties were organized upon issues growing directly out of the question of slavery.

"The leader of that portion of the Democratic party which continued, for a time, to act with the slavery party, was Stephen Arnold Douglas, then representing Illinois in the United States Senate. He was a bold, ambitious, able man, and had, thus far, been uniformly successful. He had introduced and carried through Congress, against the most vehement opposition, the repeal of the law, prohibiting slavery, called the Missouri Compromise.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN FREEDOM AND SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

"The issue having been now distinctly made between freedom and the extension of slavery into the territories, Lincoln and Douglas, the leaders of the Free-soil and Democratic parties, became more than ever antagonized. The conflict between freedom and slavery now became earnest, fierce and violent, beyond all previous political controversies. and from this time on, Lincoln plead the cause of liberty with an energy, ability and eloquence, which rapidly gained for him a national reputation. From this time on, through the tremendous struggle, it was he who grasped the helm and led his party to victory. Conscious of a great cause, inspired by a generous love of liberty, and animated by the moral sublimity of his great theme, he proclaimed his determination, ever thereafter, 'to speak for freedom, and against slavery, until everywhere the sun shall shine, the rain shall fall, and the wind blow upon no man who goes forth to unrequited toil.'

THE LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS DEBATE.

The great debate between Lincoln and Douglas, in 1858, was, unquestionably, both with reference to the ability of the speakers and its influence upon opinion and events, the most important in American history. I do not think I do injustice to others, nor over-estimate their importance, when I say that the speeches of Lincoln published, circulated and read throughout the Free States, did more than any other agency

in creating the public opinion, which prepared the way for the overthrow of slavery. The speeches of John Quincy Adams, and those of Senator Sumner, were more learned and scholarly, and those of Lovejoy and Wendel Phillips were more vehement and impassioned; Senators Seward, Chase and Hale spoke from a more conspicuous forum, but Lincoln's speeches were as philosophic, as able, as earnest as any, and his manner has a simplicity and directness, a clearness of illustration, and his language a plainness, a vigor, an Anglo-Saxon strength, better adapted than any other, to reach and influence the understanding and sentiment of the common people.

"At the time of this memorable discussion, both Lincoln and Douglas were in the full maturity of their powers. Douglas being forty-five and Lincoln forty-nine years old. Douglas had had a long training and experience as a popular speaker. On the hustings (stump, as we say in America) and in Congress, and especially in the United States Senate, he had been accustomed to meet the ablest debaters of his State and of the Nation.

"His friends insisted that never, either in conflict with a single opponent, or when repelling the assaults of a whole party, had he been discomfited. His manner was bold, vigorous, and aggressive. He was ready, fertile in resources, familiar with political history, strong and severe in denunciation, and he handled, with skill, all the weapons of the dialectician. His iron will, tireless energy, united with physical and moral courage, and great personal magnetism, made him a natural leader, and gave him personal popularity.

"Lincoln was also now a thoroughly trained speaker. He had contended successfully at the bar, in the legislature, and before the people, with the ablest men of the West, including Douglas, with whom he always rather sought than avoided a discussion. But he was a courteous and generous opponent, as is illustrated by the following beautiful allusion to his rival, made in 1856, in one of their joint debates. 'Twenty years ago, Judge Douglas and I first became acquainted; we were both young then; he a trifle younger than I. Even then, we were both ambitious, I, perhaps, quite as much as he. With me, the race of ambition has been a flat failure. With him, it has been a splendid success. His name fills the Nation, and is not unknown in foreign lands. I affect no contempt for the high eminence he has reached; so reached, that the oppressed of my species might have shared with me in the elevation. I would

rather stand on that eminence than wear the richest crown that ever pressed a monarch's brow.'

"We know, and the world knows, that Lincoln did reach that high, nay, far higher eminence, and that he did reach it in such a way that the 'oppressed' did share with him in the elevation.

"Such were the champions who, in 1858, were to discuss, before the voters of Illinois, and with the whole Nation as spectators, the political questions then pending, and especially the vital questions relating to slavery. It was not a single combat, but extended through a whole campaign.

"On the return of Douglas from Washington, to Illinois, in July, 1858, Lincoln and Douglas being candidates for the Senate, the former challenged his rival to a series of joint debates, to be held at the principal towns in the State. The challenge was accepted, and it was agreed that each discussion should occupy three hours, that the speakers should alternate in the opening and the close—the opening speech to occupy one hour, the reply one hour and a half, and the close half an hour. The meetings were held in the open air, for no hall could hold the vast crowds which attended.

"In addition to the immense mass of hearers, reporters, from all the principal newspapers in the country, attended, so that the morning after each debate, the speeches were published, and eagerly read by a large part, perhaps a majority of all the voters of the United States.

"The attention of the American people was thus arrested, and they watched with intense interest, and devoured every argument of the champions.

"Each of these great men, I doubt not, at that time, sincerely believed he was right. Douglas' ardor, while in such a conflict, would make him think, for the time being, he was right, and I know that Lincoln argued for freedom against the extension of slavery with the most profound conviction that on the result hung the fate of his country. Lincoln had two advantages over Douglas; he had the best side of the question, and the best temper. He was always good humored, always had an apt story for illustration, while Douglas sometimes, when hard pressed, was irritable.

"Douglas carried away the most popular applause, but Lincoln made the deeper and more lasting impression. Douglas did not disdain an immediate *ad captandum* triumph, while Lincoln aimed at permanent conviction. Sometimes,

when Lincoln's friends urged him to raise a storm of applause (which he could always do by his happy illustrations and amusing stories), he refused, saying the occasion was too serious, the issue too grave. 'I do not seek applause,' said he, 'nor to amuse the people, I want to convince them.'

"It was often observed, during this canvass, that while Douglas was sometimes greeted with the loudest cheers, when Lincoln closed, the people seemed solemn and serious, and could be heard, all through the crowd, gravely and anxiously discussing the topics on which he had been speaking.

Douglas secured the immediate object of the struggle, but the manly bearing, the vigorous logic, the honesty and sincerity, the great intellectual powers, exhibited by Mr. Lincoln, prepared the way, and, two years later, secured his nomination and election to the Presidency. It is a touching incident, illustrating the patriotism of both these statesmen, that, widely as they differed, and keen as had been their rivalry, just as soon as the life of the Republic was menaced, by treason, they joined hands to shield and save the country they loved.

"The echo and prophecy of this great debate was heard, and inspired hope in the far-off cotton and rice-fields of the South. The toiling blacks, to use the words of Whittier, began hopefully to pray:

" 'We pray de Lord. He gib us signs
Dat some day we be free,
De Norf wind tell it to de pines,
De wild duck to de sea.

" 'We tink it when de church-bell ring,
We dream it in de dream,
De rice-bird mean it when he sing,
De eagle when he scream.'

THE COOPER-INSTITUTE SPEECH.

"In February, 1860, Mr. Lincoln was called to address the people of New York, and, speaking to a vast audience, at the Cooper Institute (the Exeter Hall of the United States), the poet Bryant presiding, he made, perhaps, the most learned, logical, and exhaustive speech to be found in American anti-slavery literature. The question was, the power of the National Government to exclude slavery from the Territories. The orator from the prairies, the morning after this speech, awoke to find himself famous.

"He closed with these words, 'Let us have faith that *right* makes *might*, and in that faith let us, to the end, do our duty as we understand it.'

"This address was the carefully finished product of, not an orator and statesman only, but also of an accurate student of American history. It confirmed and elevated the reputation he had already acquired in the Douglas debates, and caused his nomination and election to the Presidency.

"If time permitted, I would like to follow Mr. Lincoln, step by step, to enumerate his measures one after another, until by prudence and courage, and matchless statesmanship, he led the loyal people of the Republic to the final and complete overthrow of slavery and the restoration of the Union.

"From the time he left his humble home in Illinois, to assume the responsibilities of power, the political horizon black with treason and rebellion, the terrific thunder clouds,—the tempest which had been gathering and growing more black and threatening for years, now ready to explode,—on and on, through long years of bloody war, down to his final triumph and death—what a drama! His eventful life terminated by his tragic death, has it not the dramatic unities, and the awful ending, of the Old Greek tragedy?

HIS FAREWELL TO HIS NEIGHBORS.

"I know of nothing in history, more pathetic than the scene when he bade good-bye to his old friends and neighbors. Conscious of the difficulties and dangers before him, difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable, with a sadness as though a presentiment that he should return no more was pressing upon him, but with a deep religious trust which was characteristic, on the platform of the rail-carriage, which was to bear him away to the Capital, he paused and said, 'No one can realize the sadness I feel at this parting. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century. Here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded but for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which, at all times, he relied. * * * I hope you, my dear friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain.'

"And as he waved his hand in farewell to the old home, to which he was never to return, he heard the response from many old friends, 'God bless and keep you.' 'God protect you from all traitors.' His neighbors 'sorrowing most of all,

for the fear 'that they should see his face no more.'

HIS INAUGURAL AND APPEAL FOR PEACE.

"In his inaugural address, spoken in the open air, and from the eastern portico of the capitol, and heard by thrice ten thousand people, on the very verge of civil war, he made a most earnest appeal for peace. He gave the most solemn assurance, that 'the property, peace, and security of no portion of the Republic should be endangered by his administration.' But he declared, with firmness, that the Union of the States must be 'perpetual,' and that he should 'execute the laws faithfully in every State.' 'In doing this,' said he, 'there need be no blood shed nor violence, nor shall there be, unless forced upon the National Authority.' In regard to the difficulties which thus divided the people, he appealed to all to abstain from precipitate action, assuring them that intelligence, patriotism, and a firm reliance on Him, who had never yet forsaken the Republic, 'were competent to adjust, in the best way, all existing troubles.'

"His closing appeal, against civil war, was most touching, 'In your hands,' said he, and his voice, for the first time faltered, 'In your hands, and not in mine, are the momentous issues of civil war.' * * * 'You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors.'

* * * 'I am,' continued he, 'loath to close, we are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies, though passion may strain—it must not break the bonds of affection.'

"The answer to these appeals was the attack upon Fort Sumter, and immediately broke loose all the maddening passions which riot in blood and carnage and civil war.

"I know not how I can better picture and illustrate the condition of affairs, and of public feeling, at that time, than by narrating two or three incidents.

DOUGLAS' PROPHECY, JANUARY 1, 1861.

"In January, 1861, Senator Douglas, then lately a candidate for the Presidency, with Mrs. Douglas, one of the most beautiful and fascinating women in America, a relative of Mrs. Madison, occupied, at Washington, one of the most magnificent block of dwellings, called the 'Minnesota Block.' On New Year's day, 1861, General Charles Stewart, of New York, from whose lips I write an account of the incident, says:

"I was making a New Year's call on Senator Douglas; after some conversation, I asked him:

"What will be the result, Senator, of the efforts of Jefferson Davis, and his associates, to

divide the Union?" We were,' said Stewart, 'sitting on the sofa together, when I asked the question. Douglas rose, walked rapidly up and down the room for a moment, and then pausing, he exclaimed, with deep feeling and excitement:

"The Cotton States are making an effort to draw in the Border States, to their schemes of Secession, and I am but too fearful they will succeed. If they do, there will be the most fearful civil war the world has ever seen, lasting for years."

"Pausing a moment, he looked like one inspired, while he proceeded: 'Virginia, over yonder, across the Potomac,' pointing toward Arlington, 'will become a charnel-house—but in the end the Union will triumph. They will try,' he continued, 'to get possession of this Capital, to give them prestige abroad, but in that effort they will never succeed; the North will rise en masse to defend it. But Washington will become a city of hospitals, the churches will be used for the sick and wounded. This house,' he continued, 'the Minnesota Block will be devoted to that purpose before the end of the war.'

"Every word he said was literally fulfilled—all the churches nearly were used for the wounded, and the Minnesota Block, and the very room in which this declaration was made, became the 'Douglas Hospital.'

"What justification for all this?" said Stewart.

"There is no justification," replied Douglas.

"I will go as far as the Constitution will permit to maintain their just rights. But," said he, rising upon his feet and raising his arm, 'if the Southern States attempt to secede, I am in favor of their having just so many slaves, and just so much slave territory, as they can hold at the point of the bayonet, and no more.'

WILL THE NORTH FIGHT?

"Many Southern leaders believed there would be no serious war, and labored industriously to impress this idea on the Southern people.

"Benjamin F. Butler, who as a delegate from Massachusetts, to the Charleston Convention, had voted many times for Breckenridge, the extreme Southern candidate for President, came to Washington in the winter of 1860-1, to inquire of his old associates what they meant by their threats.

"We mean," replied they, 'we mean Separation—a Southern Confederacy. We will have our independence, a Southern government—with no discordant elements.

"Are you prepared for war?" said Butler, coolly.

"Oh, there will be no war; the North won't fight.

"The North will fight," said Butler, 'the North will send the last man and expend the last dollar to maintain the government.

"But," replied Butler's Southern friends, 'the North can't fight—we have too many allies there.

"You have friends," responded Butler, 'in the North who will stand by you so long as you fight your battles in the Union, but the moment you fire on the flag, the North will be a unit against you.' 'And,' Butler continued, 'you may be assured if war comes, slavery ends.'

THE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS, JULY, 1861.

"On the brink of this civil war, the President summoned Congress to meet on the 4th of July, 1861, the anniversary of our Independence. Seven States had already seceded, were in open revolt, and the chairs of their representatives, in both Houses of Congress, were vacant. It needed but a glance at these so numerous vacant seats to realize the extent of the defection, the gravity of the situation, and the magnitude of the impending struggle. The old pro-slavery leaders were absent. Some in the rebel government set up at Richmond, and others marshalling troops in the field. Hostile armies were gathering, and from the dome of the Capital, across the Potomac, and on towards Fairfax, in Virginia, could be seen the Confederate flag.

Breckenridge, late the Southern candidate for President, now Senator from Kentucky, and soon to lead a rebel army, still lingered in the Senate. Like Cataline among the Roman Senators, he was regarded with aversion and distrust. Gloomy and perhaps sorrowful, he said, 'I can only look with sadness on the melancholy drama that is being enacted.'

"Pardon the digression, while I relate an incident which occurred in the Senate, at this special session.

"Senator Baker, of Oregon, was making a brilliant and impassioned reply to a speech of Breckenridge, in which he denounced the Kentucky Senator for giving aid and encouragement to the enemy by his speeches. At length he paused, and, turning toward Breckenridge, and fixing his eye upon him, he asked, 'What would have been thought if, after the battle of Cannæ, a Roman Senator had risen, amidst the conscript Fathers, and denounced the war, and opposed all measures for its success?'

"Baker paused, and every eye in the Senate, and in the crowded galleries was fixed upon the almost solitary Senator from Kentucky. Fessenden broke the painful silence by exclaiming, in low deep tones, which gave expression to the thrill of indignation, which ran through the hall, 'He would have been hurled from the Tarpeian Rock.'

"Congress manifested its sense of the gravity of the situation by authorizing a loan of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and empowering the President to call into the field five hundred thousand men, and as many more as he might deem necessary.

SURRENDER OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

"No act of the British Government, since the 'stamp act' of the Revolution, has ever excited such intense feeling of hostility toward Great Britain, as her haughty demand for the surrender of Mason and Slidell. It required nerve, in the President, to stem the storm of popular feeling, and yield to that demand, and it was, for a time, the most unpopular act of his administration. But when the excitement of the day had passed, it was approved by the sober judgment of the Nation.

"Prince Albert is kindly and gratefully remembered in America, where it is believed that his action, in modifying the terms of that demand, probably saved the United States and Great Britain from the horrors of war.

LINCOLN AND THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

"When, in June, 1858, at his home, in Springfield, Mr. Lincoln startled the people with the declaration, 'This government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free,' and when, at the close of his speech, to those who were laboring for the ultimate extinction of slavery, he exclaimed, with the voice of a prophet, 'We shall not fail; if we stand firm, we shall not fail. Wise councils may accelerate, or mistakes delay, but, sooner or later, the victory is sure to come,' he anticipated success, through years of discussion, and final triumph, through peaceful and constitutional means, by the ballot. He did not foresee, nor even dream (unless in those dim, mysterious shadows, which sometimes startle, by half revealing the future), his own elevation to the Presidency. He did not then suspect that he had been appointed by God, and should be chosen by the people, to proclaim the emancipation of a race, and to save his country. He did not foresee that slavery was so soon to be destroyed, amidst the flames of war which itself kindled.

HIS MODERATION.

"He entered upon his administration with the single purpose of maintaining National unity, and many reproached and denounced him for the slowness of his anti-slavery measures. The first of the series was the abolition of slavery at the National Capital. This act gave freedom to three thousand slaves, with compensation to their loyal masters. Contemporaneous with this, was an act conferring freedom upon all colored soldiers who should serve in the Union armies, and upon their families. The next was an act, which I had the honor to introduce, prohibiting slavery in all the Territories, and wherever the National Government had jurisdiction. But the great, the decisive, act of his administration, was the 'Emancipation Proclamation.'

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

"The President had urged, with the utmost earnestness, on the loyal slaveholders, of the Border States, gradual and compensated emancipation, but in vain. He clearly saw, all saw, that the slaves, as used by the Confederates, were a vast power, contributing immensely to their ability to carry on the war, and, that by declaring their freedom, he would convert millions of freedmen into active friends and allies of the Union. The people knew that he was deliberating upon the question of issuing this Emancipation Proclamation. At this crisis, the Union men of the Border States made an appeal to him to withhold the edict, and suffer slavery to survive.

"They selected John J. Crittenden, a venerable and eloquent man, and their ablest statesman, to make, on the floor of Congress, a public appeal to the President to withhold the proclamation. Mr. Crittenden had been Governor of Kentucky, her Senator in Congress, Attorney-General of the United States, and now, in his old age, covered with honors, he accepted, like John Quincy Adams, a seat in Congress, that in this crisis he might help to save his country.

"He was a sincere Union man, but believed it unwise to disturb slavery. In his speech, he made a most eloquent and touching appeal, from a Kentuckian to a Kentuckian. He said, among other things, 'There is a niche, near to that of Washington, to him who shall save his country. If Mr. Lincoln will step into that niche, the founder and the preserver of the Republic shall stand side by side.' * * * Owen Lovejoy, the brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who had been mobbed and murdered, because he would not surrender the liberty of the press

replied to Crittenden. After his brother's murder, kneeling upon the green sod which covered that brother's grave, he had taken a solemn vow of eternal war upon slavery. Ever after, like Peter the Hermit, with a heart of fire and a tongue of lightning, he had gone forth, preaching his crusade against slavery. At length, in his reply, turning to Crittenden, he said, 'The gentleman, from Kentucky, says he has a niche for Abraham Lincoln, where is it?'

"Crittenden pointed toward Heaven.

"Lovejoy continuing said, 'He points upward. But, sir! if the President follows the counsel of that gentleman, and becomes the perpetuator of slavery, he should point downward, to some dungeon in the temple of Moloch, who feeds on human blood, and where are forged chains for human limbs; in the recesses of whose temple woman is scourged and man tortured, and outside the walls are lying dogs, gorged with human flesh, as Byron describes them, lying around the walls of Stamboul.' 'That,' said Lovejoy, 'is a suitable place for the statue of him who would perpetuate slavery.'

"'I, too,' said he, 'have a temple for Abraham Lincoln, but it is in freedom's holy fane, * * * not surrounded by slave fetters and chains, but with the symbols of freedom—not dark with bondage, but radiant with the light of liberty. In that niche he shall stand proudly, nobly, gloriously, with broken chains and slaves' whips beneath his feet. * * * That is a fame worth living for, aye, more, it is a fame worth dying for, though that death led through Gethsemane and the agony of the accursed tree.' *"

"'It is said,' continued he, 'that Wilberforce went up to the judgment seat with the broken chains of eight hundred thousand slaves! Let Lincoln make himself the Liberator, and his name shall be enrolled, not only in this earthly temple, but it shall be traced on the living stones of that temple which is reared amid the thrones of Heaven.'

"Lovejoy's prophecy has been fulfilled—in this world—you see the statues to Lincoln, with broken chains at his feet, rising all over the world, and—in that other world—few will doubt that the prophecy has been realized.

"In September, 1862, after the Confederates, by their defeat at the great battle of Antietam, had been driven back from Maryland and Pennsylvania, Lincoln issued the Proclamation. It is a fact, illustrating his character, and showing that there was in him what many would call a tinge of superstition, that he declared, to Secretary Chase, that he had made a solemn vow to God,

saying, 'If General Lee is driven back from Pennsylvania, I will crown the result with the declaration of freedom to the slave.' The final Proclamation was issued on the first of January, 1863. In obedience to an American custom, he had been receiving calls on that New-Year's-day, and, for hours, shaking hands. As the paper was brought to him by the Secretary of State, to be signed, he said, 'Mr. Seward, I have been shaking hands all day, and my right hand is almost paralyzed. If my name ever gets into history, it will be for this act, and my whole soul is in it. If my hand trembles when I sign the proclamation, those who examine the document hereafter will say, 'he hesitated.'

"Then, resting his arm a moment, he turned to the table, took up the pen, and slowly and firmly wrote Abraham Lincoln. He smiled as, handing the paper to Mr. Seward, he said, 'that will do.'

"From this day, to its final triumph, the tide of victory seemed to set more and more in favor of the Union cause. The capture of Vicksburg, the victory of Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Chancellorsville, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Valley of the Shenandoah; Thomas' decisive victory at Nashville; Sherman's march, through the Confederacy, to the sea; the capture of Fort McAllister; the sinking of the Alabama; the taking of Mobile, by Farragut; the occupation of Columbus, Charleston, Savannah; the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond; the surrender of Lee to Grant; the taking of Jefferson Davis a prisoner; the triumph everywhere of the National Arms; such were the events which followed (though with delays and bloodshed) the 'Proclamation of Emancipation.'

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

"Meanwhile Lincoln had been triumphantly re-elected, Congress had, as before stated, abolished slavery at the Capital, prohibited it in all the Territories, declared all negro soldiers in the Union armies, and their families free, and had repealed all laws which sanctioned or recognized slavery, and the President had crowned and consummated all, by the Proclamation of Emancipation. One thing alone remained to perfect, confirm, and make everlastingly permanent these measures, and this was to embody in the Constitution itself, the prohibition of slavery everywhere within the Republic.

"To change the organic law, required the adoption by a two-thirds vote of a joint resolution, by Congress, and that this should be sub-

mitted to, and ratified by two-thirds of the States.

"The President, in his annual message and in personal interviews with members of Congress, urged the passage of such resolution. To test the strength of the measure, in the House of Representatives, I had the honor, in February, 1864, to introduce the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution should be so amended as to abolish slavery in the United States wherever it now exists, and to prohibit its existence in every part thereof forever.' (Cong. Globe, vol 50, p. 659). This was adopted by a decided vote, and was the first resolution ever passed by Congress in favor of the entire abolition of slavery. But although it received a majority, it did not receive a majority of two-thirds.

"The debates on the Constitutional Amendment (perhaps the greatest in our Congressional history, certainly the most important since the adoption of the Constitution) ran through two sessions of Congress. Charles Sumner, the learned Senator from Massachusetts, brought to the discussion in the Senate, his ample stores of historical illustration, quoting largely in its favor from the historians, poets and statesmen of the past.

"The resolution was adopted in the Senate by the large vote of ayes, 38; noes, 6.

"In the lower House, at the first session, it failed to obtain a two-thirds vote, and, on a motion to reconsider, went over to the next session.

"Mr. Lincoln again earnestly urged its adoption, and, in a letter to Illinois friends, he said, 'The signs look better. * * * Peace does not look so distant as it did. I hope it will come soon, and come to stay, and so come as to be worth keeping in all future time.'

"I recall, very vividly, my New Year's call upon the President, January, 1864. I said:

"I hope, Mr. President, one year from to-day I may have the pleasure of congratulating you on the occurrence of three events which now seem probable.'

"What are they?" inquired he.

"1. That the rebellion may be entirely crushed.

"2. That the Constitutional amendment, abolishing and prohibiting slavery, may have been adopted.

"3. And that Abraham Lincoln may have been re-elected President.'

"I think," replied he, with a smile, 'I would be glad to accept the first two as a compromise.'

"General Grant, in a letter, remarkable for

that clear good sense and practical judgment for which he is distinguished, condensed into a single sentence the political argument in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, 'The North and South,' said he, 'can never live at peace with each other except as one Nation and that without slavery.'

GARFIELD'S SPEECH.

"I would be glad to quote from this great debate, but must confine myself to a brief extract from a speech of the present President, then a member of the House. He began by saying, 'Mr. Speaker, we shall never know why slavery dies so hard in this Republic, and in this Hall, until we know why sin outlives disaster and Satan is immortal.' * * * 'How well do I remember,' he continued, 'the history of that distinguished predecessor of mine, Joshua R. Giddings, lately gone to his rest, who, with his forlorn hope of faithful men, took his life in his hands and, in the name of justice, protested against the great crime, and who stood bravely in his place until his white locks, like the plume of Henry of Navarre, marked where the battle of freedom raged fiercest.' * * * 'In its mad arrogance, slavery lifted its hand against the Union, and since that fatal day it has been a fugitive and a vagabond upon the earth.'

"Up to the last roll-call, on the question of the passage of the resolution, we were uncertain and anxious about the result. We needed Democratic votes. We knew we should get some, but whether enough to carry the measure, none could surely tell.

"As the clerk called the names of members, so perfect was the silence that the sound of a hundred pencils keeping tally could be heard through the Hall.

"Finally, when the call was completed, and the Speaker announced that the resolution was adopted, the result was received by an uncontrollable burst of enthusiasm. Members and spectators (especially the galleries, which were crowded with convalescent soldiers) shouted and cheered, and before the Speaker could obtain quiet, the roar of artillery on Capitol Hill proclaimed to the City of Washington, the passage of the resolution. Congress adjourned, and we hastened to the White House to congratulate the President on the event.

"He made one of his happiest speeches. In his own peculiar words, he said, 'The great job is finished.' 'I cannot but congratulate,' said he, 'all present, myself, the country, and the whole world on this great moral victory.'

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

"And now, with an attempt to sketch very briefly some of his peculiar personal characteristics, I must close.

"This great Hercules of a man had a heart as kind and tender as a woman. Sterner men thought it a weakness. It saddened him to see others suffer, and he shrunk from inflicting pain. Let me illustrate his kindness and tenderness by one or two incidents. One summer's day, walking along the shaded path leading from the Executive Mansion to the War Office, I saw the tall, awkward form of the President, seated on the grass under a tree. A wounded soldier, seeking back pay and a pension, had met the President, and, having recognized him, asked his counsel. Lincoln sat down, examined the papers of the soldier, and told him what to do, sent him to the proper bureau with a note, which secured prompt attention.

"After the terribly destructive battles between Grant and Lee, in the Wilderness of Virginia, after days of dreadful slaughter, the lines of ambulances, conveying the wounded from the steamers on the Potomac to the great field hospitals on the heights around Washington, would be continuous—one unbroken line from the wharf to the hospital. At such a time, I have seen the President, in his carriage, driving slowly along the line, and he looked like one who had lost the dearest members of his own family. On one such occasion, meeting me, he stopped and said: 'I cannot bear this; this suffering, this loss of life—is dreadful.'

"I recalled to him a line from a letter he had years before written to a friend, whose great sorrow he had sought to console. Reminding him of the incident, I asked him: 'Do you remember writing to your suffering friend these words:

"And this, too, shall pass away,
Never fear. Victory will come'."

"In all his State papers and speeches, during these years of strife and passion, there can be found no words of bitterness, no denunciation. When others railed, he railed not again. He was always dignified, magnanimous, patient, considerate, manly, and true. His duty was ever performed, 'with malice toward none, with charity for all,' and with 'firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right.'

NEVER A DEMAGOGUE.

"Lincoln was never a demagogue. He respected and loved the people, but never flattered them. No man ever heard him allude to his

humble life and manual labor, in a way to obtain votes. None knew better than he, that splitting rails did not qualify a man for public duties. He realized painfully the defects of his education, and labored diligently and successfully to supply his deficiencies.

HIS CONVERSATION.

"He had no equal as a talker in social life. His conversation was fascinating and attractive. He was full of wit, humor and anecdote, and, at the same time, original, suggestive and instructive. There was in his character a singular mingling of mirthfulness and melancholy. While his sense of the ludicrous was keen, and his fun and mirth were exuberant, and sometimes almost irrepressible; his conversation sparkling with jest, story and anecdote and in droll description, he would pass suddenly to another mood and become sad and pathetic—a melancholy expression of his homely face would show that he was 'a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief.'

HIS STORIES.

"The newspapers, in America, have always been full of Lincoln's stories and anecdotes, some true and many fabulous.

"He always had a story ready, and, if not, he could improvise one, just fitted for the occasion. The following may, I think, be said to have been adapted:

"An Atlantic port, in one of the British provinces, was, during the war, a great resort and refuge for blockade-runners, and a large contraband trade was said to have been carried on from that port with the Confederates. Late in the summer of 1864, while the election of President was pending, Lincoln being a candidate, the Governor-General of that province, with some of the principal officers, visited Washington, and called to pay their respects to the executive. Mr. Lincoln had been very much annoyed by the failure of these officials to enforce, very strictly, the rules of neutrality, but he treated his guests with great courtesy. After a pleasant interview, the Governor, alluding to the approaching presidential election, said, jokingly, but with a grain of sarcasm, 'I understand, Mr. President, everybody votes in this country. If we remain until November can we vote?'

"'You remind me,' replied the President, 'of a countryman of yours, a green emigrant from Ireland. Pat arrived in New York on election day, and was, perhaps, as ~~vag~~ lency to vote, and to vote often. So, upon his land

hastened to the nearest voting place, and, as he approached, the judge, who received the ballots, inquired, 'who do you want to vote for? on which side are you?' Poor Pat was embarrassed, he did not know who were the candidates. He stopped, scratched his head, then, with the readiness of his countrymen, he said:

"I am forment the government, anyhow. Tell me, if your Honor plases, which is the rebellion side, and I'll tell you how I want to vote. In old Ireland I was always on the rebellion side, and, by Saint Patrick, I'll stick to that same in America."

"Your Excellency," said Mr. Lincoln, 'would, I should think, not be at all at a loss on which side to vote.'

THE BOOKS HE READ.

"The two books he read most were the Bible and Shakspeare. With them he was familiar, reading and quoting from them constantly. Next to Shakspeare, among the poets was Burns, with whom he had a hearty sympathy, and upon whose poetry he wrote a lecture. He was extremely fond of ballads, and of simple, sad and plaintive music.

"I called one day at the White House, to introduce two officers of the Union army, both Swedes. Immediately he began and repeated from memory, to the delight of his visitors, a long ballad, descriptive of Norwegian scenery, a Norse legend, and the adventures of an old Viking among the fiords of the North.

"He said he read the poem in a newspaper, and the visit of these Swedes recalled it to his memory.

"On the last Sunday of his life, as he was sailing up the Potomac, returning to Washington from his visit to Richmond, he read aloud many extracts from Macbeth, and, among others, the following, and with a tone and accent so impressive that, after his death, it was vividly recalled by those who heard him:

"Duncan is in his grave;
After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well;
Treason has done his worst; nor steel, nor poison,
Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing,
Can touch him further!"

"After his assassination, those friends could not fail to recall this passage from the same play:

"This Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued against
The deep damnation of his taking off."

HIS RELIGION.

"It is strange that any reader of Lincoln's speeches and writings should have had the hardi-

hood to charge him with infidelity, but the charge, having been repeatedly made, I reply, in the light of facts accessible to all, that no more reverent Christian (not excepting Washington) ever filled the chair of President. Declarations of his trust in God, his faith in the efficacy of prayer, pervade his speeches and writings. From the time he left Springfield, to his death, he not only himself continually prayed for Divine assistance, but never failed to ask the prayers of others for himself and his country.

"His reply to the negroes of Baltimore, who in 1864, presented him with a beautiful Bible, as an expression of their love and gratitude, ought to have silenced all who have made such charges. After thanking them, he said: 'This great book is the best gift God has given to man. All the good from the Savior of the world is communicated through this book.'

"When a member of Congress, knowing his religious character, asked him 'why he did not join some church?' Mr. Lincoln replied: 'Because I found difficulty, without mental reservation, in giving my assent to their long and complicated confessions of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar the Savior's condensed statement of law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart.'

WHAT HE ACCOMPLISHED.

"Let us try to sum up in part what he accomplished.

"When he assumed the duties of the executive, he found an empty treasury, the National credit was gone, the little nucleus of an army and navy scattered and disarmed, the officers, who had not deserted to the rebels, strangers; the party which elected him in a minority (he having been elected only because his opponents were divided between Douglas, Breckenridge and Everett), the old Democratic party, which had ruled most of the time for half a century, hostile, and even that part of it in the North, from long association, in sympathy with the insurgents; his own party made up of discordant elements, and neither he nor his party had acquired prestige and the confidence of the people. It is the exact truth to say that when he entered the White House he was the object of personal prejudice to a majority of the American people, and of contempt to a powerful minority. He entered upon his task of restoring the integrity of a broken Union, without sympathy from any of the great powers of

Western Europe. Those which were not hostile manifested a cold neutrality, exhibiting toward him and his government no cordial good-will, nor extending any moral aid. Yet, in spite of all, he crushed the most stupendous rebellion, supported by armies more vast, by resources greater, and an organization more perfect, than ever before undertook the dismemberment of a Nation. He united and held together, against contending factions, his own party, and strengthened it by securing the confidence and winning the support of the best part of all parties. He composed the quarrels of rival generals; and at length won the respect and confidence and sympathy of all Nations and peoples. He was re-elected almost by acclamation, and after a series of brilliant victories, he annihilated all armed opposition. He led the people, step by step, to emancipation, and saw his work crowned by an amendment of the Constitution, eradicating and prohibiting slavery forever throughout the Republic.

"Such is a brief and imperfect summary of his achievements during the last five years of his life. And this good man, when the hour of victory came, made it not the hour of vengeance, but of forgiveness and reconciliation.

"These five years of incessant labor and fearful responsibility told even upon his strength and vigor. He left Illinois for the Capital with a frame of iron and nerves of steel. His old friends who had known him as a man who did not know what illness was; who had seen him on the prairies before the Illinois Courts, full of life, genial, and sparkling with fun; now saw the wrinkles on his forehead deepened into furrows—the laugh of the old days lost its heartiness; anxiety, responsibility, care, and hard work wore upon him, and his nerves of steel, at times, became irritable. He had had no respite, had taken no holidays. When others fled away from the dust and heat of the Capital, he stayed. He would not leave the helm until all danger was past, and the good ship of state had made her port.

"I will not dwell upon the unutterable sorrow of the American people, at his shocking death. But I desire to express here, in this great City of this grand Empire, the sensibility with which the people of the United States received, at his death, the sympathy of the English-speaking race.

"That sympathy was most eloquently expressed by all. It came from Windsor Castle the White House; from England's Widow Queen to the stricken and distracted widow

Washington. From Parliament to Congress, from the people of all this magnificent Empire, as it stretches round the world, from England to India, from Canada to Australia, came words of deep feeling, and they were received by the American people, in their sore bereavement, as the expression of a kindred race.

"I cannot forbear referring in particular to the words spoken in Parliament on that occasion, by Lords Russell and Derby, and especially, by that great and picturesque leader, so lately passed away, Lord Beaconsfield. After a discriminating eulogy upon the late President, and the expression of profound sympathy, he said:

"Nor is it possible for the people of England, at such a moment, to forget that he sprang from the same fatherland and spake the same mother tongue."

"God grant that, in all the unknown future, nothing may ever disturb the friendly feeling and respect which each Nation entertains for the other. May there never be another quarrel in the family."

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Stephen Arnold Douglas was born April 23, 1813, at Brandon, Vermont, "a good State to emigrate from," as he said. His father, who died when Stephen was an infant of three months, was a physician of considerable eminence, and a native of New York. His grandfather was a Pennsylvanian and a soldier in the Revolution, being with Washington at Valley Forge and at Yorktown. His great grandfather was also native born, but the remote ancestry was from Scotland, and it has been said, traceable to the blood of the Douglas'. In youth, Stephen received the ordinary school education of his native State, and was an apt and diligent pupil. At the age of fifteen, unable to gratify an ardent desire to prepare for college, owing to his mother's straightened circumstances, he apprenticed himself to the cabinet trade. In eighteen months afterwards, finding it too hard for his constitution, he abandoned it and entered the academy at Brandon. The following year, his mother having married a Mr. Granger, whose son had previously married his eldest sister, the family removed to Canadagua, New York. Here Stephen resumed his academical course, and also commenced to read law. At the age of twenty he started West to seek an eligible location. At Cleveland he was long detained by sickness.

over
away
1831

county, Illinois, whither he walked from Jacksonville, in quest of a school to teach, his exchequer being reduced to thirty-seven and a half cents. His first work was clerking at a vendue, which yielded him six dollars, but he obtained, shortly after, a school of forty pupils at three dollars a quarter. He kept up his law studies meanwhile, and the following March was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court sitting at Vandalia. He now partook himself to the practice of the law, and speedily won distinction in his profession. Within a year of his admission to the bar he was twenty-two years old, he was chosen by the legislature, Attorney-General of the State. In 1836 he was elected to the legislature from Morgan county, being the youngest member in that body. At this session the Internal Improvement folly of the State was entered upon. In 1837 he was appointed by Van Buren, Register of the Land Office at Springfield. The same year he was nominated for Congress, and at the election of August, 1838, came within five votes of an election out of thirty-six thousand cast, his opponent being the Hon. John T. Stuart, Whig. He now devoted himself assiduously to his new profession, and proved himself an able lawyer and successful advocate. His tact and skill in the examination of witnesses was unrivalled. In 1840 he entered with great ardor into the exciting Presidential campaign, canvassing the State thoroughly by addressing two hundred and seven meetings in favor of Van Buren. Upon the meeting of the legislature in December of that year he was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Carlin, who was unable to withstand the pressure in his favor. During the session, from partisan motives, the Supreme Court was re-organized, in which Douglas took an active part through lobby addresses, etc., and was also elected to a seat upon the bench, rendering the court Democratic. The Supreme Judges had to perform circuit duty, Douglas being assigned to the Quincy District. In the fourth volume of the "Law Reporter," Boston, 1842, may be found a letter from a lawyer, who had emigrated to Illinois, giving the following description of him on the bench: "The Judge of our circuit is S. A. Douglas, a youth of twenty-eight, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1838, in opposition to J. T. Stuart, the late member. He is a Vermont, a man of considerable talent, and in the way of dispatching business, is a perfect steam engine in breeches." This dispatch is the only benefit our circuit will derive from the change. He is the most democratic Judge I

ever knew. While a case is going on he leaves the bench and goes among the people and members of the bar, takes a cigar and has a social smoke with them, or often setting in their laps, being in person five feet nothing, or thereabouts, and probably weighing about one hundred pounds. I have often thought we should cut a queer figure if one of our Suffolk bar should accidentally drop in."

But Douglas' manners upon the bench were unexceptional. He was studious, clear, comprehensive and expeditious, and it may be said that a more popular judge never wore the ermine in this State, notwithstanding his youth and slight figure.

In 1834, he was first elected to Congress by a majority of about four hundred. He was twice re-elected, his majority being increased each time—the last time to three thousand. In the lower house he is said to have been cautious and sparing of debate, studious and closely observant, and when he did arise for a speech, it was apt, forcible and to the purpose. His early education was not so thorough and scholastic as it might have been, as he well knew, but this fact could never have been gathered from his speeches. Ashamed to be either uninformed or misinformed, he was a studious toiler throughout his busy and boisterous political life, amidst all its engrossing cares and unceasing occupation, and a wide and varied reader of history and its kindred of politics and law. Contact with public affairs gave scope to his understanding and depth to his judgment, and his knowledge became vast, complete and accurate. One of his first masterly efforts in Congress to attract National attention was his speech on the bill to refund to General Jackson, the fine imposed upon him for placing New Orleans under martial law at the time of the battle in its defence on the 8th of January, 1812. The venerable hero of that glorious event subsequently thanked Douglas for this able vindication, saying, "I know when I proclaimed and enforced martial law that I was doing right; but never until I read your speech, could I express the reasons which actuated my conduct." In 1847, Douglas entered the Senate, which was the arena of his Herculean labors. His name, young as he was, became speedily associated with the great National issues which affected the destiny of this people. He moulded and gave them direction in public affairs. Between the aggressions of the South and the resistance of the North over the angry subject of slavery in our Territories, it has been said that there is no escape from the conclusion that the genius

of Douglas offered the only peaceable solution of a common National ground upon which all could meet in the theory of Territorial sovereignty. To it, through his labors, the Democratic party was committed in 1856, gained a triumph at the polls and there, was basely betrayed by Buchanan and the South. But Douglas was true and faithful to the last and defended it whenever and wherever assailed. And while he was personally pursued by bitter, implacable, open political opponents, his darling idea which was empire or ruin with him, was more grossly betrayed by perfidious friends who rode into power upon it.

The most striking peculiarity in the physique of Mr. Douglas was his stature, which was greatly below the medium height—not above five feet. His trunk was ample, compact and erect, with full chest and square, well defined, though not broad shoulders; but his extremities were disproportionately short. In the latter years of his life he grew stout, though not obese. His figure would have been fatal to the divinity of the Apollo Belvidere. While his diminutive stature would arrest attention, his facile and natural dignity of manner, not to say grace, with an air, as if borne to command, would cause idle curiosity in the contemplation of his person to pass into speedy forgetfulness by the respect and attention which he inspired. His splendid head, covered with a heavy suit of dark hair, nicely poised upon his shoulders, and connected by a short neck, was massive in its brain development, conveying, under animation, the impression of almost infinite power. The ample forehead was squarely built up over the wide arches of his heavy brows, under which rolled a pair of large, restless, deep-set, dark blue eyes, capable of shooting out glances of electric fire, when under the impulse of the powerful brain battery back of them. His nose was broad and short; flaring nostrils, denoting coolness and courage. At its junction with the projecting forehead it left a peculiar transverse crease. His mouth was ample, cleanly cut, with lips finely arched, and whole evincing decision, and by the depressions at the angles, conveying a mingled idea of sadness and disdain. His chin, backed by a firm jaw, squared well to the general outline of his face, indicating ardor, strength and vigor. He wore no beard, but presented smoothly shaven cheeks and handsome throat, with slight double chin. The general contour of his face was regular, and its muscles wonderfully mobile, giving a pleasing and winning countenance. His complexion, though somewhat dark, with his usually

good health, was clear; the exuberance of his animal spirits was extraordinary. He was of the vital temperament. Such is a brief physical description of the "Little Giant."

This soubriquet originated very early in his public life. In 1833, President Jackson added to his refusal to re-charter the United States Bank, the removal of the deposits. Great was the consternation of the people, and a general panic prevailed. Party feeling ran extremely high, the President's supporters were unsettled in their views, and thousands differed with him on these measures. Douglas had just located at Jacksonville and opened a law office in a room in the court house. The Whigs of Morgan county, from their number and standing, were arrogant and audacious in their denunciation of the Administration. Douglas mingled freely with the people, who usually crowded the county seat on Saturdays, and among them was outspoken in his approbation of the acts of the Administration. He, and the editor of the Democratic paper at Jacksonville, deeming it advisable to rally the undecided, effect an organization of the Administration party, and define its position, in opposition to the views of many friends, called a mass meeting, and prepared a set of resolutions endorsing the bank policy of the Administration. On the day of the meeting the court house was thronged with people of both parties. Douglas being comparatively a stranger, declined to offer resolutions, but as it soon became apparent unless he did, it would not be done, he boldly advanced and read them, following with a few brief explanatory remarks. Immediately upon his conclusion, Josiah Lamborn, a Whig of great influence and oratorical powers, attacked the resolutions and their reader in a severe and caustic manner. The blood of Douglas was up; this was his first political effort, but he met his antagonist with such arguments, so vehement and effective, that the excitement of his friends reached the highest point of endurance; they cheered, seized and bore him aloft through the crowd and around the public square, in gratitude and admiration, applying to him such complimentary titles as "high combed cock," "little giant," etc., which last, by its peculiar appropriateness, adhered to him to the last. His effort that day, in a measure, changed the political destiny of Morgan county. It was long remembered, and the old veterans of Morgan always held that Douglas never equalled this speech of March, 1834.

As an orator, Douglas possessed the peculiar magnetism of imparting to his auditory the hue

of his sentiments and views, swaying their will, or directing their sensibility, at pleasure. He affected no Senatorial airs, betrayed no aristocratic spirit, but naturally and easily identified himself with the democracy. He had been the genial companion of many an early pioneer, and his intimate knowledge of the people and sympathy with them enabled him on the stump to convey to their common understanding, in their own accustomed vehicles of thought, his reasonings upon the political questions of the day, often enforcing and clenching an argument to those who remembered the frontier times, by a peculiar border figure, carrying conviction to their minds, as evinced by a spontaneous outburst of applause at frequent intervals. But his most inseparable attributes were rapidity and boldness of thought, and his dexterity in debate, of which he became a consummate master, cropped out early in life, giving promise of unequalled power in his first efforts on the stump. He had the faculty of summoning all his mental resources with a promptitude which served admirably the occasion, even if required instantly, in reply to a powerful antagonist in the Senate. Therefore, while his forte lay, to a certain extent, in his matchless power upon the hustings, he swayed a no less power in the caucus or the august Senate.

His manner of treating a subject was bold and independent, always striking the hard and strong points. To halting friends, he appeared at times to be overbearing, and there was a vein of cold irony in his nature, which, with a defiant tone in his remarks, a haughty manner, and a curling lip, sunk deep into the heart of an enemy. Energy and activity, courage and fortitude, were of the essence of his nature. The assaults that would exorcise some men only excited a smile of derision on his intrepid face. Elastic in both body and mind, he was capable of performing an incredible amount of political labor in the open field. Thus, with sagacity as if inspired by genius, a mind matured by careful study, a judgment clear and decisive, a courage which shrank from no danger, amounting at times to apparent audacity, yet always tempered with discretion; a will to yield to no difficulty, and unappalled by any obstacle; appreciation of the people, and the faculty to lead them, Douglas was a statesman of the very first order.

To further illustrate Douglas' power among people we give the following graphic sketch, the editor of the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, was a fellow passenger in the cars with Mr. Douglas, through Illinois, on occasion of opening

the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and afterward: "That man with a big, round head, a brow almost as broad as Webster's, and a quick, active eye that rolls under the heavy, projecting brow, watching every other man, and not allowing a motion to escape him; with arms too short for his body, which is full and round, as though it never lacked the juices that supply life, and with small, duck legs, which, had they grown as thick as his back-bone (and they would, probably, if Providence had not foreseen that he would want back-bone more than legs in his battle of life), would have made him of respectable stature—that little man is no less than the great politician of the West, who has attracted more attention in the last four years than any other man of the Nation, and done more to give direction to public affairs than even the President, with a million and a half of voters at his back, and the army, navy, and treasury of North America at his command. It is the 'Little Giant,' Stephen A. Douglas, with whom we parted company at Vincennes, and who has slowly come along, feeling the public pulse to learn the political health of the 'Suckers,' up to Springfield, the capital of the State. The means of success in Senator Douglas are very apparent. First, he is really and intellectually a great man. Eastern people, who view him only as a low politician, should disabuse their minds in relation to one who is to exercise a wide influence in the affairs of the country, and, very probably, for he is yet young, to be the head of the Republic. He is massive in his conceptions, broad and comprehensive in his views, and in a good measure is endowed with all those powers of mind that make a statesman.

"But he is greater still in energy of character. There are those that think that a defeat of him next year would be his death in politics; but the man who sprung from a cabinet-maker's shop in Vermont, and without father or friend worked his way to an honorable place upon the bench of judges, who entered Illinois with less than fifty cents in money, and not one cent in credit, and has acquired great wealth, and the highest station and influence, is not ready to be whipped out. But if he is great in mind, and greater in energy, he is greater in those winning manners for which the world calls him a demagogue. Scarcely a man, woman or child in the cars escapes his attention, or passed by unspoken to. At one moment he talks with the old, stern-visaged politician, who has been soured by a thousand defeats and disappointments; in the next to that well-formed and genial Kentuckian,

who has just sought a free State; now he sits down with the little girl approaching her teens, and asks of her school studies; and he pats the little boy on the head, and in presence of his mother and proud father (what father is not proud to see his boy noticed?) says a word of his mild eyes and glossy locks. Again the lady is approached with a fair word and a bland smile, and goes home pleased to tell her father how he looks, and then half a dozen are about him, all standing together. He can talk religion with the priest as well as politics with the statesman; he can congratulate the newly appointed Buchanan office-holder, who has supplanted his friend, tell the displaced friend of the good time coming, when his wing shall be up; and at every station, more regularly than the conductor, Mr. Douglas is upon the platform with a good-bye to the leaving, and a welcome to the departing traveler—a shake of the hand with one man that stands at the depot, and a touch of the hat to another. He knows everybody; can tell the question that effects each locality; call the name of every farm owner on the way; tell all travelers something of the homes they left, that they never knew themselves, and suggest what place they deserve in Heaven. Now, such a man as that, in contact with everybody, knowing everybody, and at the bottom, wrapped up with the idea of preferment, power and dominion among men is not easily to be put down; and his opponents might as well believe at once, that when they fight him they fight a strong man—a little giant indeed. He would be popular in Boston or anywhere else, and half the 'three thousand clergymen' he denounced would have their hearts stolen if he could speak to them a half hour."

Douglas' speeches contain few rhetorical flourishes. But they are models of exact language, orderly and systematic in thought, full and comprehensive in grasp. There is never a strained effort at mere beauty of word painting. The architecture of his sentences, as well as the ideas are solid, massive masonry, with broad foundation laid on firm rock, and the details and working plans so accurate as to be perfect in their adaptation, with nothing amiss or foreign and no surplus or waste material. So well and thoroughly are his sentences woven together that it is difficult to extract from his speeches any separate sentence conveying, text-like, a summary of the whole. While they are complete they yet seem parts necessarily connected with the whole. His arguments succeed, other like the weighty blows of an enorn-

trip-hammer, shaping the subject in hand with irresistible power, flattening the points opposed to him, and possibly the adversary under its mighty tilts.

In the circle of Washington life, Douglas, with the honors of a Senator, appeared with a natural grace and dignity rarely excelled. At the social board, or in dinner-table conversation, Colonel Forney, in his sketches of public men, says: "Douglas was almost unrivalled. His repartee was a flash, and his courtesy as knightly as if he had been born in the best society."

Stephen A. Douglas died in Chicago, June 3, 1861.

WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

Though not a resident of Sangamon county until called to fill the gubernatorial chair, January, 1857, he then made choice of it as his future home, and here in the beautiful cemetery near Springfield, where lie other men of National fame, his body lies buried, while his spirit rests in a fairer world.

William H. Bissell was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, New York, April 25, 1811. He was self-educated, attending school in the summer and teaching in the winter. Upon reaching manhood, he studied medicine, and graduated in 1834, at a medical college in Philadelphia. Subsequently he removed to Jefferson county, in this State, in 1838, but was prostrated shortly after his arrival, which used up what scanty means he had, and so far discouraged him that he was on the point of enlisting in the United States army, but was unable, on account of debility, to pass examination. Crossing over from Jefferson Barracks to Monroe county, he secured a school, which he soon, however, relinquished, and commenced with success the practice of his profession, at Waterloo. In 1840, he was brought out by the Democratic party, and after an active canvass, elected a representative in the legislature, redeeming Monroe county from the control of the Whigs. He at once acquired a reputation in the legislature as a ready and vigorous debator, and upon returning home he was persuaded by his friends to study the profession of the law. Upon being admitted to the bar, he formed a partnership with General Shields, and removed to Belleville. In 1844, he was elected State's Attorney for that circuit, and at once distinguished himself as an eloquent, successful and honorable prosecutor. In 1846, upon the breaking out

the year
ed
mie

Colonel of the Second Illinois regiment without opposition. His services in that war, and especially in the hard fought battle of Buena Vista, are well known to every reader of American history. In 1848, he was elected a Representative in Congress of the Eighth District, without opposition; was re-elected in 1850, without opposition; and was again re-elected in 1852. During the winter of 1851, he was taken sick with partial paralysis, which continued to afflict him till the day of his death. He was so much indisposed in the summer of 1854, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was under discussion in Congress, that he was not able to take his seat; but he was opposed to that measure, and declared that if his vote would defeat it, he would insist on being carried to the House that he might cast it. In 1856, without any solicitation on his part, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican convention for Governor of the State, and elected over his Democratic competitor, William A. Richardson. To the duties of this office he was devoting his undivided attention at the time of his death.

Governor Bissell was twice married; first, in 1839, to a daughter of John James, of Monroe county. Two daughters were the issue of this union. He was married the second time to Elizabeth Kane, a daughter of Elisha Kent Kane, of Kaskaskia, a former United States Senator.

The life of William H. Bissell was brilliant, honorable, and full of service. In every position which he was placed, he not only ably and nobly sustained himself, but reflected luster upon his adopted State. As a professional man, as a soldier, as a legislator, as an executive officer, he was faithful, capable, honest and chivalrous. He was a politician, but despised demagogism. He was a statesman of enlarged views, and vigor of mind which comprehended and was able to apply the true principles of government. The distressing disease which made him a cripple during the last ten years of his life, was the only eventive to the attainment of still higher honors. But for that he would in all probability have received the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1856. He was a man of great locutionary powers, and there was a vein of thing and burning satire which occasionally flowed through his speeches. He was brave to a fault. As already intimated, in the battle of Buena Vista he won imperishable honors. In the battle of Jeff Davis commanded a regiment of Mississippi troops. After the war, Davis, in the United States Senate, made a speech in which attempted to claim for his regiment the glory

which truly belonged to the Illinois troops, and especially to Bissell's regiment. Bissell, being a member of the House of Representatives, called the attention of that body to Davis' speech, and administered to him a withering rebuke, and charged him with deliberate slander. Davis then sent him a challenge, which he promptly accepted, and having the choice of weapons and the distance, selected muskets loaded with buckshot, at a distance of twenty paces. The friends of both parties interfered, and the matter was amicably settled.

William H. Bissell died in Springfield, March 18, 1860, and was buried in Hutchinson's Cemetery. Subsequently his body was removed and interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery, and a beautiful monument erected over the grave, which attracts the attention of every visitor.

GOVERNOR MATTESON.

Joel A. Matteson was born August 8, 1808, in Jefferson county, New York, whither his father had removed from Vermont, three years before. His father was a farmer in fair circumstances, but a common English education was all that his only son received. Joel first tempted fortune as a small tradesman in Prescott, Canada, before his majority. He returned thence home, entered an academy, taught school, visited the large Eastern cities, improved a farm his father had given him, made later a tour south, worked there in building railroads, experienced a storm on the Gulf of Mexico, visited the gold diggings of Northern Georgia, whence he returned, via Nashville, to St. Louis, and through Illinois to his father's home, and married. In 1833, having sold his farm, he removed, with his wife and one child, to Illinois, and took a claim on government land near the head of Au Sable river, in the present Kendall county. At the time, there was not exceeding two neighbors within a range of ten miles, and only three or four houses between his location and Chicago. He opened a large farm. His family was boarding twelve miles away while he erected a house on his claim, sleeping, during this time, under a rude pole shed. Here his life was placed in imminent peril by a huge prairie rattlesnake sharing his bed. In 1835, he bought largely at the government land sales. During the speculative real estate mania, which broke out at Chicago in 1863, and spread all over the State, he sold his lands under the inflation of that period, and removed to Joliet. In 1838, he became a heavy contractor on the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Upon the completion of his job in 1841, when hard times prevailed, business at a stand, con-

tracts paid in State scrip; when all the public works, except the canal were abandoned, the State offered for sale seven hundred tons of railroad iron, which was purchased by Matteson at a great bargain. This he shipped and sold at Detroit, realizing a very handsome profit, enough to pay off his canal debts, and leave him a surplus of several thousand dollars. His enterprise next prompted him to start a woolen mill at Joliet, in which he prospered, and which, after successive enlargements, became an enormous establishment. In 1842 he was first elected a State Senator, but, by a bungling appointment, John Pearson, a senator holding over, was found to be in the same district, and decided to be entitled to represent it. Matteson's seat was declared vacant. Pearson, however, with a nobleness difficult to appreciate in this day of greed for office, unwilling to represent his district under the circumstances, immediately resigned his unexpired term of two years. A bill was passed in a few hours ordering a new election, and in ten day's time, Matteson was returned, re-elected, and took his seat as Senator. From his well known capacity as a business man, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position which he held during this half and two full succeeding senatorial terms, discharging its important duties with ability and faithfulness. Besides his extensive woolen mill interest, when work was resumed on the canal under the new loan of \$1,600,000, he again became a heavy contractor, and also subsequently operated largely in building railroads. He had shown himself a most energetic and thorough business man.

Matteson's forte was not on the stump; he had not cultivated the art of oily flattery, or the faculty of being all things to all men. His qualities of head took rather the direction of efficient executive ability; his turn consisted not so much in the adroit management of party, or the powerful advocacy of great governmental principles, as in those more solid and enduring operations which cause the physical development and advancement of a State — of commerce and business enterprise, into which he labored with success to lead the people. As a politician he was just and liberal in his views, and both in official and private life he stood untainted and free from blemish. As a man, in active benevolence, social virtues and all the amiable qualities of neighbor or citizen, he had few superiors. His messages present a perspicuous array of facts, as to the condition of the State, and are often couched in elegant diction.

The helm of State was confided to no unskillful hands.

Governor Matteson died in Springfield.

RICHARD YATES.

Richard Yates was born January 18, 1818, on the banks of the Ohio river, at Warsaw, Gallatin county, Kentucky. His father, in 1831, moved to Illinois, and settled (after stopping for a time in Springfield) at Island Grove, Sangamon county. Here, after attending school, Richard joined the family. Subsequently, he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, where, in 1837, he graduated, with first honors. He chose for his profession the law, the Hon. J. J. Hardin being his instructor. After admission to the Bar, he soon rose to distinction as an advocate. Gifted with a fluent and ready oratory, he soon appeared in the political hustings, and, being a passionate admirer of the great Whig leader of the West, Henry Clay, he joined his political fortunes to the party of his idol. In 1840, he engaged with great ardor in the exciting "hard cider campaign" for Harrison. Two years later, he was elected to the legislature, and such was the fascination of his oratory, that by 1850, his large Congressional district, extending from Morgan and Sangamon north, to include La Salle, unanimously tendered him the Whig nomination. His opponent of the Democratic party was Major Thomas L. Harris, a very popular man, who had won distinction at the battle of Cerro Gordo, in the late war with Mexico, and who, though the district was Whig, had beaten for the same position, two years before, the Hon. Stephen T. Logan, by a large majority. The contest between Yates and Harris, animating and persevering, resulted in the election of the former. Two years later, the Democracy ungenerously thrust aside Major Harris, and pitted John Calhoun against Yates, and, though Calhoun was a man of great intellect, and, when aroused, of unsurpassed ability as a political debater—whom Mr. Lincoln had said he would dread more in debate than any man in Illinois—the result was as before. It was during Yates' second term that the great Congress, against which he early arrayed himself, and took decided and advanced anti-slavery ground, in a speech of rare oratory and remarkable power, which gained him National reputation. But we have seen that at the formation of the Republican party, the Whigs of Central Illinois, unwilling to join their
went with the
Harris being ag

who were willing to volunteer for the purpose of holding the savages in check while more permanent forces could be raised. Colonel Henry acted as Lieutenant-Colonel of this temporary organization. Three thousand two hundred men were raised, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry was appointed General of the third brigade of twelve hundred men. General Henry commanded in the battle of Wisconsin, July 21, and the battle of Bad Axe, August 2, 1832, winning both battles, which terminated the war. He had achieved these victories against not only the wishes, but machinations, of the officers of the regular army.

On his return from the scene of conflict, the citizens of Springfield gave him a public reception in recognition of his services; but owing to his extreme sensitiveness in presence of the ladies, he never entered the apartment presided over by them. The exposures and hardships of the campaign brought on disease of the lungs, and he went South, hoping by spending the following winter in a warm climate to avert its effects; but it was too late. He died March 4, 1834, in New Orleans. Such was his singular modesty that those in whose hands he fell for the closing scenes of his life, did not know until after his death that he was General Henry, the hero of the Black Hawk war. Governor Ford, in his History of Illinois, speaks of General Henry as the idol of the people, and says: "If he had lived he would have been elected Governor of the State in 1834, by more than twenty thousand majority; and this would have been done against his own will, by the spontaneous action of the people."

ANDREW M'CORMACK.

Andrew McCormack, one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the legislature from Sangamon county, was born in Nashville, Tennessee, April 27, 1801. His father was born near Dublin, Ireland, and his mother (whose maiden name was McFarren,) came from the north of Ireland. They were Protestants, and left their native country during the rebellion of 1788, and were married in America. They moved with their family from Nashville, Tennessee, to Fleming county, Kentucky, and Mr. McCormack died there about 1815, leaving the family, consisting of the mother, four brothers and three sisters, to the care of Andrew. He managed to keep them together until they were able to take care of themselves. Being studiously inclined, he worked in the day and studied at night. He brought his mother and all the children to Sangamon county about 1820, settling on Fancy creek. Shortly after he went to work in the Ga-

lena lead mines, and during some Indian troubles there, he was Captain of a company of volunteers. On his return he moved to Springfield, and was married July 27, 1834, on Sugar creek, to Ann S. Short.

Andrew McCormack was a stone-cutter and a brick-mason. He represented Sangamon county in the State Legislature, and was one of the "Long Nine." He was mayor of the city for 1843 and 1844, and was a man of great physical strength, standing six feet two and a half inches in height, and weighing two hundred and eighty pounds.

Andrew McCormack died in Springfield, January 24, 1857.

ROBERT L. WILSON.

Another of the "Long Nine" was Robert L. Wilson, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1805. His parents were Scotch-Irish, their ancestors having emigrated from Scotland and settled near the city of Belfast, soon after the conquest of Ireland by Oliver Cromwell, in the sixteenth century. In 1778 they sailed for America, settling in York county, Pennsylvania. In 1782, they moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, on pack horses, as there had not then been any roads made across the Allegheny mountains. From Washington county, where the subject of our sketch was born, the family moved in 1810 to Zanesville, Ohio, where his father died in 1821, and Robert L., then sixteen years of age, determined to educate himself. He first qualified himself for teaching a country school, and taught until he laid up some money, with which he entered Franklin College, Ohio. He sustained himself during his college course in the same way, and graduated in four years. In the fall of 1831 he went to Kentucky, where he taught an academy and studied law. He was married March 28, 1833, in Sharpsburg, Bath county, Kentucky, to Eliza J. Kincaid, and admitted to the bar as an attorney at law. They soon after moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in the fall of 1833, at Athens. That not now being a part of Sangamon county, he would not properly be included as an early settler of this county, but his having been one of the "Long Nine" is sufficient reason for including his sketch here. Mr. Wilson was elected in August, 1836, as one of the seven Representatives of Sangamon county, who, with the two Senators, made up what was known as the "Long Nine" who served in the

ture of 1836, '37, and secured the removal capital of Illinois from Vandalia to Springfield. He moved with his family from San-

JOHN CALHOUN.

Though not a citizen of Sangamon county at the time of his death, John Calhoun lived so long here, and was so well and favorably known that a sketch of him is not out of place in this connection.

John Calhoun was born October 14, 1808, in Boston, Massachusetts, and in 1821 accompanied his father to the Mohawk Valley, in New York. After finishing his studies at the Canajoharie Academy, he studied law at Fort Plain, both in Montgomery county. In 1830 he came to Springfield, Illinois, and resumed the study of law, sustaining himself by teaching a select school. He took part in the Black Hawk war of 1831-2, and after its close, was appointed by the Governor of the State, Surveyor of Sangamon county. He induced Abraham Lincoln to study surveying, in order to become his deputy. From that time the chain of friendship between them continued bright to the end of their lives, although they were ardent partizans of different schools of politics.

John Calhoun entered the political field in 1835, being the Democratic candidate that year for the State Senate of Illinois, but there being a large Whig majority in the county, he was defeated by Archer G. Herndon. In 1838 he was elected to represent Sangamon county in the State legislature. In 1841 he, with John Duff, completed the railroad from Jacksonville to Springfield, being the first to reach the State Capital. In 1842 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, by Judge Treat. In 1844 he was one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois for President Polk. In 1849-'50-'51, he was successively elected mayor of Springfield. In 1852 he was one of the Presidential Electors of Illinois for President Pierce, and was selected by his colleagues to carry the vote to Washington City. In 1854 he was appointed, by President Pierce, Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, and moved his family to Kansas.

Here he entered a political field with new and exciting sectional elements. He was elected a delegate to the convention that framed what has passed into history at the Lecompton Constitution. He became the President of that body, which was composed of unscrupulous pro-slavery adventurers, with a small number of conservative members, among whom was the President. That odious instrument would have been adopted by the convention without submitting it to a vote of the people, had it not been for the determined opposition of President Calhoun, who

threatened to resign, and opposed it by every method in his power, unless it was submitted; and when it came to the polls he voted against adopting the pro-slavery clause. That instrument provided that the President of the convention should count the vote and report the result.

Soon after this duty was discharged he started for Washington City, leaving all the returns and papers relating to the election with one, L. A. McLane, Chief Clerk of the Surveyor General's office. He has been described as "A brilliant clerk, but vain, vacillating and ambitious of doing smart things, and economical of the truth generally." The instructions given to him by General Calhoun before starting east, was to afford every facility to any body of respectable men to examine the returns, as evidences of dissatisfaction were already apparent, and the conviction soon became general that a stupendous fraud had been committed against the ballot. Soon the excitement became intense, endangering the lives of some of the conspicuous actors, and McLane became alarmed. General Thomas L. Ewing, Jr. and Judge Smith called upon him, with a letter from Mr. Calhoun, instructing the clerk to let those gentlemen examine the returns. Mr. McLane falsely stated to Messrs. Ewing and Smith that the returns were not in his possession; that General Calhoun had taken them with him when he left for Washington. A few evenings later, McLane attended a ball at Lawrence, where he was plied with good cheer, attentions and flattery, so grateful to his appetite and vanity, and after becoming mellow by the occasion, a Lawrence belle, acting the part of Delilah, drew from him the secret of the coveted papers. The next day he was called upon by a committee of the Territorial Legislature, who demanded the returns, when he again denied having them in his possession. He was then summoned before a committee of the legislature, and there stated under oath that General Calhoun had taken the returns with him. The cross-questions revealed to him the fact that the Lawrence belle had betrayed him. Realizing his position, he returned that night to Lecompton, and with a few cronies, put the returns in a candle box and buried it under a wood pile. A porter in the Surveyor-General's office, by the name of Charles Torrey who had for a long time acted as a spy for the enemies of General Calhoun, watched the operation, and gave the information. A company of men from Lawrence soon after unearthed the returns, and the prize.

The exposure was now complete, and he presided over the Territory,

emigrated with his parents to Illinois in 1830, settling in Marion county, where both his parents still reside. He began the study of law in June, 1844, and was licensed to practice in March, 1846.

In 1847, when volunteers were called out for the Mexican war, he volunteered, and was commissioned by Governor French as First Lieutenant of Company C, Sixth Illinois, commanded by Colonel E. W. B. Newby. He was mustered in at Alton, in May, 1847, and served till the close of the war, in 1848, being mustered out October 12. He then resumed the practice of law at Salem, and in 1850 was elected a member of the Illinois Legislature, served during the sessions of 1851, '52. In 1852, he graduated at the Louisville University, with the highest honors of the law class, and thereupon resumed the practice of law, until 1856, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas at Cairo, and removed his residence thither.

In 1860, he was nominated on the Douglas ticket for Presidential Elector from the old Ninth District, and vigorously canvassed his district for Douglas and Democracy.

He retired from the bench in 1861, and soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, declared in favor of administration of Mr. Lincoln, and warmly supported him to the day of Mr. Lincoln's death.

In the fall of 1861, he raised and organized the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and in September, 1861, was commissioned by Governor Yates as its colonel.

In November he reported with his regiment to General Grant, at Cairo, and accompanied the army into Tennessee. He was at the taking of Fort Henry, and in the first assault upon Fort Donelson, February 13, 1862, commanded a brigade. On the 15th, his regiment formed a part of the brigade of the lamented W. H. L. Wallace, and remained on the field until ordered to withdraw.

At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded while at the head of his regiment, but resumed command on the twenty-third of May following, and took part in the investment of Corinth.

In the summer of 1862, he ran as the war candidate for Congress, in the Ninth District, and was defeated by only seven hundred votes—the former Democratic majorities in the District being one thousand three hundred, or more.

During the balance of the summer of 1862 he was in command of a brigade and the post of Bethel, Tennessee, near Corinth. He was ap-

pointed Brigadier General, by Mr. Lincoln, in November, 1862, and served until March 4, 1863, when the failure of the Senate to act on the appointment, made the same expire by limitation. He resumed the practice of law until December, 1864, and in the following month was appointed, by Governor Oglesby, Adjutant General of the State.

General Haynie was entirely a self-made man. Until twenty years of age he was reared to hard labor on a farm, and thereafter prosecuted his studies and profession with no other aid than the means which he had himself earned. He was a successful man, as is testified by a handsome private fortune, and by an honored name as a citizen, a lawyer and a soldier.

General Haynie died at Springfield in 1868, and his body was laid away to rest by the members of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, A. F. and A. M., of which body he was a member.

THOMAS H. CAMPBELL.

Thomas H. Campbell was a native of Pennsylvania, and is of Irish descent, his father, William Campbell, being born in the northern part of Ireland, and emigrating to America the beginning of the present century. Thomas H. was born May 21, 1815. In his youth, he emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Randolph county, and subsequently moved to Perry county, in the same State. Mr. Campbell was united in marriage with Catherine E. McDougall, in Jacksonville, Illinois, October 25, 1845. Four children were born unto them—Jeannette H., Thomas H., James W., and Treat. The daughter died. Thomas H. Campbell died in Springfield, Saturday, November 22, 1862, and was buried on Monday following, from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he had long been a member.

For many years. Mr. Campbell had been afflicted with an asthmatic affection, and during the year previous to his death he suffered greatly from it. He had for some time been in Washington, where he was engaged in business for the State, but was compelled to return home, on account of his illness.

In 1842, Mr. Campbell was called into the office of Auditor of State, as Chief Clerk, under General Shields, then Auditor.

He continued in that position under General Ewing, upon whose death Mr. Campbell was appointed Auditor, by Governor Ford. The succeeding legislature, in 1846, elected Mr. Campbell to the office, and in 1848, when it was made elective by the people, he was re-elected, and again in 1852, holding the position until January 1857, eleven years, during w

official duty he won the confidence, respect, and esteem of the people of the entire State, for his unbending integrity of character, and the marked ability with which he performed his public duties. Indeed, he obtained a commanding reputation, through his official intercourse with the authorities of other States, throughout the country, for his administrative talent in the particular line of official duty which, for so long a time, devolved upon him. His name was a synonym for promptness, systematic exactness, and unbending integrity of purpose.

What Azariah Flagg has ever been in New York, Thomas Campbell has been in Illinois. Because of these qualifications he was selected by the present State authorities to adjust, with the General Government, the vast and complicated accounts of the State, growing out of the Illinois war expenditures; and for nearly a year past he has been engaged in the service, but was compelled to leave it and return home, because of his increasing ill health. To him more than to all others, is due the credit of getting our State accounts with the government into their present favorable condition. In his social relations Mr. Campbell possessed the esteem of all.

Though an earnest, consistent, radical Democrat, his genial nature, his courteous deportment and his acknowledged integrity, ever stood a bar to acrimonious relations with political opponents, in public or private station. The good man and true, the breath of aspersion never fell on him. All acknowledged his public and private worth, all esteemed him for his many virtues, and all mourn his demise as a heavy loss to society.

ERASTUS WRIGHT.

Erastus Wright was born January 21, 1770, at Bernardstown, Massachusetts. The family is a very ancient one for New England. Erastus left a history of the family, which he always kept written up, giving the genealogy of the family for nearly two and a half centuries, beginning with Deacon Samuel Wright, who came from England and settled at Springfield Massachusetts, in 1641.

The parents of Erastus Wright left Bernardstown, Massachusetts, and went to Derby, Vermont, in 1802, that being at the time pioneer ground. Erastus remained with his father on the farm, with no other advantages for education than the country schools afforded, until the spring of 1821, when he started West, in company with his brother, Charles. They traveled by such means as the country afforded before the days of canals and railroads, until they reached Buffalo, New York. There they em-

barked on a schooner for Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, Illinois. From Fort Dearborn they started on foot, making a preliminary survey of the route now occupied by the Illinois and Michigan canal, touching the Illinois river near where LaSalle now stands. They then descended the Illinois river to Fort Clark, now Peoria, and from there to Elkhart Grove, where Judge Latham resided. On their way south they stopped on Fancy creek, in what is now Sangamon county, at the house of John Dixon, who was one of the earliest settlers in this county, but who afterwards went north and laid out the town, now city, of Dixon, on Rock river. From there they came to Springfield, arriving November 21, 1821. It had been selected as the county seat on the 10th of April before, but there had not been any town laid out. A log court house had just been completed. Mr. Wright describes the town, as it first appeared to him, in these words:

"Elijah Iles had about five hundred dollars worth of goods in a log cabin, ten by fourteen; Charles R. Matheny and Jonathan Kelley lived in log cabins not a quarter of a mile distant. The Indians—Kickapoos and Potawatamies—often came along in squads, and when others had built cabins near, called the place 'log town.'"

Mr. Wright went with Judge Latham from Springfield to Elkhart Grove and taught school there during the winter of 1821-2. He bought a claim of Levi Ellis and entered it as soon as it came into the market in 1823. From notes on the fly-leaf of a New Testament, in the handwriting of Mr. Wright, he says: "I built the first frame house in what is now the city of Springfield."

In 1824, he built a park, and traded eighty acres of land in Schuyler county for an elk. Old citizens remember that Mr. Wright rode that elk, and drove it in harness, the same as a horse, though he says in a note that he was rough to ride, and not very kind in the harness. Mr. Wright spent three or four years in the lead mining region of Illinois and Wisconsin, and while there laid out the town of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, using a bed cord for his chain. He was married June 15, 1831, in Fulton county, to Jane Gardner, whose parents were from Saratoga, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Wright had three children.

Erastus Wright was one of the earliest teachers in Sangamon county, and taught for many years. For ten years he filled the office of School Commissioner of Sangamon county. During

that time a large amount of money, derived from the sale of government land for school purposes, passed through his hands. He was one of the earliest Abolitionists, and was always fearless in advocating its doctrines. He acquired considerable wealth, and was liberal towards all benevolent objects, and every public enterprise was sure to elicit his co-operation.

Erastus Wright died in Springfield, November 21, 1870.

REV. JOHN G. BERGEN, D. D.

No more honored name is contained in this chapter than that of the one whose name heads this sketch.

John G. Bergen was born November 27, 1790, at Hightstown, Middlesex county, New Jersey. His parents were George I. and Rebecca (Combs) Bergen, the former a descendant of the Bergen family of Norway, and the latter of the Combs family of Scotland.

Dr. Bergen's education began at Cranberry, in the parochial academy, under the Rev. Mr. Campbell. A few years later, when his father, under the pressure of business perplexities, removed to Somerset county, he attended the academy at Baskin Ridge, presided over by Dr. Finley, in which the Rev. Philip Lindsley, afterwards President of the University of Nashville, was tutor. Dr. Finley was the father of the colonization movement, a scheme kindly meant, but impossible of execution, as the event has shown, to which, nevertheless, Dr. Bergen gave his life-long adherence; so deep were the impressions made upon his mind in his youth. Mr. Lindsley first awakened in him a taste for reading, by putting in his hands the *Arabian Nights*, then *Don Quixote*, then *Gil Blas*; and afterward more solid books—*Ramsey's American Revolution*, *Marshall's Life of Washington*, *Gillie's History of Greece*, *Anicharses' Travels*, *Ferguson's Roman Republic*, *Rollin's History*, *Plutarch's Lives*, *Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, *Robertson's Charles V.*, *Mexico*, and *South America*, and other works of similar character.

In 1806, he entered the junior class at Princeton College, from which he subsequently graduated.

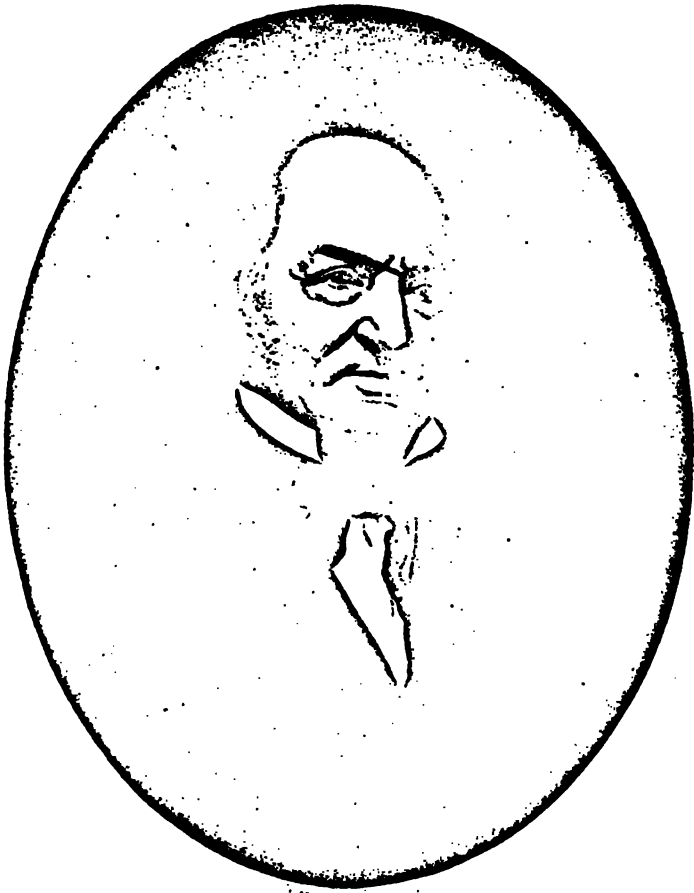
In March, 1810, Mr. Bergen was appointed tutor in Princeton College, an honor which he declined at first, but was subsequently induced to accept.

In 1811, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick. In September, 1812, he resigned his tutorship to enter upon the duties of the sacred calling. On the following

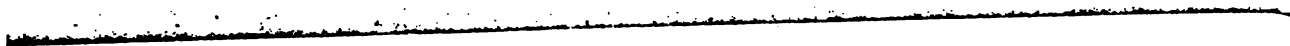
Saturday, with a letter of introduction in his pocket, he set out for Madison, New Jersey, then called Bottle Hill, forty miles from Princeton, and twenty miles west of New York City. The deacon to whom his letter was addressed made his appearance unshaved, in shirt sleeves and bare feet, but treated him kindly. Mr. Bergen preached on Sunday; a congregational meeting was called for Monday; on Tuesday one of the elders came to Princeton, and after making such inquiries as he saw fit, an official letter was placed in Mr. Bergen's hands on Wednesday, informing him that it was the unanimous desire of the congregation that he should consider himself a candidate for settlement. He returned to Madison, spent two Sabbaths and the intervening week there, was called to the pastorate, and on the first Monday in December the Presbytery of Jersey met at Morristown, four miles from Madison, to examine him for ordination. After a most thorough examination, he was ordained. Here he remained for about sixteen years, and in that time accomplished a vast amount of good.

In consequence of some trouble in the church, of which he was in no sense responsible, and also from the fact that many of his relatives had moved West, Mr. Bergen resolved to follow them. He therefore asked the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relations with the congregation, which was accordingly done September 10, 1828.

On Monday, September 22, in the presence of an assembled multitude, many of whom followed him for ten miles, before they could say farewell, he took his departure for Illinois. The journey occupied forty days. He made a short stop at Rock Springs, St. Clair county, where his mother resided, and where he found Rev. John M. Peck teaching in his seminary. The seminary building, as Mr. Bergen saw it, was a small, frame building, covered with clap-boards, unfurnished, and served for a school, a church and a seminary, whence preachers of the gospel were to emanate. In this house he preached twice, the Sabbath after his arrival, using notes, which led to a long and friendly discussion, in which Mr. Peck told him that "everybody in the West shoots flying." At Rock Spring he found a letter from Rev. Mr. Ellis, urging him not to delay around St. Louis, but to come immediately north to Sangamon. On Monday, Mr. Bergen and his family called on Governor Edwards, at Belleville, and found the household in mourning for his son-in-law, Hon. Daniel P. Cook, the first Attorney General of the State of Illinois, and ward its only member in the National Con-



Le G. D. G. G.



years a director of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago. He took an active part in the reunion movement in the church, and attended the first preliminary meeting of the two branches held in the State of Illinois, at the second Presbyterian church, Bloomington, Illinois, in April, 1865. He was again made moderator of the re-united Synod of Central Illinois, in July, 1870, at its first meeting in the First Presbyterian Church, Bloomington.

Dr. Bergen was called to his rest, Wednesday, January 17, 1872. He was a good man, and all his life went about doing good.

ORLIN H. MINER

Orlin H. Miner was born in the State of Vermont, May 13, 1825, where he resided with his parents until 1834 when they removed to Ohio. He came to Chicago in 1851, and worked there at his trade of watch-making for a short time, when he removed to this city, and was employed by Mr. George W. Chatterton, Sr. In the spring of 1845 he went to Costa Rica, Central America, and was with General William Walker at Graytown. After the capture of Graytown, he returned to the United States, stopping a short time in New Orleans, and then returning to this city, and again working for Mr. Chatterton, and afterward for Ives & Curran, at watch-making. In 1847, when Jesse K. Dubois was installed as Auditor he entered the office as clerk, which position he retained until 1864, when he was nominated on the Republican ticket, for Auditor and elected, and served until 1868. During his connection with the office as clerk, he had almost the entire responsibility of the office, and after his election gave his personal attention to every detail of the work. During the rebellion Mr. Miner was one of Gov. Yates' most trusted advisers.

After his retirement from the Auditor's office, Mr. Miner devoted his attention to his personal business, and was noted for the active interest he took in all public enterprises calculated to build up the interests of the city. He was one of the first to assist in the organization of the Springfield Iron Company, and continued a Director to the time of his death.

Mr. Miner was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was elected Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons in October, 1868, and was re-elected each successive year until 1873, when he declined a re-election. In 1877 he was appointed Grand Treasurer, to fill a vacancy, was elected to that position in 1878, and again in 1879, and at the time of his death held that position, also that of Grand Treasurer of

the Grand Royal Arch Chapter. He was also a prominent member of the Scottish Rite of Masonry, being, with Gen. J. C. Smith, the only thirty-three degree member in this part of the State.

As already stated above, Mr. Miner ever took an active interest in all public affairs, and was known and esteemed as an enterprising citizen. He was one of the most earnest promoters of the Board of Trade, and was elected Secretary at the first meeting, and so long as his health permitted, devoted much of his time to the work of getting that body into running order. His business experience and sagacity was recognized by all, and his opinion on matters of finance was always sought and considered by his acquaintances.

As a husband, father, neighbor and friend no man ever lived who was more loved, esteemed and respected than Orlin H. Miner.

Mr. Miner died in Springfield.

ARCHER G. HERNDON.

Archer G. Herndon, one of the celebrated "Long Nine" members of the legislature from 1836 to 1838, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, February 13, 1795. When about ten years of age, in company with his parents, he removed to Green county, Kentucky, where his youth and early manhood was spent, and where, in 1816, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Johnson, whose maiden name was Day. Four children were born unto them—William H., Elliott B., Archer G., and Nathaniel F., of whom the latter died when about seven years old. The others grew to manhood, sketches of whom will be found elsewhere in this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Herndon moved from Kentucky to Illinois, in the spring of 1820, and remained one year in Madison county, and in the spring of 1821, arrived in Sangamon county, settling on what is now known as German Prairie, about five miles east of Springfield. Here they remained until their removal to Springfield, in 1825.

From 1825 to 1836 Mr. Herndon was engaged in the mercantile trade in Springfield, in which business he was quite successful. Within that time he erected a tavern in the place and tended to the wants of the traveling public.

Archer G. Herndon was a Democrat of the old school, and lived and died in the faith of that party. An Abolitionist, in his eyes, was a man not to be trusted in any capacity.

Mr. Herndon was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State in 1834, and served two years. In 1836 he was elected a State Senator, and re-

Mr. Butler, in conjunction with David Davis, O. H. Browning and Stephen T. Logan, was largely instrumental in placing Lincoln in nomination for the Presidency, at Chicago, in 1860.

Mr. Butler was so mixed up in the excitement and difficulties connected with the Shields and Lincoln challenge for a duel, that he received a challenge from General James Shields, which challenge was promptly accepted. The time, distance and weapons promised a fatal result to one or both parties. The affair was settled, and both men lived to render great service to their country.

William Butler died January 11, 1876, in Springfield, and his remains lie interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

DR. GERSHOM JAYNE.

Gershom Jayne, son of Jotham Jayne, was born in October, 1791, in Orange county, New York. He served as surgeon in the war of 1812, then engaged in the practice of his profession in Cayuga county, in his native State. He removed to Illinois in 1819, and settled in Sangamon county, where he continued to practice in Springfield for forty-seven years. When he commenced his vocation here, he was the first practitioner this far north in the State.

At that early day the practice of medicine was exceedingly laborious. Dr. Jayne was indefatigable. He often rode fifteen and twenty miles to see a patient, and some times as much as sixty miles, and that in all kinds of weather. Those who employed him could depend on his punctuality, notwithstanding the wide extent of his medical practice. He fulfilled his engagements at the hour appointed, day or night. His practical acumen was as marked as his fidelity. His judgment was rarely at fault. Always moderate in his charges, he was very benevolent to the poor. In politics, he belonged to the Whig party, and afterwards acted with the Republican party. He never sought office, but being appointed, without any solicitation on his part, by Governor Ninian Edwards, as one of the first Commissioners of the Illinois & Michigan canal, he accepted and acted in that capacity. As a Christian, he never united with any denomination; his large head and broad views refused to subscribe to any sectarian creed. He was as familiar with the Scriptures and an attentive listener to the preaching of the Gospel. He was the friend of the church and the school-house, and cordially contributed of his means to the support of both.

He was a great reader, and possessed a retentive memory. Poetry was his especial delight, and

he knew how to quote it readily and with effect. The great aim and object of his life was in the line of his chosen profession, to that he gave the enthusiasm and energy of an acute mind and a sound body,—his practice was large and reasonably lucrative—his career was eminently successful.

He was married to Sibyl Slater in 1822, whose father, Elijah Slater, had moved from Massachusetts. Of their six children born to them, four were reared to adult age. The oldest child, Julia Maria, married Senator Lyman Trumbull, the oldest son, Dr. William Jayne, adopted the profession of Medicine, as also Dr. Henry Jayne. Mary Ellen, the youngest daughter, resides in Springfield.

Gershom Jayne died in 1867, and his wife in 1878. Both are buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

REUBEN F. RUTH.

Reuben F. Ruth, for some years President of the Marine Bank of Springfield, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1815. His parents were also natives of the Keystone State. He served an apprenticeship to the saddlery and harness trade in Lancaster City, and in the spring of 1838, in company with several other young men, started West. Landing in Beardstown, Illinois, in August of that year, with a small stock of saddlery material, he began business there, but in April, 1839, he came to Springfield, Sangamon county, and opened a small shop on Washington street. He subsequently removed to the south side of the square, and there carried on the manufacture of saddles and harness successfully until 1861, when he formed a partnership with C. R. Hurst, and as the firm of Hurst & Ruth, engaged in the sale of dry goods, continuing the manufactory also, until 1875. He then sold his interest to his partner and retired from the firm. On May 5, 1868, Mr. Ruth was elected President of the Marine Bank of Springfield, and filled the position with credit and satisfaction till his death. August 11, 1841, he united in marriage with Maria W. Diller, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born in Lancaster county, of that State, July 20, 1817. Two sons were the fruit of their union—J. Diller Ruth, born June 14, 1842, and R. Francis Ruth, born May 8, 1856. In August, 1877, Mr. Ruth formed a partnership with the younger son, and embarked in the hardware business, the partnership continuing up to the time of his decease, and under the direct management of the junior partner.

Mr. Ruth had little taste for public life, but was induced to serve one term as City Alderman, and four years as Water Works Commis-

1841 he was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office in Palestine, and served four years, in that time, disposing of millions of acres of land. Soon after he was appointed Receiver of the Land Office at that place, and filled the position four years. In 1856, he was elected Auditor of State, and commenced the duties of that office in January, 1857. He was re-elected in 1860, and served until the expiration of his second term, in all four years. He declined a re-nomination in 1864, and shortly after leaving the

Auditor's office, formed a business relation with Mr. Hawley, in the insurance business, which was continued for some time. After his removal to Springfield, he purchased a small farm adjoining the city, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Dubois died in November, 1876.

Jesse K. Dubois was an honest, upright man, a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, a Mason of high rank, and also an Odd Fellow.



and they only moved in obedience to the powerful battery that was brought to bear upon them.

KILLING OF DR. EARLY.

On Wednesday, March 14, 1838, while Dr. Jacob M. Early was sitting in a room at Spottswood Hotel, Henry B. Truett entered and took a seat nearly opposite and fixed his eye upon the doctor, who did not seem to notice him. They remained in this situation until all the gentlemen present, ten or twelve in number, left the room, but one, when Truett, rising to his feet, addressed the doctor, asking him if he was the author of a resolution passed at a convention in Peoria, disapproving of his (Truett's) nomination as Register of the Land Office at Galena, and adding that he was informed that he was. In reply the doctor asked Truett who was his informant, to which Truett replied that he was not at liberty to tell. Dr. Early then informed Truett that he declined to say whether he was or was not the author of the resolution. With an oath Truett pronounced the doctor a liar and scoundrel. To this the doctor replied that he wanted no difficulty with him and could not listen to his abuse. Truett repeated his remark and added with an oath, the epithets, coward and hypocrite. Dr. Early then arose from his seat and took up a chair. Truett immediately stepped to the opposite side of the room, passing around the doctor, and drawing a rifle pistol fired, then letting the pistol drop to the floor, he escaped from the house. The ball entered the left side of Dr. Early, passed through the lower part of the stomach and liver, and was taken out on the right side nearly opposite where it entered. The doctor survived the wound until Saturday night following, when he expired. Truett was arrested and had his trial at the October term following, the jury bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was therefore discharged.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Delos W. Brown, of Springfield, and John Glascock, of Menard county, got into a quarrel at the Springfield Coffee House, in Springfield, Monday evening, October 3, 1853. Both had been drinking quite freely. Glascock threatened to whip Brown, at the same time shaking his fist in the latter's face. Brown retreated a little way, and as the proprietor attempted to interfere, Glascock caught him and pulled him into the room. In the confusion Glascock received three severe cuts with a knife in the hands of Brown, and fell to the floor and died within ten minutes. Brown was arrested, a preliminary hearing was held, and he was bound

over to the Circuit Court on a charge of manslaughter, with bail fixed at two thousand dollars. He ran off and forfeited his bond. His property was sold to discharge his recognizance.

MURDER OF GEORGE ANDERSON.

On the night of May 15, 1856, George Anderson was found dead near his house with a wound upon the back of his head. There was intense excitement in regard to the case, it being thought by many that death was not caused by the blow on the head, but by poison administered by his wife; therefore she was arrested, as was also Theodore Anderson, who was supposed to be implicated in the case. A preliminary examination was held a few days afterwards before Justices Adams and King, of Mrs. Anderson. She was prosecuted by A. McWilliams and ably defended by Antrim Campbell and B. S. Edwards. The speech of the latter in the case is said to have been an able one. The testimony at this examination was sufficient to convince the Justices that death was the result of a blow and not by poison, and Mrs. Anderson was therefore acquitted. When the Circuit Court convened in June following, Mrs. Anderson was indicted by the grand jury, and Theodore Anderson was likewise indicted. Subsequently both were tried and acquitted.

MURDER AT MECHANICSBURG.

In October, 1856, two Germans, giving their names as Rudolph and Henry, were engaged for several days in cutting corn near that place. On Monday, October 20, they went to a drinking establishment, and remained there until Wednesday. On the morning of that day, they started out together on a hunt, and in a few hours after Rudolph returned to the house alone, saying that Henry had got tired, and stopped to rest. Rudolph then settled his bill, and left. On Saturday following, the body of Henry was found in the timber, half eaten up by the hogs. His head was badly smashed and broken in. A coroner's jury was summoned, and elicited the foregoing facts, and its verdict was that the deceased came to his death by injuries inflicted by some person unknown. It is stated he had considerable money upon his person, which, it is thought, prompted Rudolph to commit the murder.

MURDER OF AN INFANT CHILD.

Some time in March, 1856, an infant was discovered in the country, some distance from Springfield, near the roadside, dead, with a handkerchief tied over its mouth, showing the cause of death to be from smothering. Maria House

was arrested for the crime, and after a full and patient hearing before Judge Rice, the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged.

HOMICIDE IN CHATHAM.

On the night of Tuesday, January 17, 1860, a dance was held at the house of Joseph Newland, on Lick creek, Chatham township. George S. Pulliam, Mr. Newland, and another person were in a room talking about a fight which was to occur the next day, when Pulliam offered to bet a certain sum of money on his favorite. At this point, Richard R. Whitehead came into the room. A dispute immediately occurred between Pulliam and Whitehead, and the lie passed between them. Blows were also passed, Whitehead striking with his fist, and Pulliam with a bowie knife. Whitehead was struck three times, twice on the head, and once on the breast, the last stroke causing his death in a few minutes. Pulliam was arrested and lodged in jail. On Thursday, May 10, 1860, Mr. Pulliam was arraigned for trial. J. B. White, Prosecuting Attorney, W. H. Horndon and J. E. Rosette appeared for the people, and Stephen T. Logan and Matheny & Shutt for the defense. The case was ably argued, and at its conclusion, after an absence of two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and Pulliam was sentenced to the State's prison for seven years. Subsequently pardoned by Governor Yates.

TRAGEDY NEAR CAMP BUTLER.

In October, 1861, six soldiers went to the house of a German living near the camp, and while four of them were on the outside, two of them entered the house, and it is alleged, attempted to violate the person of a thirteen-year-old daughter of the owner of the house, when he seized a billet of wood and made an onslaught on them, killing one outright and badly using up the other. Coroner Hopper held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

FATAL AFFRAY.

Two rebel prisoners at Camp Butler, named Dawson and Kendrick, got into a quarrel Saturday, May 3, 1862, when Kendrick seized a large stick and struck Dawson a heavy blow, from the effect of which he died in about two hours. Kendrick was delivered over to the civil authorities of the county for trial. An indictment was found, and he was tried for crime. The jury failed to agree, and the case was subsequently nolle prosequed.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On the morning of July 4, 1863, a man was found dead on the sidewalk on North Sixth street. Upon examination his face was found to be fearfully mangled, and an unloaded single barrel pistol lying near by. The presumption was that the man had committed suicide. An inquest was held and the body identified to be that of Charles Remsey, a German. The body was buried but subsequently disinterred, and a more thorough examination was held, the verdict of the Coroner's jury being that he came to his death by the hands of some person or persons unknown.

TRAGEDY AT CAMP BUTLER.

Thomas Vines, a teamster in the employ of the United States Quartermaster Department, was killed at Camp Butler, Tuesday, November 4, 1863. He had been engaged in hauling baggage from the camp to the railroad, when an officer ordered his arrest on some pretext. The team of the man became frightened, and running through the camp, an order was given to fire on him. Some fifteen or twenty shots were fired, one taking effect in the neck, killing him instantly.

KILLING OF WESLEY PILCHER.

On Tuesday, March 17, 1863, as Lieutenant Emery P. Dustin, in company with a friend, was conducting two deserters to Camp Butler, while near the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Springfield, he witnessed an affray between Wesley Pilcher and a man by the name of O'Hara, the former unmercifully beating the latter. O'Hara was calling for the police, when Dustin interfered, Pilcher then turning upon him began to administer the same punishment to him, when Dustin backed out, at the same time warning Pilcher to cease his attacks, or he would be tempted to injure him. Pilcher being enraged followed Dustin for some distance, when the latter pulled a revolver and shot him dead. Dustin was at once arrested and taken before Esquires Adams and Hickman, who, after hearing the case, bound him over to the courts. The military authorities interfering Dustin was taken out and tried by court martial and acquitted.

SOLDIER SHOT.

William Keily, of Company K., Tenth Illinois Cavalry, while the company was encamped at Camp Butler, in company with another soldier, was creating some disturbance in the boarding house of Mrs. Horry, on North Fifth street, having broken one of the windows, when the

provost guard went to the house and arrested the two men. On their way to headquarters, and when on the north side of the square, Keily, who had been drinking, drew his revolver and fired two shots at one of the guards, one of the shots cutting the hair on the side of his head. Two of the guards immediately fired, killing Keily instantly, one ball passing through his breast and the other through his hips.

ROBBERY AND MURDER AT PAWNEE.

On Tuesday evening, March 7, 1865, a man called at the residence of James Bodge, a merchant at Pawnee, and requested him to go to the store as he wished to purchase some tea and coffee. Mr. Bodge complied with his request, and while doing up the articles John Saunders came into the store and purchased a can of oysters and soon left. On going out he was followed by the man, who stepped out of the store and spoke to his horse, as though he feared it would get away. As he did so, another person, an accomplice, stepped into the store, and pointing a pistol at Mr. Bodge, with an oath, told him to surrender. Mr. Bodge replied, "I do surrender, but don't shoot me!" The robber then deliberately took Mr. Bodge's pocket book, containing \$500, walked out of the store, mounted his horse, and, in company with another person who was with him, rode away. As they left the store one of the party shot and instantly killed Mr. Saunders.

While some of the citizens were gathered around the body of Mr. Saunders, the robber who first entered the store came near with revolver in hand and inquired, "who did it?" and immediately mounted his horse and joined his accomplices. The desperadoes acted with great coolness and deliberation. The citizens of the place were so astounded at the hellish deed that the murderers were permitted to escape.

After a few months had passed Barney Vanarsdale was arrested in Iowa, and confessed to the crime of killing Mr. Saunders. He was brought to Springfield. In his confession Vanarsdale accused Nathan Trayler and Hezekiah Sampley of being accomplices. They were both arrested, and on a preliminary examination were bound over to the Circuit Court in sums of \$2,000 each.

James Lemon was afterwards arrested for the same crime, and at the May term, 1866, of the Circuit Court of the county, both Vanarsdale and Lemon were arraigned for trial. Milton Hay was assigned by the court to defend Lemon, while James H. Matheny was employed

by friends of the accused, to defend Vanarsdale. The defense was such as could be expected from such eminent counsel, and everything that could be done was done for the prisoners, but without avail. Twelve good and true men found them guilty by their own confessions, and they were sentenced to death.

On Friday, June 1, they were brought into the court room, and Judge Rice, after a solemn and impressive prayer had been offered up by Rev. W. S. Prentiss, pronounced the sentence of death, and sentenced them to be hung within the walls of the prison or the enclosed yard, on Friday, June 22, 1866. The Judge concluded his address to them with the awful sentence: "May God have mercy on your souls. No earthly hope now remains for you; may you direct your attention to Him who alone can save, and who spoke pardon and peace to the dying thief upon the cross."

In the absence of Governor Oglesby, Lieutenant Governor Bross granted a reprieve till Friday, July 20, 1866. Before the arrival of the day the sheriff made all preparation for the execution, hoping meanwhile the Governor would commute the sentence to imprisonment for life. But it was deemed best by that officer not to interfere with the sentence of the court.

All hope of commutation of sentence having passed, at their request, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to the condemned, after which the black cap was placed over their faces, shutting out their last sight of earth, a prayer was made, the drop pulled, and the souls of Vanarsdale and Lemon went out to meet that of their victim.

FOUND DEAD.

On Sunday, January 21, 1866, as two boys were playing near the northeast part of the city they found a pocket-book and a man's coat covered with blood. Giving information to their father, James Minsel, the latter, accompanied by a friend, repaired to the spot, and while examining the coat noticed a dog standing over a man's body a few yards away. On approaching the body, they found it lying face downward, partially covered with snow, and giving evidence that it had been foully dealt with. The dead man was frozen and had evidently been killed a couple of days. A jury was summoned by the coroner and an inquest held. An examination of the body disclosed the fact that the man had been murdered in a manner horrible to contemplate. A ball from a navy revolver had passed through his neck, severing the jugular vein, and

another had entered the back, passed through the body, and came out near the nipple of the right breast. Either of these wounds would have caused his death. Three other bullets had entered the body just below the right shoulder. In addition to these wounds, six stabs were found from a large knife in the back, one in the right arm, two in the breast, and another in the back of the head. More than one person must have been concerned in the murder, as the wounds showed the attack to have been made in front and rear at the same time. The man's name was afterwards ascertained to be Henry Aholtz, a member of the Second Illinois Cavalry. His murderers were never known.

KILLING OF JOSEPH WARD.

Joseph Ward on Wednesday, November 20, 1867, visited a saloon on Jefferson street, and being slightly intoxicated, soon got into a quarrel with Fritz Trierer, the barkeeper of the establishment. During the altercation, it was reported that Ward drew a knife, but without attempting to use it. Trierer, on being informed at Ward had a knife in his hand, took up a club and struck Ward several blows over the head, from the effects of which he died the next morning. Trierer was arrested.

MURDER OF WILLIAM MORTAR.

Zachariah Brock had been drinking, and on Saturday, August 1, 1868, came to the shop of William Mortar and began to quarrel with him. Mortar picked up a wagon spoke, probably with the intention of defending himself, but on second thought threw it down, and began trying to pacify him. Brock advanced, picked up the spoke, and struck Mortar over the head. The victim was carried into the house and died the following Tuesday.

DOINGS OF A DESPERADO.

On Saturday, May 28, 1870, one of those terrible tragedies, which for a time throw a community into a state of excitement, occurred at Springfield. For some days previous, the surveyors of the Northwestern Railroad had been engaged in surveying a route through the city. On Friday, the 27th, Coburn Bancroft, becoming desperate at the thought that his mother's property would be taken for railroad purposes, fired a revolver at the surveyors two or three times, but without effect. A warrant was sworn out and two or three policemen started to arrest young Bancroft. The police soon found him and attempted his arrest, but the offender backed into a corner of the room and swore that he

would kill the first man who attempted to lay hands on him. Finding the man desperate, reinforcements were sent for, when another effort was made to effect his arrest, but Bancroft defied them and stood his ground. Not wishing to injure the man, the police retired, hoping to effect his arrest at another time when it could be done without endangering the lives of any.

On the morning of the 28th, Louis Souther, local editor of the Register, went to the house of Bancroft for the purpose of securing his statement, and was met by Bancroft with an oath and a threat to kill him. Knowing the desperate character of the young man, Mr. Souther retreated, but was followed by the desperado, who fired upon him, wounding him in the arm.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, Bancroft left his house, and returning about four o'clock, he met Alonzo McClure, the man who swore out the warrant against him, accompanied by a friend. Addressing McClure, Bancroft asked him if he was the one who swore out a warrant against him, and having satisfied himself, stepped back and picked up the lead of a bricklayer's plumb and threw it at McClure, who retreated a few steps and then drew a revolver and fired five shots at Bancroft without effect. Bancroft then drew his revolver and fired four shots at McClure, two of which took effect. He then proceeded deliberately to his mother's house, went to his room, and commenced loading his pistol.

Several men witnessed the fight between Bancroft and McClure, and the news rapidly spread and soon a large crowd was collected around the Bancroft residence. The young desperado sat by a window, and playing a violin, defied the crowd. The sheriff and a number of police officers were present. After trying in vain to get him to surrender without farther trouble, he was fired upon by the Chief of Police, of Springfield, D. C. Robbins, the ball taking effect, and from which he died in about fifteen minutes.

The Coroner called a jury, and investigated the case, fully exonerating Captain Robbins from all blame. Notwithstanding this, the grand jury found a bill of indictment against him, and he was subsequently tried and acquitted.

MURDER OF SHARON TYNDALE.

On Saturday morning, April 29, 1871, Sharon Tyndale, ex-Secretary of State, was foully murdered, near his residence, on Adams, between First and Second streets. It appears that Mr. Tyndale had arisen shortly after one o'clock a.

m., to take the train for St. Louis. His intention was probably known by his murderers, who lay in wait for him, and who committed the hellish deed for the sake of a few paltry dollars upon his person. The body, when found, exhibited a severe and deep wound upon the left side of the face, extending from the forehead to the lower part of the cheek. It had the appearance of having been made by a heavy club. On the right side of the head, and just back of the ear, was another wound, caused by a pistol bullet of large calibre. A probe inserted by a physician showed that the ball passed upward, toward the top of the head, and that its effects were probably instantaneously fatal, as a pool of blood was found upon the ground immediately underneath the wound, indicating that the murdered man must have died immediately, as no traces of blood were found elsewhere.

KILLING OF WILLIAM KELLEY.

The beautiful little village of Pleasant Plains would hardly be expected to be the scene of a bloody murder. On the evening of September 25, 1871, while Mrs. Rhoda Elmore, Anderson Harris, and William Kelly were sitting at the supper table, a knock was heard at the door, and in response to the request, "Come in," Peter L. Harrison opened the door, and at once commenced firing upon Kelly with a revolver. Kelly arose from the table, and, picking up a chair, started in the direction of Harrison, and succeeded in pushing him outside the door and shutting it. He then started towards a door in the opposite side of the room, and on reaching it fell, and soon after expired. Harrison was afterwards arrested, and an indictment found by the grand jury. A change of venue was taken, to Christian Co., where he was tried and acquitted.

MURDER OF HENRY STAY.

On Saturday night, March 23, 1872, Henry Stay called at the saloon of Edwin Slater, on Monroe street, Springfield, about 11 o'clock, and called up Mr Slater who lives over the saloon, and who had retired for the night, asking him to come down as he wished to pay him some money, remarking that he had better take it then as he might spend it. Slater came down, and opening the door of the saloon, let in Stay, who paid him the promised money, after which Slater gave him something to drink. After drinking Stay started to leave, when Edward Duffey came to the door and asked to be admitted. He was let in, and being an acquaintance of Stay, the two pleasantly conversed for awhile, when Stay, in a kind jolly way, took hold of Duffey and the two com-

menced scuffling, during which Duffey was rather roughly thrown to the floor. Slater, the saloon-keeper, then said to Stay: "Don't handle Duffey so roughly, for he is an older man than you." Stay, who was feeling jolly, helped Duffey upon his feet. Duffey, on getting upon his feet, appeared to be angry, and told Stay that he would not submit to such treatment, and drew a revolver. Stay, when he saw the revolver, said: "You had better put that pistol up," appearing as though he did not think Duffey would use it. Duffey then stepped back a couple of steps and fired, the ball striking Stay in the left side and in the region of the heart. Stay fell upon the floor, and Duffey, as quick as thought, turned and fired at Slater, the ball striking on the point of the right shoulder, making an ugly flesh wound. Slater, on finding that he was wounded, cried out: "For God's sake, don't shoot any more." Duffey replied, "I won't," and immediately fled.

An alarm was immediately given, and the police at once responded to the call. The coroner was summoned, the evidence taken, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

RIOT AT ILLIOPOLIS.

On Saturday, July 6, 1872, as Taylor Dickerson was walking home with a young lady, some one threw a bunch of fire-crackers behind the couple, which excited the anger of Dickerson, and the next day, in speaking of the affair, he said if he knew who done it he would give him a thrashing. Carlyle Cantrall then stepped forward and said that he was the man who committed the deed. Dickerson, nothing daunted, pitched in; result was a terrible fight, which, before it was ended, resulted in a half dozen others, friends of both parties taking a hand, in which Cantrall and his friends were badly whipped. Of course the fight was the town talk, and the result was the personal friends arrayed themselves into factions, and by many hard and bitter words, added fuel to the flame. On Saturday, July 20, Cantrall went to the village, accompanied by some friends, two of whom were named Kendall. Their appearance was the signal for a row, in which Dickerson was badly beaten. All that afternoon and until late in the evening, the village was a perfect pandemonium. Late in the evening the Kendalls started home, accompanied by a cousin, when Dr. J. M. Burch stepped up and attempted to arrest them. The

three times without effect, and then fired, the ball taking off two fingers of Kendall's cousin and entered the left side of Kendall near the spine, and lodging in the abdomen. The shot had the desired effect, and the whole party was arrested. Kendall died a few days afterward from the effect of the wound.

Dr. Burch was arrested, waived an examination, and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, at which time he was tried and acquitted.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

On Saturday, June 14, 1873, Milburn Sutherland Tayleur, a man of mixed blood (negro and Indian), shot and instantly killed a colored man, named William Brown, with whom he had a quarrel. Coroner Bierce was at once notified, and started to arrest Tayleur, accompanied by several men, whom he summoned for the occasion. Seeing Tayleur in a field, he called upon him to surrender, when Tayleur placed his gun against his own breast, and leaning over it, pulled the trigger, the shot penetrating his body near the heart. He instantly fell, but survived long enough to make a statement acknowledging that he had killed Brown.

UXORICIDE AND SUICIDE.

The Illinois State Journal, of October 27, 1881, contained the following:

"A couple who were married in Loami township about a year ago, under circumstances not wholly devoid of romance, were irrevocably divorced Tuesday night. A year ago John H. Hudson, an old bachelor farmer, was married to Mrs. Gilpin, widow of Enoch Gilpin, in Loami township. Both of them were well known and well liked. Mrs. Hudson was possessed of considerable property, but her husband was comparatively a poor man. While gossips have for some time whispered the story that they were having some misunderstanding about property, it was generally believed they were living agreeably together. Under these circumstances the neighbors were unprepared to hear the news of the shocking tragedy which occurred at the Hudson house Tuesday night, the details of which show that while Hudson was generally recognized as a peaceable and quiet man, he was a perfect devil when aroused. The first horrifying rumor that came with shocking significance was that John Hudson had killed his wife with a spade, and then hung himself. The news reached this city about noon yesterday, and many people who knew both Mr. and Mrs. Hud-

son refused at first to believe it. The scene of the tragedy was an out of the way place, being seven or eight miles from a railway station, and it was difficult to get a connected history of the affair. After long and tedious search by the Journal reporters, the following story was obtained:

Hudson and his wife had retired to their room about 10 o'clock, Tuesday night. Whether they had any difficulty before retiring was not learned, but a few minutes afterward the sharp crack of a revolver was heard by Hudson's sister and the hired girl. They ran to Mrs. Hudson's assistance and succeeded in disarming the infuriated husband, who had vainly attempted to shoot his wife. Summoning all of his strength, Hudson released himself from the ladies, and clutching his wife, dragged her out of the house some distance, where he struck her several times with a spade, which happened to be within his reach. Leaving his wife lying upon the ground, her battered and scarred face looking up in the moonlight, while the warm blood spurted out of three ghastly skull wounds, Hudson fled to the home of his brother, where he related the story of his hideous crime. Horrified beyond expression, the brother hurried to the scene of the ghastly deed, and found the story he was loth to believe was only too true. After attending to the wants of the almost lifeless woman, the brother returned to find the murderer, but he had disappeared. Early yesterday morning his lifeless body was found hanging to an apple tree in the orchard, where, probably overcome by the enormity of his crime, he had ended the tragic story by taking his own life. The real cause of this horrible butchery could not be definitely learned. It was thought by some people that it arose out of some difficulties in regard to the property, while others seemed to think Hudson was jealous of his wife, though no foundation was given for the latter story. It is not known clearly whether the crime was premeditated, or the result of a sudden and insane passion. There are some circumstances that point toward the former theory. Mr. Flowers, who resides at the village of Loami, several miles from the Hudson place, stated that he had not heard of the tragedy, but said that he had loaned a revolver to Hudson Monday afternoon, Hudson informing him that he was going to take some money with him to buy cattle and wanted the revolver to protect himself. Another gentleman said he saw Hudson about 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, and he had agreed to buy some cattle from him. The unfortunate woman died the next day.

CHAPTER XXIII.

AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

Sangamon county has not taken the advance stride in the world of letters and art as it has in politics and the business interests of her citizens. Still there are a few who deserve special mention in this connection.

JOHN CARROLL POWER.

From the United States Biographical Dictionary.

John Carroll Power was born September 19, 1819, in Fleming county, Kentucky, between Flemingsburg and Mt. Carmel. His grandfather, Joseph Power, with six brothers older than himself, were all living near Leesburg, Loudon county, Virginia, at the beginning of the American Revolution, and all became soldiers in the cause of freedom. Some of the elder brothers served through the whole seven years' struggle for independence, the younger ones entering the army as soon as they arrived at a suitable age. Joseph was but sixteen years old when he enlisted, and that was during the last year of the war. He was married a few years later, and, in 1793, started with his wife, children and household goods, on pack-horses, and in company with several other families crossed the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburg. They descended the Ohio river in boats, landing at Limestone, now Maysville, and afterwards settled in what became Fleming county, Kentucky.

John Power, the second son of Joseph, born November, 1787, in Loudon county, Virginia, was the father of the subject of this sketch. He was a farmer in comfortable circumstances and the owner of a few slaves; but with his numerous family he could not send his children from home to acquire that education which is now to be obtained in district schools, within the reach of all; consequently, this son, of whom we write, grew to manhood without having

mastered more than the simplest rudiments of the English language.

Like many other men who have struggled against adverse circumstances, he commenced his education at a period of life when he should have been in possession of it. He takes pleasure in attributing to a great extent the measure of success he has attained, both morally and mentally, to his selection of a wife. He was married May 14, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Harris. The marriage was solemnized about twenty-six miles below Cincinnati, in Aurora, Indiana. Miss Harris was born there October 1, 1824, of English parentage.

Her grandfather, on the maternal side, was the Rev. John Wadsworth, who was rector of a single parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church near Manchester, England, more than a third of a century. His daughter Catalina was the mother of Mrs. Power.

On her father's side, the history reaches back to her great-grandfather, William Fox, who was a wholesale merchant in London. He was also a deacon of a Baptist church in that city. By his business travels he became conversant with the illiterate and destitute condition of the poor people of the kingdom, and made an effort to induce Parliament to establish a system of free school; but failing in that, he next undertook to persuade his friends to unite with him in organizing and supporting a system of week-day instruction, so extensive "that every person in the kingdom might be taught to read the Bible." When he had gone far enough to realize that the magnitude of the work was almost appalling, his attention was providentially drawn to the consideration of Sunday schools, in order to determine whether or not they would answer the same purpose. Becoming convinced that they would, he zealously adopted the latter plan, and

on the 7th of September, 1775, he organized in the city of London, the first society in the world for the dissemination of Sunday schools. That society stood for eighteen years without a rival, and during that time it was instrumental in establishing Sunday Schools wherever Christian missions had unfurled the banner of the Cross.

William Fox had two sons and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Sarah, became the wife of Samuel Harris, a druggist in London. They had a son and daughter. The son, William Tell Harris, was married April 24, 1821, in England, to Catalina Wadsworth, daughter of Rev. John Wadsworth, as already stated. They came to America soon after their marriage, and settled in Aurora, Indiana. They have both been dead many years. Their only living child, Sarah A., was educated at private schools, and a four years' course in Granville Female Seminary, an institution under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Granville, Ohio, from which she graduated in 1842. After her marriage to Mr. Power, in 1845, at his request she directed his studies, and when he began to write for publication she became his critic; in that way rendering the best possible assistance, which she continues to the present time.

Mr. Power was brought up a farmer, but engaged in other pursuits a number of years, always cultivating habits of study and occasional writing, but without any thought of becoming an author until well advanced in life. He met with serious reverses about the beginning of the great rebellion; and at its close, finding himself in possession of a few thousand dollars, determined to return to agricultural pursuits. He accordingly removed to Kansas, purchased a farm and prosecuted the tilling of it for three years. The grasshoppers destroyed the crops of 1866 and 1867, and the drought of 1868 made almost a total loss of those three years, with all the expense of farming. In April, 1869, he accepted the first and only offer he ever received for his farm, returned to Illinois, and since that time has devoted himself almost exclusively to literary pursuits.

His prize essay on Self-Education, for which the Illinois State Agricultural Society awarded him a premium in 1868, was revised and published in "Harkness' Magazine;" the editor expressing the opinion that those who read it would find it "one of the most profitable, instructive and mentally invigorating essays they ever read."

His "History of the Rise and Progress of Sunday Schools," published in 1864, by Sheldon & Company, New York, was his first publication

in book form. It is the only connected history of that noble branch of Christian work ever attempted, and appears by common consent to be accepted as the standard authority on that subject. Mr. Power has written several books and pamphlets on various local subjects; also magazine articles on a great variety of topics.

An open letter by him to the Postmaster General, on the subject of addressing mail matter, is a brief and interesting magazine article. Some of his ideas are quite novel, and will bear investigation. The main point he aims to enforce is, that all mail matter should be addressed by first writing the name of the State in full, next the county, then the postoffice, and end with the name of the person or firm expected to receive it; thus reversing the order practiced from time immemorial. He considers that essay his contribution to the great American Centennial.

Perhaps his most finished work is his monumental edition of the "Life of Lincoln." It is a fitting tribute to the Nation's Martyred Dead. His style is peculiarly clear, concise and original. He treats every subject most thoroughly and comprehensively, yet with an ease and grace of manner that charms the reader. A gentleman of the highest literary attainments, connected with Madison University, Hamilton, New York, in a note to the publishers, says: "I have read your 'Life of Lincoln' by Power. It has the charm of a novel."

The work upon which Mr. Power gave more time than any other, was the "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County." This work required four years of hard, earnest labor, and is of itself a monument to the literary skill of the author. It is doubtful whether a better work of its kind was ever issued. The citizens of Sangamon county owe him a debt of gratitude which it is doubtful will ever be repaid. Posterity will give him credit for a work invaluable to the descendants of the early settlers whose lives are recorded.

Since the completion of the monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and the removal of his remains thereto, Mr. Power has been the custodian, and the pleasure of a visit to the sacred spot is enhanced by his narration of all the facts in relation to the building of the monument, the figures placed thereon, the attempt to steal the remains, and an account of the relics placed in the monumental chamber. On dull days and as the opportunity occurs Mr. Power indulges in literary work.

JOSEPH WALLACE,

the fourth son of James and Mary Wallace, was born in Gallatin (now Carroll) county, Kentucky, September 30, 1834, and when two years of age removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Indiana. He was raised on a farm, and received a common school and collegiate education. In 1856 he commenced reading law in Madison Indiana, under the tuition of Judge Charles E. Walker. Remaining there for one year, he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and completed his preparatory course of study in the office of Messrs. Stuart & Edwards. In 1858 Mr. W. was licensed as an attorney-at-law, and shortly afterward opened an office and began practice. In 1866 he was elected to the office of Police Magistrate for the city of Springfield, and served continuously for eight years, after which he resumed the practice of his profession. In 1879 he was chosen a member of the City Council, in which body he has since industriously served as Chairman of the Ordinance Committee.

With his other pursuits, Mr. W. has blended a decided taste for letters and literary composition, and during the last ten years has written a good deal for the press, chiefly upon biographical and historical subjects. Perhaps his most noted production is his *Life of General E. D. Baker*. Mr. Wallace has also prepared a *Memorial Life of Judge Stephen T. Logan*, written at the request of the family, and which will be published for private circulation. He has also in manuscript "The Life of Stephen A. Douglas," which will probably be brought out in the near future. Being an ardent disciple of Douglas, the volume will doubtless be of great interest, and be pleasing and profitable to all. The author of this volume is indebted for several sketches to Mr. Wallace.

E. L. GROSS.

A sketch of the life of Mr. Gross is found in connection with the Bar history. His greatest literary work was the compilation of the Statutes of the State. Mr. Gross was an easy and forcible writer and a hard and methodical worker. No effort on his part would be spared to make everything perfect that he undertook. He died almost before his powers were fully developed.

W. L. GROSS.

W. L. Gross is a brother of E. L., and a co-laborer with him in the preparation of Gross' Statutes. As a sketch of Mr. Gross appears in connection with the Bar history, it is unnecessary to add anything in this connection, save

that the Colonel handles a ready pen and is an easy, yet forcible, writer.

ALEXANDER DAVIDSON

was born in Taylor county, West Virginia, September 23, 1826. He received his education in Oberlin College, Ohio, and began at once the profession of a teacher, a profession which he has substantially followed since he left college. In 1870 he received an appointment in the office of the United States Inspector, and the same year commenced the compilation of a *History of Illinois*. In 1871, he associated with himself in this work, Bernard Stave, a gentleman of fine literary taste. The work was completed and published by the authors in 1873, and was well received by both press and people. It has been more extensively sold than any history of the State yet published. Mr. Davidson, while engaged in literary work and teaching, has given some attention to mechanism and has turned out some work, invention of his brain, several of which are worthy of special mention. Mr. Davidson is yet a citizen of Springfield.

DENNIS WILLIAMS.

Dennis Williams, the well known crayon artist of Springfield, was born in Burton, Clayton county, Mississippi, December 25, 1853. His mother was a native of Kentucky, but sold and taken South and made to do duty in the cotton fields. The first recollections of Dennis was riding behind his mother, on a mule, to the cotton fields in the early morning and returning late in the evening, and of playing with other boys of his age about the old plantation. When about six or seven years of age he was set to picking cotton and thought it sport for a while, but soon found his mistake, but there was no way of avoiding it—work he must.

The war breaking out, the slaves of the South waited patiently but anxiously for the coming of the Yankees, and for their "day of jubilee." Their faith was strong that their deliverance was at hand, and the armies of the North had no sooner invaded the soil of Mississippi than the "contrabands" broke for the Union lines. Among the first to bid farewell to "Massa and Missus" was the mother and step-father of Dennis, accompanied by their son. The first point made was Carson's Landing, from whence they were sent to Haine's Bluff, Mississippi, where they were all taken sick with the fever. As soon as they were able, they were sent on to Vicksburg, then invested by the armies under General Grant. After the surrender of Vicksburg they

remained in that city until the close of the war, when they came to Springfield, arriving here May, 1865.

While in Vicksburg, the mother of Dennis taught him his letters, and it was her anxiety to give him an education that caused the family to turn their faces northward. On arriving at Springfield, he was soon placed in school, his first master being Thomas York. Dennis says he shall always remember his first teacher, as he on one occasion gave him enough to cause him to never forget him. He considers him a hard master.

When first given a primer, Dennis felt happy, the pictures of dogs, cats and other animals at once arrested his attention, and these small, if not rude pictures, first turned his attention to the life of an artist.

In 1869 he began to draw upon the blackboard straight and parallel lines, cubes and such things, and, in 1870, he made his first crayon sketch—the head of James Fisk, of New York. The picture was pronounced a good one for the first attempt, and was placed on exhibition in the window of Simmons' book store. Shortly after this he abandoned the idea of becoming an artist, there being so much to discourage him. He was a poor, ignorant colored boy, one compelled to earn his living by the low occupation of a boot-black. The people among whom he lived, with a few honorable exceptions, sneered at his pretensions. The idea of a "little nigger" becoming an artist—it was preposterous! But the artistic aspiration was in him; the desire to become an artist must be appeased, and he again took up his pencil. Frequently he would go to some studio to see how others drew portraits and would be driven away by the artists. No one would give him encouragement. Still he would not despair. He secured a room in the rear end of a building on the southeast corner of the square, and when released from his daily labor of blacking boots, he would repair to it, and as best he could, copy some rude picture he picked up, or the cheap lithographs sold in the book stores. To this day he has never witnessed another sketch a portrait, nor has he received instructions from another in drawing. He is

self-taught and self-made in every sense of the word.

In the fall of 1874, he placed some of his sketches on exhibition at the county fair, and was rewarded with three premiums, two being for portraits, and one for a landscape scene. While these pictures were on exhibition, he could not refrain his curiosity from listening to the remarks made about the work, and now quietly laughs at the criticisms he overheard. The people generally would not believe the pictures were the work of a "nigger." It was too much, to tax their credibility so much. But the criticisms were generally of a friendly nature, and he felt encouraged thereby.

The first picture that he ever made and sold was a portrait of General Grant, and sold to Colonel Robert Andrews, General Superintendent of the Wabash Railroad, at Toledo, Ohio. Colonel Andrews paid him \$5 for it. Since then he has made portraits for Governor Cullom, James A. Connelly, United States District Attorney, Coles county; Judge O. L. Davis, of the Appellate Court; L. C. Collins, Cook county; R. W. Miles, Knox county; O. F. Ottman, Stark county; R. L. McKinlay, Edgar county; Thomas P. Rogers, McLean county; W. S. Hunter, R. W. Diller, E. A. Snively, Springfield, and many others. His work is now scattered through almost every State in the Union, and even in the Old World. In the winter of 1880-81, he made pictures of Lieutenant Governor Hamilton and Speaker Thomas, of the Thirty-second General Assembly, both of which were purchased by their respective Houses. The press of Chicago, St. Louis, and other places highly complimented this work.

Mr. Williams received premiums at the Sangamon county fairs of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, and at the State Fair of 1880. At this latter fair, he received two diplomas and a silver medal. The diplomas were for the best portraits in crayon and pastel, the medal for the best crayon.

In the life of Mr. Williams, is another illustration of what it is possible for one to do in this free land. Born a slave, a boot-black in his youth, to-day one of the best crayon artists in this country; and, to crown all, truly self-made.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this chapter is presented a large number of historical points, too short each for a chapter, yet of sufficient interest and importance to be inserted in the work.

THE MORMONS.

On their expulsion from the State of Missouri, a number of this peculiar sect who style themselves the Latter-Day Saints, settled in Sangamon county. Among their number was a young man named James C. Brewster. In 1842, this Brewster published what he termed one of the last books of the Bible, written by himself when divinely inspired. The publication having been circulated among the Mormons at Nauvoo, the Nauvoo Times and Seasons, Joe Smith's organ, gave notice that no one but Smith was permitted to be inspired, and that the work in question was a perfect humbug.

In 1845, it appears the church in Springfield had seceded from the church in Nauvoo, and had set up young Brewster as its prophet. His revelations at this time had become quite numerous. Among one of the prophecies of Brewster, was one in relation to the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. This prophecy being literally fulfilled, caused many to unite their fortunes with him, and "contend for the faith" as promulgated by him. During this year Brewster issued what purported to be the lost book of Esdeas, in which was clearly foretold the destruction of Nauvoo.

SHOOTING STARS.

The "shooting stars" of 1833 will ever be a mystery to many, and many will continue to believe it was a fulfillment of the prophecy of Christ, that "the stars should fall from Heaven before that great and notable day of the Lord's coming." The Sangamo Journal, under date of November 10, says:

"An extraordinary phenomenon was observed in the Heavens on Tuesday night, November 12.

At 3 o'clock a. m., the whole atmosphere was lit up by what appeared to be the falling of myriads of meteors, or what was commonly called 'shooting stars.' At times the appearance was not inaptly compared to the falling of a shower of fire. The air was entirely calm and free from clouds. The scene presented was one of extraordinary sublimity, and must have excited intense admiration in all who beheld it."

The Journal, in its issue of December 7, gives an illustration of the meteors and extracts from New York and Philadelphia papers showing that the phenomenon was not local in its character, but extended over the entire Union.

COUNTY JAIL.

A local reporter visiting the jail in 1860, thus writes: "One of the prisoners is a little old man, who has become quite a fixture in the jail. His first name is Peter. About seven years ago he was arrested for stealing a lot of copper pipe. When his trial was called in the Circuit Court his counsel made a rather novel plea—that the pipe was real estate—and the jury taking that view of the case gratified Peter by acquitting him. We are not informed of the singular process by which copper pipe was reduced to real estate, but Peter's counsel explained the matter to the entire satisfaction of the jury. Peter was not long afterwards arrested for stealing hams from a smoke-house. Fortune was against him for a short time in that matter, for he was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary; but his counsel applied for a new trial, on the ground that his client had not committed burglary—the law saying nothing about burglary in connection with unlawful entry into a smoke house! Peter's counsel made a good point, and a new trial was ordered. It is supposed that Peter would have been tried at the next term of court for larceny—and it is equally certain that he would have been

two acres thereof, having due regard therein to the interest of both parties, and to examine the land above and below the property of others which may probably overflow; and all springs that may be overflowed by the same, and appraise the same accordingly to its true value, report that we have diligently inquired into and examined the same, above and below the point at which said mill-dam is proposed to be erected, and find that the land on both sides of said stream, together with the bed thereof, where said dam is proposed to be erected, belongs to the said Thomas Kirkpatrick, and that by erecting a dam no more than ten feet high, the height said dam is to be as contemplated by said Thomas Kirkpatrick, and estimated by us, no springs, either above or below said dam will be overflowed by reason of the erection of the same, and that no injury will result to the property of any individual or individuals whatever by reason thereof; and we also believe that the erection of said dam and mills thereon, would be a matter of general utility to the neighborhood, saving and excepting a quantity of land owned by William Kirkpatrick, lying above the place where the proposed dam is to be erected, which is subject to being overflowed by reason of the erection of said mill-dam, and we assess the damages by reason thereof at twenty dollars.

Given under our hands this 10th day of March, 1824.

William Brisbin	Robert Penny
Strother Ball	John Duncan
John Ray	David Smith
Washington Hornbuckle	David Bogan."

THE WEATHER.

The weather is always a fruitful topic for discussion. The editor of a local newspaper, when he can find no other subject upon which to write, always has a fruitful theme in the weather. He can praise it if it is fine, grumble at it if bad. Friends or strangers, when meeting, always discuss the weather. Lovers, when too bashful to discuss such themes as are ever nearest their hearts, talk sheepishly about the weather. The historian, neglecting this important theme, would be guilty of an unpardonable sin. Therefore it is a pleasing duty to record the following facts with relation to the weather, as illustrating how it has behaved itself in the three-score years of the organized existence of the county:

MILD WINTER.

The winter of 1832-33 was as mild as the winter of 1830-31 was severe. The Sangamo Journal for January 5, 1832, says:

"The season is certainly remarkable.—For several days past we have had no frosts, and the weather has been as mild as the latter part of April usually is. We hear the 'melifluous notes' of frogs; the grass has started in many parts of the prairies; in the bottoms the May apple has sprouted from one to three inches; and most kinds of cattle do well without feeding. Plowing is going on in the vicinity of town. We have some fears the warm weather will cause the wheat to 'joint.' To prevent this, whenever it can be done, the wheat should be fed down by calves, &c. No doubt those of our citizens who left us for Arkansas last summer are congratulating themselves on the fine climate of that country, while they suppose the Illinoisans are buried in snow and suffering from cold weather. Joy remain with them."

THE SUDDEN CHANGE.

The sudden change in the weather which occurred December 20, 1836, is vividly impressed upon the minds of many of the old settlers of Sangamon county. There were several inches of snow upon the ground, and early in the morning rain began to fall, continuing for some hours, and turning the snow into slush. Washington Crowder, at present an old citizen of Springfield, then living about four miles southwest of the city, about eleven o'clock started to the city to procure a marriage license. Mr. Crowder carried an umbrella to protect himself from the rain, and wore an overcoat reaching nearly to his feet. When he had traveled something like half the distance, and had reached a point about four miles south of Springfield, he had a fair view of the landscape, ten or twelve miles west and north. He saw a very dark cloud, a little north of west, and it appeared to be approaching him very rapidly, accompanied by a terrific, deep bellowing sound. He thought it prudent to close his umbrella, lest the wind should snatch it from his hands, and dropped the bridle reins on the neck of his horse for that purpose. Having closed the umbrella and put it under his arm, he was in the act of taking hold of the bridle rein, when the cold wave struck him. At that instant water was dripping from everything about him, but when he drew the reins taut, ice rattled from them. The water and slush almost instantly turned to ice, and running water on sloping ground was congealed as suddenly as molten lead would harden and form in ridges if poured on the ground. Mr. Crowder expressed himself quite sure that within fifteen minutes from the time the cold blast

blown down and unroofed, trees were uprooted, and shrubbery and grain prostrated to the earth. An accompaniment of Heaven's artillery added to the terrible effect of the storm. Withey Brothers had their carriage manufactory blown down, entailing a loss of about \$12,000 upon them. The building was a large three story brick. This was the heaviest loss experienced by any one man or firm. Many others were damaged in amounts ranging from one to five hundred dollars.

STORM AT WILLIAMSVILLE.

A terrific storm passed over Williamsville and vicinity, Friday, May 14, 1858. It spent its greatest force about one and a half miles north of the village, striking with all its force the dwelling of Evans Britton, and utterly demolishing the entire premises. The family, consisting of Mr. Britton, wife, child, and a hired man, were all in the second story, and, strange to say, neither of them were instantly killed, although Mr. Britton was dangerously wounded, his wife seriously hurt, but not dangerously, the child slightly, and the hired man badly hurt. The foundation timbers of the house, being of solid oak, eight inches square, and thirty feet long, were carried a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from where the house stood. The storm was accompanied with very heavy hail, damaging the windows of every house in the neighborhood, and a perfect deluge of rain carried off nearly every bridge in the surrounding country.

TORNADO ON SUGAR CREEK.

On Thursday, May 26, 1859, a tornado passed over a portion of this county on Sugar creek, and in the vicinity of Rochester. Its course was toward the northeast, and its violence was so great as to entirely demolish the residence of James Bell, a two-story house. It also tore the roof from the mill of Ranny & Bell, both of whom were within and seriously injured. The house of Mr. Patterson was blown down, but no one injured. Mr. Higgins' house shared the same fate, while the barn of Mr. Peddecord was destroyed. Two boys who were in the barn were blown some distance, but received no injuries. Mr. Highman's barn was prostrated, and Mr. Inslee's orchard completely destroyed, and his house, one and a half stories high, built of logs, was blown away, nothing being left but the foundation logs. Large hickory trees, two feet in diameter, were twisted off like pipe stems. It was fortunate no loss of life occurred.

CHOLERA.

In 1832, that dreadful disease, Asiatic cholera, broke out in the county, and before its ravages were checked twenty-two deaths occurred. The physicians of the county, including Drs. John Todd, Gershom Jayne, J. M. Early, Ephraim Darling, E. H. Merryman, T. Hurgan, Garret Elkin and James R. Gray, issued an address to the people of the county in which they discussed the question at some length of the origin of the disease and its treatment, including measures to prevent its spread. In 1833, it again appeared, but only two or three cases were reported, neither of which were fatal. In 1851, the county escaped having the disease, notwithstanding it spread almost throughout the entire country, but in 1854 it appeared much to the alarm of the citizens, but without fatal results.

SHOEMAKING.

It is reported by Albion Knotts that when his father came to this country, in 1819, he soon learned that the next supply of shoes for his family would have to be manufactured by himself, although he had never made a shoe. This discovery was barely made when he found that he must produce the leather also, as there were no tanners in the country. He first cut down a large oak tree, peeled off the bark and laid it up to dry. He dug a trough in the log as large as it would make for a tan-vat. He then gathered up all the hides he could obtain. The next question was how to remove the hair. It was known that it could not be done by regular tanners' process, both for want of the proper materials, and the knowledge in using them. Some person suggested that it might be done with water and ashes, but great caution would be necessary, lest the solution be made too strong. In that event it would ruin the hides. In his extreme caution he did not make it strong enough, and so removed but a little more than half the hair. In place of grinding the bark he beat it upon a stump with the poll of an axe. He then put the hides in the trough, covered them with the pulverized bark, put on weights to keep the mass down, and filled the trough with water, changing the bark several times during the summer. As winter approached he took the hides out, though not more than half tanned, and made them into shoes. He made them on what was called the stitch down plan. That is, in place of turning the upper leather under the last, it was turned outward and sewed with a straight awl through the upper and sole. This would make the person walk around the shoe that a mouse might

1821.....	25	1852.....	280
1822.....	29	1853.....	302
1823.....	37	1854.....	346
1824.....	43	1855.....	344
1825.....	36	1856.....	362
1826.....	48	1857.....	371
1827.....	55	1858.....	414
1828.....	97	1859.....	385
1829.....	116	1860.....	346
1830.....	121	1861.....	369
1831.....	128	1862.....	298
1832.....	141	1863.....	388
1833.....	158	1864.....	447
1834.....	194	1865.....	474
1835.....	181	1866.....	643
1836.....	199	1867.....	597
1837.....	225	1868.....	530
1838.....	187	1869.....	513
1839.....	217	1870.....	444
1840.....	205	1871.....	415
1841.....	173	1872.....	442
1842.....	212	1873.....	481
1843.....	201	1874.....	456
1844.....	172	1875.....	485
1845.....	179	1876.....	475
1846.....	167	1877.....	461
1847.....	184	1878.....	464
1848.....	231	1879.....	482
1849.....	246	1880.....	496
1850.....	238		
1851.....	225	Total.....	17,029

A glance at the foregoing figures shows conclusively that the matrimonial market is affected by the state of the times. In 1837 hard times set in, but this county was not visibly affected until the following year. For ten years business of all kinds was dull and many were forced into bankruptcy. It will be seen that it took ten years to restore the normal condition of the matrimonial market. Again in 1858, banks suspended and a season of depression set in and fewer marriages were contracted for several years. Still again in 1874, the same state of affair existed. The war, too, caused a falling off in the number of marriages annually contracted, but in 1866, when the boys got home, there were a larger number of licenses issued by the county clerk than in any year since the organization of the county.

RENDITION OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

The rights of property in slaves, and the application of the Fugitive Slave Law were often contested in the courts of the Northern States, previous to the rebellion of the slave-holding States. As late as February, 1860, a case was tried in Springfield before United States Commissioner Corneau, on the application of George M. Dickinson, of Shelby county, Missouri, for the delivery of a fugitive slave, which he claimed was his property.

At the opening of the case, W. A. Herndon, one of the counsel for the fugitive, moved a postponement of a few days, giving as a reason for his motion, that he expected papers from Quincy that would prove the negro a free man. He advocated the motion with eloquence, and made an affidavit setting forth the facts he expected to prove. He also offered the negro's affidavit, but the Commissioner refused to receive it, and overruled the motion for a continuance.

The counsel for the claimant introduced two witnesses, both of whom swore positively that the smiling African before them was the property of George M. Dickinson, of Shelby county, Missouri, and that he ran away some time during the fall of 1857. Their testimony was very direct, and the cross-examinations did not tend to weaken it. One of the witnesses said the negro had a slight defect in one of his legs, and therefore the counsel for the claimant asked the negro to take a short walk. Chairs were accordingly set aside and a clear way made for him, but when he was told by one of his counsel that he could walk or sit still, just as he pleased, he said that he would rather remain in his seat.

The defense called several witnesses, but the evidence did not go to prove that the negro had lived here prior to the time of his alleged departure from Missouri. At the conclusion of the testimony, the counsel for the claimant asked that the negro be delivered by the Commissioner to the custody of Mr. Dickinson. Mr. Herndon rose and said that no proof had been offered of the existence of slavery in Missouri, and he thought that the Commissioner had no right to presume from historical knowledge that Missouri was a slave State. He spoke at considerable length, and his remarks in favor of the poor outcast, for whom, as he bitterly said, he was only allowed to appear by courtesy, touched the hearts of a large majority of his hearers. John E. Rosette followed in behalf of the slave, taking the same ground as Mr. Herndon, that clear proof was necessary that Missouri was a slave holding State, and quoted from the Fugitive Slave Law to make his position good.

George F. Pearson, counsel for the claimant, followed Mr. Rosette, and on the conclusion of his speech the Commissioner decided to deliver the negro to Mr. Dickinson.

FIRST ENTRIES OF LAND.

Although Sangamon county was settled as early as 1818, the first entries of land were not made until 1820. The first entry was made by Arc

CHAPTER XXV.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Sangamon county is recognized as one of the best agricultural counties in the State. The county was originally settled by men trained in agricultural pursuits, the larger part being immigrants from the South. They brought with them but little capital—in many instances only sufficient to buy the land on which they located. However, they brought with them that which is better than money—industrious habits; and under the guiding influence of a superior intelligence, they soon brought their lands into a high state of cultivation, so that to-day Sangamon county occupies the proud position of being one of the best agricultural counties in the State, and where it pays to farm.

Few counties in the State as large as Sangamon but have more land not fit for cultivation. The proportion of unimproved land here is quite small. In many counties along the margin of the streams, after extending back for more than a mile, the land is unfit for cultivation, but not so in Sangamon. Along the banks of its river and principal creeks, lie some of the most productive farms in the county.

Among the products of Sangamon county, as well as throughout the Union, corn takes the precedence as being the most profitable and peculiarly adapted to the soil. Winter wheat, next to corn, is the most important grain raised in the county. In its early history abundant crops were raised, with scarcely a failure, but finally, for some cause, little could be raised, and it became exceedingly unprofitable to sow the grain. In the last decade a change has again occurred and winter wheat has again got to be one of the staple productions of the county. In 1880 there were planted one hundred and twenty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-two acres of corn; and fifty-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight acres of wheat were sown. In that

year it was estimated that the corn crop would produce fifty bushels to the acre, a total of six million one hundred and ninety-two thousand one hundred bushels; wheat was estimated at twenty bushels to the acre, or one million one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and sixty bushels.

When considered in connection with the artificial grasses, and the nourishment and improvement it affords to the live stock, especially the horse, this grain may be considered as one of the most important here produced. Its yield is generally abundant and profitable. The usual yield is from thirty-five to fifty bushels per acre. In 1880 there were sown twelve thousand four hundred and sixty-six acres, which yielded forty bushels per acre, a total of four hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and forty bushels.

In 1880, there were twenty-two thousand three hundred and thirty-two acres in timothy meadow, which yielded a ton and a half to the acre.

In addition to those articles already mentioned every product peculiar to this latitude is raised here, including rye, barley, Irish and sweet potatoes, and buckwheat, there being soil in the county peculiarly adapted to each.

In fruit much is being done, almost every farmer devoting a few acres to its cultivation. Almost every variety of apple adapted to this climate is raised here, while peaches, pears, plums, grapes and other small fruit come in for a share of attention.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The isolated occupation of the farmer causes him to act slowly in availing himself of the generally conceded advantages of association and co-operation. But at a very early date efforts were made by our Illinois farmer.

direction. Woods, in his "Two Years' Residence in the Settlement on the English Prairie, in the Illinois Country," says, writing in 1820: "An agricultural society was established last year in the State of Illinois, and Mr. Birbeck made President. It held its first meeting in Kaskaskia; but whether there has been any other meeting I do not know." Faux, in his "Memorable Days in America," writing from the Wabash country, under date November 24, 1819, says of Morris Birbeck: "He, only a few days since, returned from a tour through Illinois, by way of Kaskasky, where he was chosen President of the Agricultural Society of Illinois, one grand object of which will be to rid the State of stagnant waters." This fixes the date of organization, but does not indicate who were the other officers.

The Edwardsville Spectator, printed on May 16th, 1820, contains a letter to Henry S. Dodge, Secretary of the Agricultural Society of the State of Illinois, from Curtis Blakeman, of Madison county, who gives an account of a crop of corn, of between nine and ten acres; yielding one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre. From this it is supposed Mr. Dodge was the first Secretary of the organization. The same paper, of the date of February 26, 1822, contains an essay by Dr. Wordsworth, "read before the Agricultural Society of the State of Illinois, on the 10th of December last (1821)." The officers of the Society, elected December 8, 1823, were: Edward Coles, President; Shadrach Bond, Vice President; Abner Field, Second Vice President; William M. Brown, Secretary; Elijah C. Berry, Treasurer; and a committee of correspondence, consisting of William S. Hamilton, Ezra Baker, A. W. Edwards, George Churchill and David Blackwell. One of these, George Churchill, writing many years afterwards, said: "The members, becoming tired of keeping up their organization, turned over their surplus funds to the Sunday school agent (Rev. J. M. Peck,) and disbanded."

A second Illinois State Agricultural Society was organized at Springfield, about the beginning of 1841. At a meeting held in January, of that year, James M. Bradford presided, and John S. Wright was Secretary. James N. Brown, of Island Grove township, Sangamon county, reported a constitution, which was discussed and adopted. On the fifteenth of January, another meeting was held and Mr. Brown reported a list of officers: William Wilson, of White county, President; Isaac S. Britton, of Sangamon, Secretary; John Williams, Sangamon, Treasurer.

If this Society ever held an exhibition it cannot be learned from any records left by it.

About this time, County Agricultural Societies were organized all over the State, among others, one in Sangamon county, which gave some two or three annual exhibitions and then failed.

THE FIRST COUNTY FAIR.

In relation to the first Agricultural Fair held in Sangamon county, the following interview is taken from the Sangamo Monitor, August 19, 1881:

"Speaking of our county fair," said the venerable Major Arny Robinson, to a newspaper reporter yesterday afternoon, as they both were sitting in a room in the third story of the State House, with their feet upon the table, enjoying the refreshing breeze that came in at the spacious window, 'I think I am entitled to a complimentary ticket to the fair this fall, and those fellows ought to give it to me.'

"How so?" queried the newspaper man.

"Why, I was the Secretary of the first board of agriculture and the first fair held in this county," replied the Major.

"This was something new to the itemizer, and without taking out his book and pencil, to alarm the gentleman over the fact that he was going to get in print, the request was made that he recite as much of the circumstances as he could call to mind.

"Well," said Arny, 'that was a long time ago, and a man as old as I am, is apt to forget a great deal. The society was organized in the spring or summer of 1837. I was Secretary, Isaac S. Britton was President, and if I remember rightly, Sanford Watson was the Treasurer. There were not a great many in the society, and of those, I call to mind, Logan Hall, Charles R. Matheny, William S. Pickrell and Jesse Pickrell. There were others, of course, but of them all, I am the only one living. The fair was held in September, 1837—the exact date of course I don't remember—in Iles' pasture, and at that time the pasture was a right smart distance from the town. The fair lasted three or four days and there was a pretty good turn out of the people from the country and every body in town went. Of course we had no booths then, or a high board fence enclosing the grounds, as the boys in those days had'n't been educated to crawling through hog holes and spying over the fence. The fence around the pasture was a common rail fence, any body could have stood on the outside and seen the whole show, but they didn't do that

kind of business. They all went to the gap, paid their twenty-five cents and went in."

"Those bringing stock to exhibit would tie in the corner of the fence and then when the time for making the awards came, we would say to some fellow, 'Here! you bring up your cows, hogs, horses, etc.,' and after passing inspection a ribbon was always put on."

"At that fair was the first Berkshire sow, I ever saw, and the first one I guess in this section of the country. It was the property of Miss Lucretia Watson. She has been married a long time, but I declare I have forgotten to whom. Well, everything at the fair had to have a name, and Lucretia came to me for a name for the sow. It was a mighty pretty animal, but I didn't know what name to give it. However, as she insisted, I named it Sally Snooks, and I guess you can set it down as the first Berkshire having a name in the county."

"Well," spoke the reporter, after Army had raised up in his seat to be more comfortable, "why didn't you keep it up?"

"Well, that is something I cannot tell. The fair, as I said, lasted about four days, and after that the whole thing fell through."

SANGAMON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Sangamon County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized October 7, 1853, and incorporated by act of legislature, approved February 11, 1853. They held a very interesting and successful exhibition at Springfield in 1852, but in consequence of the State Fair being held at Springfield in 1853 and 1854, it held no exhibitions those years. The society purchased twenty acres of land west of the city, on which they erected buildings and other accommodations for the fair, at a cost of \$4,000. In 1854, the officers were: James McConnell, President; Henry Jacoby and James N. Brown, Vice Presidents; John Williams, Treasurer; T. G. Taylor, Recording and Corresponding Secretary.

This society held annual meetings for many years with great success, their exhibitions for some years being equal to those of the State Fairs. For some cause, the society disbanded in 1869, and no further exhibitions were held by it.

SANGAMON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

But it could not be expected that a county the size of Sangamon, with all its wealth and indomitable pluck, would be without its annual

fair. Accordingly, in 1871 a new organization was effected, known as the Sangamon County Agricultural Board, which at once took steps to continue the annual exhibitions. The following Constitution was adopted December 8, 1871, and amended March 27, 1876. As amended it reads as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—This association shall be known as the Sangamon County Agricultural Board.

ARTICLE 2.—The objects of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board shall be to promote the general welfare of the industrial classes, and to add to the wealth and attraction of Sangamon county by fostering and encouraging the sciences of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Mining and Fine Arts, as provided in "An act to create a Department of Agriculture in the State of Illinois," approved April 17, 1871; and acts amendatory thereto.

ARTICLE 3.—SECTION 1. The officers of this Board shall consist of a President, one Vice President from each township in the county, (said Vice Presidents to be the Supervisors), and five (5) Directors, (three of whom shall reside outside the city of Springfield), a Secretary and a Treasurer.

SECTION 2. Said officers (except Vice Presidents) shall be chosen bi-ennially, by ballot, at the Fair Grounds, on Wednesday of the Fair, and hold office for two years from the first day of January thereafter, or until their successors are elected. Polls for said election to be open from nine a. m. to four p. m.

Where ballots are cast for two or more persons for the same office, the one receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

SECTION 3. Duties. The duties of the officers hereby created shall be those usually performed by officers in similar positions, and that may be assigned them by a majority of the Executive Committee present and voting.

SECTION 4. Vacancies. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, from any cause, the duties of such officer may be performed by such one of the Executive Committee as may be selected.

ARTICLE 4.—SECTION 1. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and five Directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the management of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board, and control the finances of the same.

SECTION 2. They shall have power to expel officers, for good and sufficient cause, to be spres

upon their journal, and to fill vacancies in their number, arising from any cause.

SECTION 3. They shall have power to enact By-Laws for the government of their meetings, and those of the Board, and to make rules and regulations for the management of its Fairs and to prescribe the requirements for membership in the Sangamon County Agricultural Board.

ARTICLE 5. This Constitution cannot be altered or amended without a majority vote by ballot, of all stockholders, and shall be altered only at the time of holding the bi-ennial election.

Notice signed by at least twenty-five stockholders, of any proposed change in the Constitution, must be given the Executive Committee, who shall publish the same, in at least one Springfield paper, thirty days before the bi-ennial election.

BY-LAWS.

ART. I. This Board shall consist of such citizens of the county or State, as shall subscribe and pay for one or more shares of the capital stock of this Board.

ART. II. The officers of this Board shall be a President, one Vice President from each township in the County, (said Vice Presidents to be the Supervisors in office), a Secretary, a Treasurer and five Directors, three of whom shall reside outside the City of Springfield.

ART. III. There shall be an annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board, in the City of Springfield, the first Wednesday in January, of each year.

Special meetings may be convened by the President, when he may deem it necessary, or upon request of two or more members of the Executive Committee.

ART. IV. The President shall be ex-officio President of the convention of stockholders, for the election of officers of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board.

It shall be his duty to preside at all meetings of the Board, to preserve order and to enforce these rules.

He shall sign all orders upon the Treasurer, except as hereinafter provided, before the same shall be payable, and generally discharge the duties pertaining to his position in deliberate bodies.

ART. V. The Vice Presidents are charged with the interests of the Board in the townships in which they respectfully reside, and they will constitute a medium of communication between the Board and the general public.

ART. VI. Any member of the Executive Committee shall be eligible to the position of

President *pro-tempore*, and the acts of such officer in the absence of the President shall be valid.

ART. VII. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys under the control of the County Agricultural Board, and the collection of all stocks as the Board may prescribe, and pay out the sums only upon vouchers, approved by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, or signed by the Auditing Committee.

He shall give bonds with approved security, for the faithful discharge of his duties as Treasurer, and for the safe custody of funds in his hands, in such amounts as the Executive Board may require.

He shall receive from the Auditing Committee such tickets as may be provided for by the Board, and give his receipt for the same, as for money received, and shall superintend the sale of the same, under such rules as the Executive Committee may prescribe.

He shall furnish annually to the Executive Committee, a detailed statement of the finances, giving the sums and sources of money coming into his hands, and produce properly signed vouchers for all sums paid out by him.

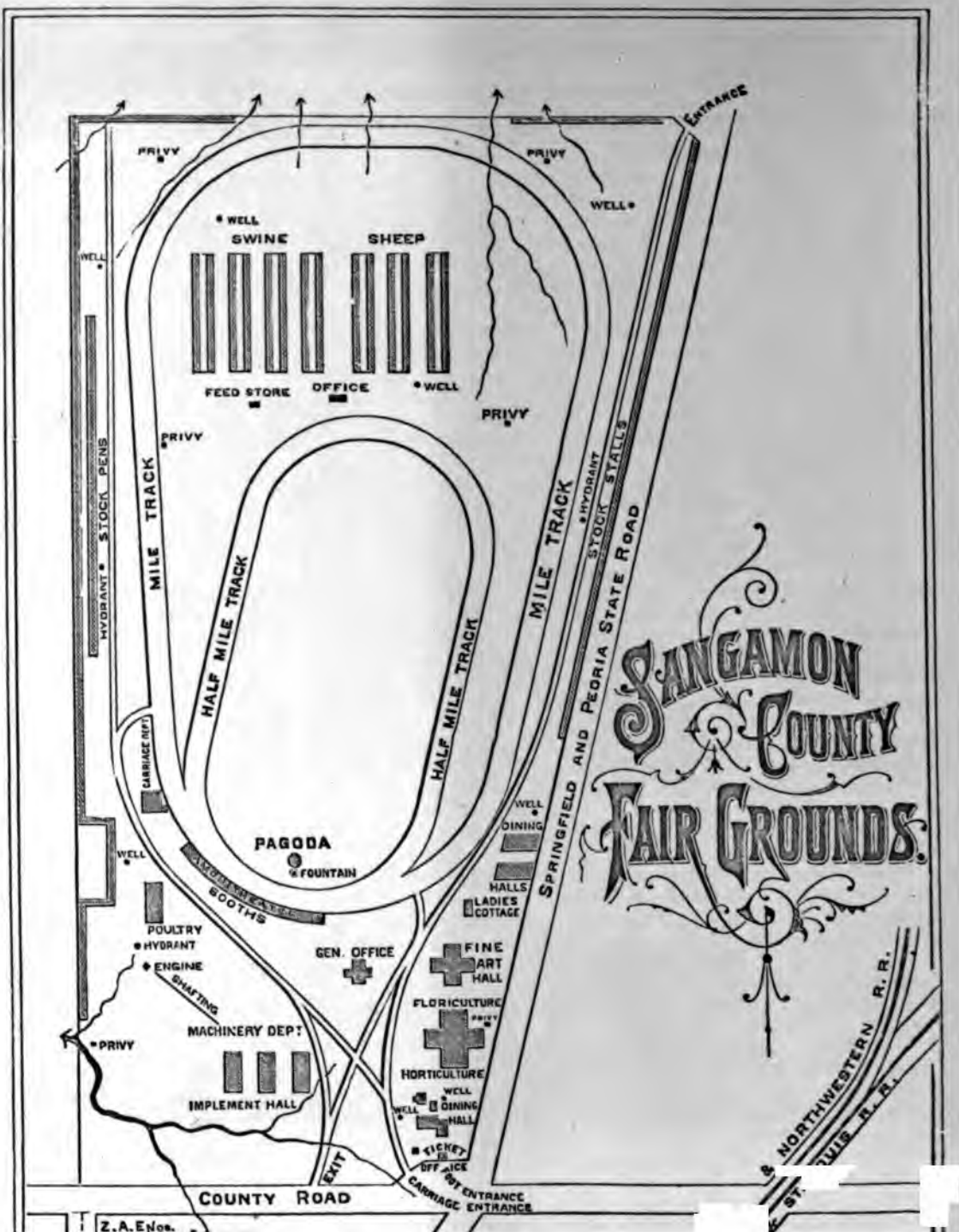
ART. VIII. When cash premiums are awarded by the board, they shall be paid by the Treasurer, on checks drawn by the Secretary upon him, which checks when properly endorsed and paid, shall be the Treasurer's vouchers for the same.

ART. IX. The Secretary of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Board and Executive Committee—shall have charge of the records—attend to the correspondence of the Board, and shall act as Secretary of the convention of stockholders for the election of members of the Board.

He shall provide a suitable ballot-box and a list of stockholders of the Board, and keep a correct record of the vote of the convention for the election of officers and directors.

He shall prepare the annual report to be sent to the State Board of Agriculture, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the County Agricultural Board.

ART. X. The Executive Committee shall appoint two stockholders to act as an Auditing Committee, whose duty shall be to audit all bills of indebtedness incurred during, or in immediate preparation for the Fair; and no such bill shall be paid unless it has been audited by said committee. They shall have exclusive charge of the gates and keepers and all tickets for the same, except complimentary, and turn the same



over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor as for money in the amount represented by said tickets, and shall settle with that officer at the close of all Fairs.

ART. XI. All reports of committees shall be in writing, and shall be entered in the proceedings of the Board, or kept on file by the Secretary.

ART. XII. The Board of Directors, shall, at the time of making out premium lists of Fairs, appoint one Superintendent to each class, or department; they shall also appoint a superintendent to take charge of the purchase and distribution of forage and litter and water, for stock on exhibition.

They shall also appoint a Superintendent of Grounds, who shall have charge of the police, also a Marshal of the Ring, whose duty it shall be to keep order in the exhibition ring, amphitheater, and announce awards.

Among those contributing to the Association, and thus becoming members of the Board, were the following named stockholders.

SANGAMON COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

Adams, J. H.	Bridges, Jephtha
Ackerman & Nolte	Brinkerhoff, G. M.
Alexander, David	Brinkerhoff, Mrs. G. M.
Alvey, J. W.	Britten, Evan
Anderson, M. K.	Britten, Henry
Auxier, Benj. L.	Britten, J. M.
Averill, Charles G.	Brock, Daniel
Ayres, B. W.	Brooks, J. W.
Ballou, George A.	Brown, B. W.
Barber, A. J.	Brown, C. S.
Barkley, J. H.	Brown, Dwight
Barnes, Ezra, Sr.	Brown, George H.
Beard, William	Brown, William
Becrup, Charles	Browning, A. M.
Bell, J. H.	Bullard, John
Bell, Melvin	Bullard, Wesley
Benjamin, S.	Bunn, Alice E.
Bennett, Ed. W.	Bunn, Elizabeth J.
Bennett, William A.	Bunn, George W.
Bennett, Mrs. William A.	Bunn, Henry
Bennett, W. E.	Bunn, Jacob, Jr.
Berry, J. A.	Bunn, Jacob, Sr.
Bierce, E. B.	Bunn, J. W.
Bigelow, J. K.	Bunn, Sallie J.
Bird, Jacob	Bunn, W. F.
Black, George N.	Burke, George W.
Blood, George L.	Byerline, J. G.
Bollinger, G. W.	Caldwell, B. F.
Bourne, J. M.	Caldwell, G. M.
Boyd, Rution	Caldwell, Mrs. G. M.
Bradford, J. S.	Campbell, W. K.
Bradford, Mrs. J. S.	Canterberry, O. P.
Bradley, L. H.	Carpenter, George
Bradley, Mrs. L. H.	Carter, P. S.
Brady, Thomas	Chatterton, George W., Jr.
Brassfield, W. R.	Chenery, C. E.
Brennan, P.	Chenery, James H.
Bretz, John	Chenery, J. L.
Bressmer, John	Chenery, J. W.
Bridges, James	Chenery, T. W.

Chenery, W. D.	Fullinwider, J. N.
Chenery, Mrs. W. D.	Fullinwider, Mrs. J. N.
Chesnut, J. A.	Garland, A. M.
Clark, E. J.	Garland, J. M.
Cline, William	Gardner, Hiram
Cloyd, Matthew	Gatton, G. E.
Coleman, Jennie B.	Gatton, J. N.
Coleman, L. H.	Gehrmann, C. A.
Condell, M. B.	Gilbreth, W. C.
Conkling & Hall	Gillett, Leslie
Constant, J. H.	Gilpin, Enoch
Constant, John T.	Glasscock, James B.
Constant, W. F.	Glasscock, Thomas
Constant, W. S.	Glasscock, Travis
Converse, A. L.	Glidden & Co.
Converse, Henry	Grant, David
Converse, W. O.	Gray, B. C.
Converse, Mrs. W. O.	Green, Fred
Cooper, Med.	Green, H. S.
Correll, Cornelius	Greenwood, Jas. W.
Correll, D. S.	Grimsley, W. P.
Correll, H. O.	Gross, W. L.
Correll, Thomas	Groves, G. A.
Council, George W.	Grubb, Amos
Council, John	Haines, B. F.
Council, Robert	Haines, Mrs. Harriet
Creary, John	Hall, Chas. B.
Crenshaw Bros.	Hall, D. S.
Cross, E.	Hall, D. H.
Crowley, Charles O.	Hall, E. A.
Cullom, S. M.	Hall, J. A.
Currier, J. H.	Hall, O. P.
Currier, Mrs. J. H.	Hamilton, L. F.
Currier, S. W.	Happer, A. F.
Curry, John	Harlow, R. A.
Curry, R. L.	Harris, Charles
Dalby, Joel	Harris, W. P.
Darneille, J. M.	Harts, P. W.
Dawson, B.	Harvey, C. D.
Day, Geo. W.	Hay, M.
Day, R. & M.	Hays, W. S.
Dewitt, J. A.	Hedges, C. C.
Dubois, J. K.	Helmle, C. A.
Dunlap, J. R.	Henkle, J. C.
Dunnick, Nicholas	Herndon, E. B.
Eielson & Rhodes	Herndon, R. F.
Elkin, Arthur	Hickey, D.
Elmore, H. H.	Hickox, C. V.
Elliott, Temp.	Hickox, M.
England, M. R.	Highmore, J. S.
Enos, Zimri A.	Hitt, S. N.
Enos, Mrs. Zimri A.	Hofferkamp, H.
Epling, W. A.	Hofferkamp, J. H.
Fagan, Geo.	Holland, W. H.
Farr, A.	Holly, W. H.
Fassett, Frank	Hood, Samuel
Fayart, H.	Howard, P.
Ferguson, B. H.	Howersatine, Henry
Fisher, A. H.	Huber, F.
Fisher, J. B.	Hudson, J. L.
Flagg, C.	Huffaker, W. B.
Fletcher, Benj.	Huffman, L. F.
Fleury, Frank	Hussey, W. S.
Foster, Jacob	Hutton, T. J.
Foutch, John	Ide, A. L.
Fox, B. F.	Iles, Edward
Francis, Josiah	Iles, Elijah, Sr.
Franz, B.	Iles, Elijah F.
Freeman, C. W.	Iles, Mrs. Mildred
Frood, John	Jayne, Wm.

- Johnson, Henry
 Johnson, J. B.
 Johnson, Joel
 Johnson, Lewis
 Jones, David G.
 Jones, Geo. B.
 Jones, J. B.
 Jones, J. W.
 Jones, S. H.
 Jones, Wm. H.
 Journal Company
 Kidd, T. W. S.
 Kimber & Ragsdale
 King, J. C.
 King, Thomas S.
 Kinney, Henry
 Keazer, Reuben
 Kessberger, August
 Keyes, Chas. A.
 Knapp, A. L.
 Knight, Ira
 Kreisecker, D. C.
 Kusel, J. A.
 Lake, Ellen M.
 Lake, John S.
 Lake, Mrs. Julia
 Lake, T. W.
 Lanphier, Chas. H., Jr.
 Latham, Geo. C.
 Latham, H. C.
 Lawler, James
 Lawrence, R. D.
 Loepke, C.
 Leaverton, Wilson
 Leland, Horace
 Leonard, Jacob
 Lester, James
 Level, J. M.
 Lewis, John M.
 Lewis, John P.
 Lewis, O.
 Lightfoot, Goodrich
 Lightfoot, Wm. H.
 Little, G.
 Little, S. N.
 Little, T. S.
 Little, Mrs. T. S.
 Littler, D. T.
 Long, Chas. H.
 Loose, Mrs. J. G.
 Loose, Joseph
 Lyon, H. D.
 Malone, A. O.
 Marsh, W. H.
 Mason, J. A.
 Mason, John L.
 Mason, Noah
 Mason, Seth
 Mason, W. T.
 Matheny, C. W.
 Matheny, James H.
 Matheny, Noah
 Mathers, Thomas C.
 McClelland, John
 McClelland, Robert Jr.
 McClelland, Thomas
 McClelland, John A.
 McConnell, A. B.
 McConnell, John
- McCreary, John
 McDaniels, George
 McGinnis, John
 McGinnis, W. W.
 McKinney, Chas. E.
 McKinney, W. P.
 McKinstry, O. H.
 McTaggart, D.
 McTaggart, R.
 McVeigh, B. F.
 Merriman, George
 Merritt, E. L., & Bro.
 Mester, Herman
 Metzger, George
 Miller, Charles
 Miller, Mrs. Fannie
 Miller, H.
 Miller, J. A.
 Miller, Joseph
 Million, J. L.
 Mills, Charles F.
 Mills, Mrs. Charles F.
 Mitts, Carlyle
 Mitts, J. T.
 Moore, M. M.
 Morgan, Jacob
 Mount, Charles E.
 Mourer, George W.
 Mueller, H. E.
 Myers, Davidson & Henley
 Myers, Frank
 Myers, Pat
 Neal, F. M.
 Neilson, Archie
 Nesbitt, S. G.
 Nuckols, T. J.
 Ordway, Walter
 Orendorff, A.
 Orendorff, Mrs. Julia
 Ott, Daniel A.
 Palmer, John M.
 Pasfield, George
 Pasfield, Hattie
 Patton, James W.
 Paulen Debold
 Pearer, J. M.
 Perkins, J. B.
 Perkins, R. L.
 Perkins, T. M.
 Pheasant, Samuel
 Pickrell, Frank
 Pickrell, George
 Pickrell, Watson
 Pickrell, Wm.
 Pierson, J. G.
 Pollard, James A.
 Poorman, J. M., Sr.
 Post, C. R.
 Power, George, Sr.
 Power, J. E.
 Prather, John, Jr.
 Prather, S. E.
 Price, J. F.
 Priest, John W.
 Primm, E.
 Primm, Mrs. E.
 Putnam, Jonathan
 Pyle, Lawson
 Radcliff, C. C.
- McCoy, M. D.
 Rankin, Mrs. S. J.
 Rankin, W. L.
 Reece, J. N.
 Reilly, Charles
 Richardson, Ada
 Richardson, Emma
 Richardson, W. D.
 Richardson, Mrs. W. D.
 Ridgely, Charles
 Ridgely, Henry
 Ridgely, N. H.
 Ridgely, Wm.
 Rippon, John
 Riser, P. H.
 Roberts & Finley
 Robinson, Henson
 Rosenwald, S.
 Ross, W. R.
 Ruckel, J.
 Rupp, Phillip
 Ruth, R. F.
 Rutz, Edward
 Sackett, C. C.
 Salter, J. D. B.
 Salzenstein, E.
 Saunders, A. H.
 Saunders, H. A.
 Saunders, J. R.
 Saunders, Milton
 Schoeneman, John
 Scholes, Samuel D.
 Schuck, J. H.
 Shirley, John
 Shoup, Samuel N.
 Shammel, George
 Shutt, W. E.
 Sims, A. M.
 Simmons, Frank
 Simpson, William
 Smithers, M.
 Smith, C. M.
 Smith, D. W.
 Smith & Hay
 Smith, J. D.
 Smith, John D.
 Smith, John T.
 Smith, J. Taylor
 Smith, J. S.
 Smith, Lloyd B.
 Smith, Samuel
 Smith, Thomas
 Spath, George
 Springer, Phil. M.
 Staley, W. H.
 Starne, A.
 Starne, C. A.
 Stebbins, O. F.
 Steele, R. C.
 Steiger, C. F., & Brother
 Steinboemer, A. W.
 Stern, Solomon
 Stout, James M.
 Strodman, J. G.
 Stuart, J. T. Jr.
- Rames, J. O.
 Stove, Bernard
 Taylor, F. K.
 Taylor, Isaac J.
 Thayer, E. R.
 Thompson, A. F.
 Thompson, A. T.
 Thompson, Harvey
 Timothy, C. D.
 Tracy, Carter
 Tracy, Frank W.
 Trimble, Mrs. B. J.
 Trimble, Geo.
 Troxell, C. C.
 Trumbo, H. H.
 Turner, Charles M.
 Twist, John A.
 VanBergen, Peter
 Vance, Ira W.
 VanDuyn, G. A. & Co.
 Vanmeter, C. C.
 Vanmeter, J. R.
 Vincent, John A.
 Vredenburg, Peter
 Wadsworth, M. G.
 Walther & Hecht
 Ward, W. D.
 Wardner, Henry
 Warren, Phil.
 Warren, W. M.
 Watson, Charles F.
 Watson, Harry C.
 Watts, A. B.
 Watts, Edwin
 Weber, Geo. P.
 Werner, Charles
 Westenberg, G.
 White, E. W.
 Wickersham, D.
 Wiggins, N. B.
 Wilbur, Stephen H.
 Wilcox, J. L.
 Williams, Albert P.
 Williams, George
 Williams, Henry C.
 Williams, John
 Williams, John E.
 Williams, Mrs. Lydia
 Wilms, F.
 Wilson, F. J.
 Wilson, J. W.
 Wilson, John
 Winston, James A.
 Withey, George
 Withey, W. H.
 Wohlgemuth, H.
 Wolcott, Richmond
 Wolf, C. & Co.
 Woltz, John C.
 Wood, George
 Yocum, Wm.
 Zane, Chas. S.
 Zeigler, Harry T.
 Zimmerman, R. B.

McClermand, and then George Pickrell was elected.

The following named constitute the present officers:

President—Geo. Pickrell.....Wheatfield
Secretary—Phil M. Springer.....Springfield
Treasurer—E. A. Hall.....Springfield

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. A. Able.....Auburn
A. R. Braden.....Springfield
Geo. Carpenter.....Capital
P. S. Carter.....Loami
C. L. Conkling.....Capital
M. C. Connelly.....Capital
J. D. Crabb.....Woodside
H. R. Davis.....Pawnee
J. E. Dodd.....Talkington
Bryant Fay.....Island Grove
Wm. Finney.....Rochester
C. Flagg.....Sherman
Anton Frey.....Curran
Frank Godley.....Capital
S. A. Grubb.....Clear Lake
O. P. Hall.....Mechanicsburg
Owen Hanratty.....Capital
G. L. Harnberger.....Cartwright
W. F. Herndon.....Capital
W. F. Irwin.....Salisbury
J. A. Kennedy.....Springfield
S. T. Matthew.....Ball
Thos. Munce.....Wheatfield
D. W. Peden.....Illioopolis
J. W. Priest.....Capital
W. B. Robinson.....Buffalo Hart
Hartman Spengle.....Cotton Hill
B. F. Talbott.....Capital
E. N. Thayer.....Chatham
N. H. Turner.....Gardner
Wm. M. Warren.....New Berlin
O. S. Webster.....Williams
J. W. Wigginton.....Cooper

DIRECTORS.

Geo. M. Caldwell.....Williamsville
S. N. Hitt.....New Berlin
J. B. Perkins.....Woodside
Jacob Leonard.....Sherman
J. S. Highmore.....Rochester

Annual exhibitions have been held since 1871, by the new society, with the exception of the years 1879 and 1880, when the State Agricultural Society held fairs on the grounds.

The Board, on its organization, leased from the county the old Poor Farm, near Springfield, which have been fitted up in handsome style and very convenient.

STATE FAIRS.

The first two exhibitions of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, in the years 1853 and 1854, were held at Springfield. Also the fairs of 1879 and 1880. Each of these exhibitions were a decided success. To Simcon Francois, a Sangamon county citizen, is due the credit of the organization of the society and success of its

first exhibitions, probably more than any other man.

THE AMERICAN BERKSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

The American Berkshire Association was organized February 25, 1875, its object being to collect, revise, preserve and publish the history, management and pedigree of pure-bred Berkshire swine.

On the 18th of March, 1879, the Association was incorporated as a stock company under the laws of the State of Illinois. Charles F. Mills was elected President; Philip M. Springer, Secretary, and H. L. Sanford, of Logan county, Treasurer. Vice Presidents were chosen in nearly every State in the Union and also in Canada, England and Ireland, to represent the interests of the Association.

Under the careful management of its efficient and faithful officers, the Association has achieved a decided and well-deserved success. The public registry of swine was a new project and deemed altogether impracticable by many engaged in the breeding and rearing of hogs. To-day, following the example of the American Berkshire Association, the breeders of a number of other classes of swine, as also of sheep, have organized for the purpose of recording stock of their respective breeds.

Thousands of dollars are lost to farmers and stockmen every year by the injudicious selection of breeding animals. One of the most common mistakes is that of using sires of unknown ancestry. There is no longer any excuse for this. In the purchase of Berkshires particularly, all who will may readily avail themselves of the advantages presented by the American Berkshire Record, published by the Association, for securing well-bred stock. In making additions to herds already started, or in founding new herds, well advised breeders use no other than well-bred pedigreed animals.

The American Berkshire Record is the acknowledged authority in matters of Berkshire pedigrees wherever this breed of swine is known. The four volumes already published contain a fund of information invaluable to breeders. In these will be found in addition to the pedigrees of the best families of Berkshires in the world, premium essays and other valuable treatises on swine; also the table of characteristics and the standard of excellence, together with many illustrations of representative animals.

Philip M. Springer, of Springfield, Illinois, is still the Secretary and chief executive of the Association and editor of the Record.

CHAPTER XXVI.

VARIOUS THINGS.

THE DEEP SNOW.

The following highly graphic description of the deep snow of 1830-31, was written as a contribution to the Old Settlers' Society in 1858, by Rev. J. G. Bergen, and no apology need be offered for its insertion in this connection:

"Steeped in the heat of July—thermometer ranging ninety degrees—strange time to write about snow. Write about the hot season, thunder-storms, tornadoes, sunstrokes, not so strange. We live on neutralized contrasts, and take pleasure in them. We think and move also by associations. The deep snow of the winters of 1830-31, of Illinois, associates itself now by two facts. It comes in regular course. It was made also the limitation point of the late meeting of old settlers in Springfield, at which time we had a good time in general, and appointed a committee to ascertain the facts of the log-house times—memorable days of hospitality and security.

"The deep snow is chronicled in the memory of the old settlers of Sangamon. They talk of it as when a child; soldiers of the old French war in Canada, under Wolfe, talked of the depth and heights of the snow in the forests of New York in 1766, and the consequent sufferings of the Provincial troops on their return home. They talk of it as our Revolutionary fathers talked of the memorable snow winter of 1779 in New Jersey.

"The autumn of 1830 was wet, and the weather prevailing mild until the close of December. Christmas Eve the snow began to fall. That night it fell about a foot deep. It found the earth soft, grass green, and some green peach leaves on the trees. The day was mild. The snow contributed greatly to the amusement of the boys, and called forth the hilarity of all who had sleighs or sleds, or who

could rig a 'jumper' with a store-box or a crate. Bells of any description, if not in the cutter, were hung on the horses by ropes or twine. The straps of bells we brought from New Jersey were, I believe, the first and only straps here at the time. They were freely at the service of Drs. Todd and Jayne, who were famous for fast horses, if not good sleighs. They were famous horsemen, hardy and hard drivers.

"As the snow fell night after night, and week after week, these implements, if they lost in novelty, gained in utility. Serious preparations were made by increasing the size and strength of the sleighs and doubling teams, to break the way to mill and woods, for household bread, fuel, corn and provender. Mr. Enos, one of the wealthiest men of the place, and Receiver of Public Moneys, turned out with a great sled and two yoke of oxen, to haul wood to the destitute. With wolf-skin cap on head, with Yankee frock, buttoned up close to the neck behind, reaching below his knees, belted over a great coat beneath, with legging protectors and ox-goad in hand, he rolled up the bodies and limbs of trees, some of them more than fifty feet long, to the door of the writer, for which he and his family shall receive our thanks while life shall last. The same kind act he did to many others. His timber was nearest to the town. Woodmen felled the trees, rolled them on the sled, and the benevolent veteran left them at our doors.

"Snow succeeded snow, interchanged with sleet and fine hail, which glazed and hardened the surface. Nine long weeks witnessed this coming deep snow, until in all these parts its depth averaged from four to five feet. Woe was the day when sleds met on the single beaten track! The plunging of horses, overturning of loads—not to speak of the screams of the belles within, the laughs of young America or the wrath of the teamsters. Many were the

joyous rides the two doctors, with four horses to their sleighs, gave the young people. Sometimes a day was spent going to Sangamon town for a barrel of flour, only seven miles, or five to Clark's. They made separate trips to Jacksonville as a matter of amusement, to take or bring some storm-bound friends. Once, with a bevy of ladies, one of them fresh from Boston, the party had all sorts of a time. Though the description of these rides, as given at the time, is vivid in my recollection, I shall leave them to the imagination of the reader, with the rough, roomy sleigh, covered with buffalo robes, filled to overflowing with hale, happy companions, behind four fiery horses, clamping their bits in their mouths, ready for a plunge. The driver cracks his whip, the bells jingle, as the merry party sings out, and they are off—sometimes in deep drifts where they founder, snow within, snow without, snow everywhere, cold cutting the face, drifts blinding the eyes, horses rearing and plunging, at times drawing their 'slow length' wearily along.

"During the long nine weeks the thermometer ranged close to zero; a few times it went twenty below, and the water dropped from the eaves only two days, so intense was the continuous cold. When the snow fell there was no frost in the ground; the sap of the trees had not been forced by the cold to the roots. The consequence was the peach trees were invariably killed; apple trees and nurseries mostly shared the same fate. The summer before, I had seen wagon loads of peaches in some orchards. Such a sight has never greeted our eyes since, in these parts.

"Great hardships were endured that winter by men and beasts. When the snow came it found most of the corn standing on the stalks. The fall had been so warm and wet that the farmers had a better reason than common to indulge the careless habit of leaving their corn in the field, to be gathered in winter, when they wanted it. The snow became so deep, the cold so intense, the crust at times so hard, and the people were so unprepared for such an extreme season, that it became almost impossible in many parts of the country to obtain bread for family use, though amid stacks of wheat and fields of corn. Water-mills, scarce and small as they were, were frozen and stopped a considerable portion of the time. If the one-horse 'corn-cracker,' for 'dodgers,' or the inclined wheel of the ox-mill could go, it was with great difficulty; and many lived so far from these it was impossible to go to them. Many had no road and no ability

to make one through the depths of snow; and those who had, were compelled to make them over and over again, in consequence of the drift filling the track, or a new supply from the clouds.

"Hundreds of hogs and fowls perished. Horses and cattle were in many instances turned into the corn fields. Prairie chickens, whose habit, as is well known, is to roost on the ground, perished that winter in such number, we feared the race of this fine bird would become extinct. When their time of roost come they would light upon the snow, if the crust would bear them; or if its bosom was soft, plunge into it, and spend the night as on the earth; but if a heavy fall of snow come that night, especially if it were coated with a crust of ice, as often happened, the poor imprisoned things were locked in, and thousands and thousands perished."

RAILROAD VILLAGES.

Railroad villages are comparatively a recent feature in village building. They usually begin with a depot, followed by a postoffice, a blacksmith shop and the contents of a couple of peddler's packs duly distributed upon a half dozen shelves, and there they are born, christened and waiting to grow. The trains run to and fro and the passengers see the little groups clustered round the track and wonder what they do there, and why they do not go on with the train. By and by houses get to be an epidemic and up they go, here and there and all about. Streets are staked, lots are measured and a public square is reserved, and they have a justice, and a doctor, and a young lawyer, and "stated preaching" once in two weeks. That's a pretty good beginning, but it's only a beginning. A young sophomore, out of funds, and looking for a place to teach a winter's school, gets off a straggling train some day. Everybody knows he is there. He reached there at two o'clock, and by half past three everybody knows who he is, and what he is, and whence he is, and the squire sees him and the doctor shows him around the town, waves his hand towards the prairie and dilates upon its resources; towards the town and pronounces a eulogy upon its enterprise, and the young man is charmed, and over the stone he climbs at once up one flight of stairs into a "high school."

Things go on bravely, and a public-spirited individual, who, as he says, has more room than he wants, gets the painter—for meanwhile such an artisan has taken passage in the village en route to greatness—to emblazon his name in very

black letters upon a very white board, and there is general rejoicing at the new "hotel," where the lawyer argues with the storekeeper nightly, while the doctor completes the triangle upon the destiny of the world in general and Depotdom in particular.

What they lack now is a newspaper. By-and-bye an old press is for sale in a neighboring town and a "tramping jour" has stranded upon their beach, and the lawyer promises to write their "leaders," the doctor their obituaries, the schoolmasters do the puzzles and the poetry, while the blacksmith and the merchant promise to be liberal patrons in the way of advertising. The paper appears—like the village, it is small, but with the village it grows.

The trains use to whistle and ring and barely slacken their speed. Now, they stop altogether, for there are more to get off and more to get on.

The tavern-keeper takes a State map of a peddler, who happened to be his guest over a rainy Sunday, discovers that Depotdom is the geographical center of the country. There is an immense agitation. The seat of justice, justice herself, scales and all must be removed thither. They work at it, electioneer about it, bid for it and get it.

Now the huddle is a village; now the village is a town; now the town is a shire-town; now the shire-town is a city. The blacksmith shop has grown into a half dozen factories; the lawyer is multiplied by ten, and the doctor by six, and the storekeeper knocks down his prices to compete with nineteen new comers. And all this is accomplished through the influence of railroads and locomotives within the space of two or three years.

The lawyer is a county judge, the doctor has grown rich, the blacksmith is mayor, and the sophomore is married and settled. They have a lyceum and a library, and a little daily that regales its readers with a whole column of city items. How they talk of "our city!" They are no longer villagers and pagans. They are citizens.

HARD TIMES.

The effect of the hard times throughout the United States, beginning in 1837, was not felt in this county until the following year. From that time until about the year 1845, our people experienced greater financial embarrassment than at any time in the previous history of the county. Money was an almost unknown commodity, all business being transacted through the means of trade or barter. A would trade

B flour for its value in meal; B would trade C a yoke of oxen for a horse; D would trade E a half dozen hogs for a cow, &c. If money enough could be raised to pay the general taxes, a man considered himself fortunate. Many were the straits to which the people were led to make both ends meet, and many laughable incidents are narrated of the crooks and turns that were made—incidents that are laughable to us now, but were serious matters at that time. Notes were given for value received, payable in a cow, or a horse, or other property, and when the note came due, and collection was to be made, it would sometimes be hard for one party or the other to make proof of it being that which was described in the note. Many notes were held, without attempting to make collection, in the hopes that better times would dawn upon the country, and their makers be able to pay the money.

During these hard times the price of such articles as the people here had to buy, rapidly advanced, while that of which they had to sell as rapidly declined. New Orleans sugar sold at sixteen and two-thirds cents per pound; coffee, twenty-five cents; calico or prints, fifty cents per yard; hogs brought from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred pounds; wheat, twenty cents per bushel.

In a general way, Ford, in his "History of Illinois," well describes the existing order of things in this county at that time. On pages 96-99, will be found the following:

"Commerce from 1818 to 1830 made but small progress. Steamboats commenced running on the Western waters in 1816, and by the year 1830 there were one or two small ones running on the Illinois river as far up as Peoria and sometimes further. The old keel-boat navigation had been disused, but as yet there was so little trade as not to call for many steamboats to supply their place. The merchants of the villages, few in number at first, were mere retailers of dry goods and groceries; they purchased and shipped abroad none of the productions of the country, except a few skins, hides and furs, and a little tallow and beeswax. They were sustained in this kind of business by the influx of immigrants, whose money being paid out in the country for grain, stock and labor, furnished the means of trade. The merchant himself rarely attempted a barter business, and never paid cash for anything but his goods. There was no class

of other States and countries. The great majority, in fact, nearly all the merchants, were mere blood-suckers, men who, with very little capital, with small stock of goods, and with ideas of business not broader than these ribbons, nor deeper than these colors, sold for money down, or on credit for cash, which, when received, they send out of the country. Since their time a race of traders and merchants have sprang up who use the money they receive in purchasing the wheat, corn, beef and pork of the farmers, and ship these articles to the eastern cities.

"Mather, Lamb & Company, late of Chester, in Randolph county, but now of Springfield, were the first to engage in this business, and they were led to it by the refusal of the United States Bank, at St. Louis, to grant them the usual facilities of trade. As they could get no accommodation from the bank, they fell upon this course to avoid going to St. Louis to purchase eastern exchange.

"The money they received being again paid out, remained in the country and the products went forward in its place to pay for stock of goods. The traders in this way made a profit on their goods which they brought into the State, and another profit on the produce which they sent out of it.

"But, as yet, the merchant generally had neither the capital nor the talent for such a business, and it was not until a more recent period—upon the going down of the United States Bank, the consequent withdrawal of facilities for exchange in money, and the high rates of exchange which came in with local banks of doubtful credit—that they have been very extensively forced into it. When they no longer could get either money for remittances to these eastern creditors, or bills of exchange, except at ruinous rates of premium, they at once saw the advantage of laying out the local currency received for their goods in purchasing the staples of the country and forwarding them in the place of cash. In very early times there were many things to discourage regular commerce. A want of capital; a want of capacity for the business; the want of a great surplus of productions, the continual demand for them created by emigrants and facility of carrying on a small commerce with the money supplied by emigration alone, all stood in the way of regular trade.

"New Orleans, at that time, was our principal market out of the State. It was then but a small city, and shipped but a trifle of the staple articles of Illinois to foreign countries. Such ship-

ments as were made to it were intended for the supply of the local market, and here the Illinoisans had to compete with Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri. Any temporary scarcity in this market was soon supplied, and the most of the time it was completely glutted.

"For want of merchants or others who were to make a business of carrying our staples to market, our farmers undertook to be their own merchants and traders. This practice prevailed extensively in the western country. A farmer would produce or get together a quantity of corn, flour, bacon and such articles. He would build a flat-bottomed boat on the shores of some river or large creek, load his wares in it, and, awaiting the rise of water, with a few of his negroes to assist him, would float down to New Orleans. The voyage was long, tedious and expensive. When he arrived there he found himself in a strange city, filled with sharpers ready to take advantage of his necessities. Everybody combined against him to profit by his ignorance of business, want of friends or commercial connections, and nine times out ten he returned a broken merchant. His journey home was performed on foot, through three or four nations of Indians, inhabiting the western parts of Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. He returned to a desolate farm, which had been neglected since he was gone. One crop was lost by absence, and another by taking it to market. This kind of business was persevered in astonishingly for several years, to the great injury and utter ruin of a great many people."

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The first County Commissioners took the oath of office on the third day of April, 1821, and one week after met for the purpose of selecting a temporary seat of justice. On that same day they made the following contract for the erection of a court house.

"Article of agreement entered into the 10th day of April, 1821, between John Kelley of the county of Sangamon, and the undersigned County Commissioners of said county. The said Kelley agrees with said Commissioners to build for the use of said county, a court house of the following description, to-wit: The logs to be twenty feet long, the house one story high, plank floor, a good cabin roof, a door and window cut out, the work to be completed by the first day of May next, for which the said Commissioners promise, on the part of the county, to pay said Kelley forty-two dollars and fifty cents. Witness our hands the day and date above.

JOHN KELLEY,
ZACHARIAH PRTER,
WILLIAM DRENNAN."

The foregoing contract was merely for the erection of the building. To Jesse Brevard was let the contract for finishing the same in the following terms:

"Jesse Brevard agrees with the County Commissioners to finish the court house in the following manner, to-wit: To be chinked outside and daubed inside. Boards sawed and nailed on the inside cracks, a good, sufficient door shutter to be made with good plank and hung with good iron hinges, with a latch. A window to be cut out, faced and cased, to contain nine lights, with a good sufficient shutter hung on the outside. A good, sufficient wooden chimney, built with a good sufficient back and hearth. To be finished by the first of September next. JESSE BREVARD."

The entire cost of the building, including a Judge's seat and bar, was \$72.50. (See engraving).

THE SECOND COURT HOUSE.

On the passage of the act in 1824, defining the boundaries of the county, commissioners were selected to permanently locate the county seat. As already stated Springfield was selected. At the July term, 1825, the County Commissioners passed an order that the county proceed to build a court house, at a cost not to exceed \$3,000, provided one-half the expense be made up by subscription. It was to be of brick, two stories high. The effort to raise the money by subscription proving a failure, the building was not erected. But the old log court house was too small and inconvenient, and another building must be provided. Accordingly, in September, 1825, a contract was made for the erection of a frame building, which, when completed, cost the sum of \$519. The new frame house was built on the north-west corner of Adams and Sixth streets, and was erected by Thomas M. Neale. The contract for the chimney was let to Joseph Thomas.

THIRD COURT HOUSE.

On the 6th day of February, 1830, John Todd, Asa S. Shaw, and Garret Elkin were appointed by the County Commissioners' Court to contract for the building of a brick court house on the public square, to be constructed after the plans furnished by John Moffett and David S. Taylor. The agents were authorized and instructed to superintend the construction of the building, subject to orders from the court. On the 3d of March, the Commissioners reported to the court that they had entered into contract with two parties, one for the brick work, at \$4,641, the other for the wood work, at \$2,200, making a total of \$6,841. This building was completed early in 1831. It was a square building, two

stories high, hip roof, with a cupola rising in the center.

FOURTH COURT HOUSE.

A special term of the County Commissioners' Court was held on Saturday, April 3, 1848, to take into consideration the proposition for the purchase of ground for the erection of a new court house. The County Attorney, Stephen T. Logan, was instructed to purchase lots of James Dunlap and Robert Irwin, on the northeast corner of the square, provided a good deed could be made by the parties. The ground was purchased and a contract entered into with Henry Dresser, on the 11th day of April, 1845, for the construction of the building.

From the time the brick court house was erected, all the business of the town collected around the square. When Springfield was selected as the future capital of the State in 1837, with a pledge to raise \$50,000 to assist in building the State House, also to furnish the land upon which to place it, it was not an easy matter to agree upon a location. If land was selected far enough from the existing business to be cheap, then the \$50,000 could not be raised; those already in business around the square refused to contribute, because the State House being so much larger and more attractive, would draw the business after it, thus injuring the value of their property. After discussing the question in all its bearings, it was found that the only practicable way to settle the question was to demolish the court house and use the square for the State House. Then those around it would contribute to the \$50,000 fund to the extent of their ability.

The court house was accordingly removed early in 1837, and work on the State House commenced. This square, with the court house and other buildings on it, were valued at the time at about \$16,000.

Having thus summarily disposed of their court house, and having engaged to do so much towards building the State House, the people of Sangamon county were unable to undertake the building of another. To supply the deficiency, the county authorities then rented a building that had been erected for a storehouse by the Hon. Ninian W. Edwards. This building, at the west side of Fifth street, five doors north of Washington, was used as a court house for about ten years.

Having such a large amount of money to raise for the payment on the State capital, the county was unable to do anything towards the building

of a new court house at the time, and the financial crisis of 1837 coming on, it was not until 1845 that an effort was made to erect a new building. As already stated, a contract was now made for a building, the cost of which was to be \$9,080. It was erected according to contract, and occupied until the purchase from the State of the old capital building, when the offices were removed. Subsequently the court house was sold, and a fine brick block now occupies its site.

FIFTH COURT HOUSE.

The fifth court house is the old State House, purchased of the State, for the sum of \$200,000. To this sum might be added \$70,000 paid by the city for the grounds of the new State House, which was a part of the contract by which the old building was surrendered.

VILLAGES AND STATIONS IN THE COUNTY.

Distances from Springfield.

PLACES.	MILES.	PLACES.	MILES.
Auburn.....	15	Lanesville.....	17
Barclay.....	8½	Loami.....	18
Bates.....	13	Lowder.....	28
Berlin.....	18½	Mechanicsburg.....	14
Bradford, S.....	5	New Berlin.....	16
Breckenridge.....	18	Pawnee.....	17
Buffalo.....	14	Pleasant Plains.....	17
Buffalo Hart.....	13	Richland.....	12
Cantrall.....	10½	Riverton.....	7
Chatham.....	9	Rochester.....	8
Clarksville.....	12	Rolling Mills, S.....	2
Cora, S.....	6½	Salisbury.....	12
Curran.....	9	Sangamon, S.....	5
Dawson.....	11	Sanger, S.....	6
Farmingdale, S.....	8½	Sherman.....	8
German Prairie, S.....	4	Water Works, S.....	4
Illopolis.....	23	Williamsville.....	13
Island Grove.....	19	Woodside, S.....	6
Junction.....	2		

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM SPRINGFIELD TO

Alton.....	72	DuQuoin.....	168
Amboy.....	151	East St. Louis.....	95
Aurora.....	180	Edwardsville.....	90
Batavia.....	187	Efingham.....	108
Belleville.....	110	Elgin.....	227
Belvidere.....	240	El Paso.....	77
Bloomington.....	59	Evanston.....	196
Braidwood.....	124	Freeport.....	108
Bushnell.....	89	Fulton.....	201
Cañro.....	245	Galena.....	249
Canton.....	100	Galva.....	157
Carbondale.....	188	Galesburg.....	116
Carlinville.....	38	Geneseo.....	179
Centralia.....	132	Jacksonville.....	34
Champaign.....	85	Jerseyville.....	92
Charleston.....	92	Joliet.....	147
Chicago.....	185	Kankakee.....	136
Clinton.....	48	Kewanee.....	146
Danville.....	112	La Salle.....	119
Decatur.....	39	Lincoln.....	28
Dixon.....	163	Litchfield.....	59

Macomb.....	100	Pinceton.....	187
Mattoon.....	81	Quincy.....	112
Mendota.....	135	Rockford.....	226
Moline.....	183	Rock Island.....	180
Monmouth.....	116	St. Charles.....	191
Morris.....	157	Sterling.....	175
Murfreesboro.....	185	Streator.....	108
Ottawa.....	134	Taylorville.....	27
Pana.....	42	Urbana.....	87
Paris.....	118	Warsaw.....	185
Pekin.....	79	Waukegan.....	220
Peoria.....	89	Wilmington.....	182
Peru.....	121	Woodstock.....	236

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Saturday night, August 16, 1873, a passenger train and coal train on the Chicago & Alton Railroad collided near Lemont, the boilers of the engines of both trains exploding and fatally scalding about sixty persons, four of whom were citizens of Sangamon county.

John W. Smith, was taken to Chicago, where he died Monday, August 18.

J. R. Fleury, died a few hours later than Mr. Smith.

Noah Divelbiss, jr., and William Little died, not long surviving the accident.

The remains of the four were brought to Springfield and the funeral services of the entire number took place in the rotunda of the State House. Previously the City Council and citizens met and passed resolutions of sympathy. During the funeral hours business of all kinds was suspended. A song, inscribed to the friends of the deceased, written by Mrs. Albert Smith, was sung on the occasion. The words are as follows:

"God of the mourner! if among Thy angels,
One there may be more pitiful than all,
Tell them that here full many a heart is breaking,
Tell them that here we groan beneath a pall.

"Fierce is the tempest raging all around us,
Many the burdens that we bear to-day,
But Thou art mighty, merciful and tender,
Come and sustain us, in Thine own best way.

"Hast Thou not said Thy grace is all sufficient,
Canst Thou not wipe each falling tear away?
See, Lord, we come with hearts all crushed and
bleeding,
Bind up our wounds and comfort us we pray.

"Death, like an army bearing swords and banners,
Bore off our loved, without one farewell said,
Heedless alike of all our tears and sighing,
Trampled them low, with swift, relentless tread.

"Thou who dost smite not willingly but sadly,
Thou who dost hold our loved ones in Thy hand,
Grant us, though here no good-bye word was
spoken,
A glad good-morning in the Better Land."

Appropriate remarks were made by Rev. A. Hale, Rev. H. W. Everest, and Governor Beveridge. An immense crowd followed the remains to the grave.

John W. Smith was one of the well known and highly respected citizens of Springfield for a period of forty years. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, in 1820, and with his parents removed to this county in 1833. His early life was that of all pioneers, battling with adversity, poverty and privation. His perseverance enabled him to overcome all obstacles in the rugged path of life; his integrity insured for him the respect and merited the confidence of all. He held many public offices with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. In 1852, he was a member of the legislature, sheriff in 1860, and in 1862, was first elected mayor of Springfield. Under President Lincoln he held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, and was by Governor Oglesby appointed a State House Commissioner in 1865, and served in that capacity a short time. Further political preferment he obtained by being elected mayor of Springfield in 1871 and re-elected in 1873. He was also appointed warden of the Penitentiary by Governor Beveridge, May, 1873, which position he creditably filled until his untimely death, August 18, 1873, occasioned by injuries received in the railroad accident on the Chicago & Alton Railroad.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Friday morning, November 29, 1872, a terrible explosion took place at the mills of the Springfield Iron Company. The rolling mills, in order to keep pace with its rapidly accumulating orders for work, had been running their mills to its full capacity night and day, and on the morning mentioned, Thomas Robinson, who had special charge of a battery of seven boilers, each of which was twenty-eight feet long and forty-two inches in diameter, in which steam is generated for a half dozen engines located in various parts of the mill, was on duty. At four o'clock, just as one gang of hands were relieving another, a terrific explosion took place, shattering the boiler-house, and throwing down the smoke stack, turning the boilers upsidown and end for end, and killing Robinson instantly and scalding J. C. Miller in a terrible manner. There were other workmen injured in various ways, but none fatally. The cause of the explosion was in not paying attention to the condition of the water in the boilers.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Express train going north on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Thursday, April 12, 1860,

met with a fearful accident, the only wonder being that the loss of life was not much greater. Traveling at the rate of about twenty-five miles an hour, it had just reached the bridge, about three miles north of Springfield, when the timbers of the structure gave way, precipitating the train some twenty or thirty feet into the stream-bed below. The bridge was constructed upon trestle-work and was about two hundred feet long. It was broken down about half its length. The accident happened when the locomotive had reached about half the length of the bridge, it going down at that point. The tender lay under the locomotive and the baggage car jammed up against it. All the cars of the train went down the embankment and all were badly smashed up, but, strange to say, only two persons were killed, though a number received injuries.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSION.

On Wednesday, March 5, 1856, both flues of the boiler in Huntington's planing mill exploded with terrible force, throwing a portion of the boiler a distance of one hundred and twenty yards, and entirely demolishing the smoke-stack and shed under which the boiler rested. George K. Johnson and Mr. Wilson were seriously injured by the catastrophe.

CENSUS REPORTS.

TOWNSHIPS.	1840	1870
Auburn	2,085	1,308
Ball	1,048	999
Buffalo Hart	576	538
Cartwright	2,050	1,851
Chatham	1,377	1,460
Clear Lake	2,033	1,506
Cooper	871	785
Cotton Hill	1,130	754
Curran	1,066	1,000
Fancy Creek	1,307	1,185
Gardner	1,265	1,270
Illioipolis	1,323	1,829
Island Grove	1,003	1,000
Loami	1,556	1,460
Mechanicsburg	1,784	1,448
New Berlin	964	954
Pawnee	1,133	1,298
Rochester	1,320	1,440
Salisbury	691	618
Springfield	3,446	2,447
Capital	19,763	17,364
Tulkington	1,064	978
Wheatfield	773
Williams	1,667	1,279
Woodside	1,638	1,365
Total	52,998	46,353

This is a gain in ten years of six thousand, six hundred and forty-one, or fourteen and one-third per cent., a very reputable showing, when it is



Henson P. P.

stove and wall, the lightning ran down the flue, striking two of the children and killing them instantly. The two other children, and three other persons who were in the room at the time, although partially stunned, were uninjured. No marks of the destructive current could be found upon the bodies of the two children killed.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

On Thursday morning, September 5, 1867, the boiler of the City Mill, of E. R. Hickox, exploded, entirely destroying the mill, and completely demolishing the office, engine house and machinery. The explosion was of such force as to entirely fill the air in the vicinity with timbers, boards, shingles and fragments of the boiler. The report and concussion were like the discharge of a cannon, shaking the buildings and windows several blocks off like an earthquake. Five persons were in the mill at the time of the explosion, but no one was killed. The loss was estimated at \$15,000.

A RETROSPECT.

One hundred years ago the Revolutionary war was in progress. A small colony of fearless men were battling for their rights with one of the most powerful nations of the earth. Thirteen States, extending back from the sea-coast but a short distance, with but three million in all, of men, women and children, white and colored, comprising the whole. The great West was unknown. True, a few adventurous spirits had pushed their way through this uninhabitable waste, and in the name of the King of France, proclaimed it part of that realm; but in their wildest imagination it is doubtful if they ever conceived the idea that in less than a century of time it would be inhabited by a thrifty, enterprising race, and be the most productive region of the world.

Seventy-two years ago, less than three-fourths of a century, the Territory of Illinois was organized, with Ninian Edwards as its first Governor.

Sixty-three years ago the State government was organized and Illinois entered upon a new period of its existence. At this time only the southern portion of the State had been settled, the fair prairies of the central and northern part remaining as they came from nature's hand.

Sixty-five years ago Robert Pulliam erected a cabin and remained some months in what is now Ball township.

Sixty years ago the county of Sangamon was organized, containing at the time less than five

hundred inhabitants. Sixty years—from 1821 to 1881—with its joys and sorrows, its trials and disappointments, have passed into history. The old and middle-aged of the first years of the history of the county have passed away. They fought a good fight in reclaiming waste places; they finished their course, and now rest from their labors, while "their works do follow them." The young of that day are now aged men and women, who have lived to see the wilderness "blossom as the rose," and now calmly await the summons to "come up higher."

Sixty years ago there was not a water or a steam mill in Sangamon county, all supplies of flour and meal, save the little ground on the old band mills, were brought from Edwardsville or St. Louis. At that time but one church edifice and a very small one at that, was in all the county. The people here were separated from friends, with no convenient means of communication. The railroad, the telegraph, the telephone and the phonograph were unknown. Mail communications were not established, and the nearest post office was Edwardsville.

Fifty-six years ago Springfield, a village of a dozen log cabins, was selected as a permanent county seat.

Fifty-five years ago, Hooper Warren established the Sangamon Spectator in Springfield, the first paper in Sangamon county.

Fifty-one years ago the early settler enjoyed the pleasures of the "deep snow," an experience in his history that he loves to relate to the wonder and amazement of the younger generation.

Fifty years ago Sangamon county was called upon to furnish its quota for the first campaign against Black Hawk, and nobly did the men respond.

Forty-nine years ago the second call was made for men to drive out and capture the noted Black Hawk and his men, and Sangamon county responded by sending an army of her bravest and best men, and to whom belongs the honor of his defeat and capture.

Forty-five years ago Sangamon county sent nine of her best men as representatives in the General Assembly, with instructions by all fair and honorable means to secure the removal of the State Capital from Vandalia to Springfield. The instructions were implicitly carried out and the Capital secured. All honor to the "Long Nine."

Forty-two years ago the Capital was removed from Vandalia to Springfield.

Forty years ago the whistle of the first locomotive was heard in Springfield.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield! What historical associations cluster around that name! Springfield, the home of Lincoln, Douglas, Shields, Baker, Logan, and a host of others, whose names have been immortalized, and who "now rest from their labors." But three score years ago and the beautiful plain upon which stands this thriving city, was an uninhabited wilderness. To-day, the busy hum of industry is heard upon every hand, and walking its streets are representatives of nearly every nation under Heaven, all enjoying the sweets of liberty, all pursuing the even tenor of their way, worshipping God according to the dictates of their own conscience, "with no one to molest or make them afraid." What a change has been wrought by the hand of Time! The pen of the historian can not do it justice.

About the year 1818, an old bachelor emigrated from North Carolina to this State, remaining for a time in Macoupin county, and from there he came on to what is now Sangamon county. He was so charmed with the country in the neighborhood, he determined to make it his future home. Returning to North Carolina, he induced his father, Henry Kelly, and four brothers to join him in forming a new settlement. John Kelly, one of the brothers, built a cabin, near which is now the northwest corner of Jefferson and Second streets. In this cabin the first court of Sangamon county was held.

Several other families were persuaded by the Kellys to settle in the neighborhood, and in the spring of 1821 quite a flourishing settlement existed—in fact, there were a greater number in the vicinity of what now constitutes the city of Springfield than any other settlement in the county. To this fact was due the selection of Springfield as the temporary county seat of Sangamon county, when organized.

Springfield is situated upon a beautiful prairie stretching from the Sangamon river on the

north, to the timber land which line its tributaries on the south. It is one hundred and eighty-five miles southwest of Chicago, and ninety-seven, miles distant from St. Louis, by the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

As already stated, the Kelly family were the first to settle in the neighborhood. Another family of emigrants, named Doggett, arrived in the year 1820. They settled a little south and east of the old Hutchinson's cemetery. No other settlements were made in the immediate locality until the spring of 1821, when several families were added to the infant colony, which was then known as Newsonville.

Prominent among the emigrants of 1821, were Charles R. Matheny and Elijah Iles. Mr. Iles was a Kentuckian by birth, but had emigrated to Missouri some years previous, but becoming dissatisfied with that country, he concluded to locate in the "country of the Sangamo." Ascending the Illinois river on a flat boat, he disembarked at Beardstown, which then consisted of a single log cabin, and that unoccupied. Striking boldly across the country, he made his way to the new settlement, and found a welcome in the family of the elder Kelly. "Better living," said he, "I never enjoyed. Kelly's cabin was a home indeed. Johnny cake, venison and wild honey every day, with roast pig on Sundays. Ah!" sighed the old man, as he concluded, "those happy days are over."

The population of Springfield gradually increased, it being the most important town in the county.

The first plat of the town was made in 1823, by Pascal P. Enos, Elijah Iles and ———, under the name of "Calhoun," the proprietors of the town not being favorable to the name given it by the commissioners, selected to locate the county seat. But the name of Calhoun was not more favorably received by the people who had located here than Springfield was by the

owners of the plat, and as a post office had been established under the name of Springfield, it never really became known by the name under which it was platted.

In 1825, the permanent seat of justice of the county was to be selected, and the claim of Calhoun, or Springfield, was stoutly contested by the town of Sangamo, located on the river in what is now section two, Gardner township. The contest was a warm one, and it still contended that Sangamo would have been selected by the Commissioners had not Andrew Elliott played a little trick upon them. He was employed to pilot the Commissioners to Sangamo, there being then no road located, and, instead of taking them a direct route, he took them a roundabout way, through swamps and over fallen timber. The Commissioners thought the difficulty in reaching Sangamo would not compensate for its more favorable location, and therefore named Springfield as the permanent county seat.

When Springfield was selected as the temporary seat of justice of the county in 1821, where the site was marked was upon an open prairie. The closing portion of the certificate of location reads as follows:

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, County Commissioners, do certify that we, after full examination of the situation of the present population of said county, have fixed and designated a certain point in the prairie, near John Kelly's field, on the waters of Spring creek, at a stake set marked Z D., as the temporary seat of justice for said county, and do further agree that said county seat be called and known by the name of **SPRINGFIELD**."

The point so selected was near what is now the northeast corner of Jefferson and Second streets. Here the first court house and county jail were built, in the latter month of 1821. Some idea may be formed of the price of building material then, and the style of building, from the fact that the jail was contracted for and actually built for eighty-four dollars.

The town of Calhoun was surveyed and platted by James C. Stevenson. He is said to have received a deed to block twenty-one for his services. Four lots, however, could not have been very valuable, for there is a tradition that he proposed to give Dr. Merryman one-fourth of the block for a pointer dog to which he had taken a fancy. The offer was rejected. The plat made by Stevenson was recorded December 5, 1823. It was probably made about the time of the

opening of the land office at Springfield, and as shortly after the lands came into market.

The name of Calhoun was selected in compliment to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. The admiration appears not to have lasted long. In 1826, while in the Senate, he voted against a bill which was intended to grant to the States a donation of lands to aid in the construction of canals. At that time this was a favorite measure in several of the northern and western States. This, no doubt, is the reason the name of Calhoun was never formally adopted by the people, or having adopted it, they gradually ceased to speak of it by the name, and returned to the one assigned it by the commissioners. But it was not until 1833, ten years after its origin, that the town of Calhoun was finally blotted out of existence. At that time there was a re-survey of the town, under act of the legislature, in which the town of Calhoun was formally made a part of Springfield.

On March 18, 1825, the final and permanent location of the county seat was made by the special commissioners. In consideration of this location, Elijah Iles and Pascal P. Enos at once donated to the county some forty-two acres of what is now the most valuable part of the city. The County Commissioners' Court held a special term and confirmed the location on the very day it was made. By this order the donation, with the exception of the public square, which was to remain as then laid out, was surveyed into blocks and lots having streets and alleys corresponding with the original town plot of Calhoun. The donation embraced blocks 1, 12, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of the old town plat. The first lots in the donation were sold early in May.

The first State law in relation to the town was approved February 9, 1827. By its provisions the County Commissioners' Court was empowered and required to appoint a street commissioner for the town, whose duties are prescribed in the act. They were also empowered to levy a tax upon the citizens for improving the streets. Justices of the peace of the town were required upon a petition of a majority of the legal voters, to enter an order upon their dockets in relation to the subject matter petitioned for; such order constituted a sort of ordinance, and penalties were prescribed in the law for the violation of such orders. They were repealed by a petition of legal voters in like manner as they had been passed. Such were the first specimens of legislation at a place where legislation of all sorts afterwards became very common.

INCORPORATION.

Continuing to increase in population, and losing none of its original ambition, Springfield became incorporated as a town, April 2, 1832, under the general law of 1831. This town government remained for nearly ten years, and for much of that time was administered in a wise and acceptable manner. Charles R. Matheny was the first President of the Board of Trustees, while among the members were Abraham Lincoln, Samuel H. Treat, and Stephen T. Logan—names which need no eulogy here. During these years—from 1830 to 1840—both town and county increased in population very rapidly. By this time, the settlements in the northern part of the State had grown to be of considerable size and importance. The northern part of Illinois was principally settled by men from New York and New England. They were farmers, merchants, mechanics, millers, manufacturers. They made farms, built mills, churches, school houses, towns, and cities. Here, in Central Illinois, was where the Kentuckians who had settled Southern Illinois, first met and learned to know the men whom they called Yankees. They had a most despicable opinion of their Northern neighbors. The genuine Yankee they had never seen. They had seen a tricky, trafficking race of peddlers from New England, who much infested the West and South with tinware, small lots of merchandise, and wooden clocks. From these specimens, the whole of New England had been judged. Hence, the natural conclusion that a Yankee was a close, miserly, dishonest getter of money, void of generosity or any of the kinder feelings of human nature. On the other hand, the people of Northern Illinois (chiefly from New England) formed an equally unfavorable opinion of their Southern neighbors. The Northern man believed the Southerner to be a long, lank, lazy, ignorant animal, little better than a savage—one content to squat on land not his own, and spend his days in a log cabin, with a large family of idle, hungry, ill-clothed, untaught children. It was only by daily contact, actual intercourse, that prejudices and errors could be removed. Here, in Central Illinois, and, most of all, in Springfield, after it became the capital, were these two classes of men brought to know each other better, and finally to abandon their erroneous notions of each other. Then they found both parties were wrong. In liberality and hospitality they were about equal, though these virtues show themselves in each people in a different way. The Southerner was, perhaps, the most hospitable and liberal to indi-

viduals; but the Northern man was the most liberal in contributing for the public benefit. Here, in Springfield, in later years, were the best specimens of both classes—Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Hardin, Bissell, Trumbull, Logan, Shields, Dubois, and many others, who gradually came to consider that Springfield was home.

As already stated Springfield was incorporated under town government in 1832. The following constitutes the Board of Trustees from 1832 to 1840 inclusive:

1832.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Cyrus Anderson, John Taylor, Elisha Tabor, Mordecai Mobley, William Carpenter, Trustees.

1833.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Cyrus Anderson, John M. Cabanis, William Carpenter, Samuel Morris, Stephen T. Logan, Trustees.

1834.—James R. Gray, President; William Carpenter, Edmund Roberts, Nicholas A. Garland, John Owens, Trustees.

1835.—Charles R. Matheny, President; James L. Lamb, James W. Keyes, William Alvery, William Carpenter, Philip C. Latham, Peleg C. Canedy, Trustees.

1836.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, Philip C. Latham, James W. Keyes, John F. Rague, George Passfield, Trustees.

1837.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, Philip C. Latham, William Butler, George Passfield, Joseph Klein, Trustees.

1838.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, P. C. Latham, Joseph Klein, William Butler, Samuel H. Treat, Trustees.

1839.—Charles R. Matheny, President; Peleg C. Canedy, Philip C. Latham, Joseph Klein, Samuel H. Treat, Abraham Lincoln, Joseph Whitney, Trustees.

1840.—Peleg C. Canedy, President; Joseph Klein, Jonas Whitney, Philip C. Latham, Abraham Lincoln, Trustees.

CITY CHARTER.

In 1840 a charter was obtained from the legislature for the formation of a city government. Its first election was held in the spring of that year. This charter was amended several times and in 1852 an act was passed entitled "An act to reduce the act incorporating the city of Springfield, and the several acts amendatory thereof into one act, and to amend the same." This act was approved March 2, 1852. By it the municipal government was to consist of a City Council, to be composed of a Mayor and three Aldermen from each ward. Under the old charter there was only one Alderman for each ward. The other officers for the city were to be a City Clerk, City Marshal, City Treasurer, City Attor-

Fourth, Richard Young, G. B. Simonds, Dudley Wickersham.

1861.—Mayor—George L. Huntington; Aldermen—First Ward, John S. Vredenburg, Ralph J. Coats, Charles Fisher, Harrison G. Fitzhugh; Second, Cornelius Ivers, John W. Chenery, John Connelly, Jr., Zimri A. Enos; Third, Christopher C. Brown, Thomas J. Dennis, Henry Grubb, Daniel Morse; Fourth, A. J. French, G. B. Simonds, Dudley Wickersham, Richard Young.

1862.—Mayor—George L. Huntington; Aldermen—First Ward, Oliver M. Sheldon, Ralph J. Coats, John S. Vredenburg; Second, Charles H. Lanphier, John W. Chenery, Cornelius Ivers; Third, Henry Grubb, Daniel Morse, Christopher C. Brown; Fourth, Obed Lewis, A. J. French, Richard Young.

1863.—Mayor—John W. Smith; Aldermen—First Ward, Henry Wohlgenuth, Oliver M. Sheldon, John S. Vredenburg; Second, Charles H. Lanphier, Moses K. Anderson, Cornelius Ivers; Third, William J. Conkling, Henry Grubb, Daniel Morse; Fourth, Obed Lewis, A. J. French, Henry C. Myers.

1864.—Mayor—John S. Vredenburg; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Oliver M. Sheldon, Henry Wohlgenuth; Second, William Bishop, Moses K. Anderson, Charles H. Lanphier; Third, William S. Curry, Daniel Morse, Henry Grubb, Robert Officer, William M. Lee; Fourth, Henry C. Myers, Obed Lewis, Peter Berriman, Charles Dallman.

1865.—Mayor—Thomas J. Dennis; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Henry Wohlgenuth, Daniel P. Broadwell; Second, William Bishop, Moses K. Anderson, Thomas Rippon; Third, Daniel Morse, William S. Curry, James D. Brown; Fourth, Henry C. Myers, Charles R. Post, Charles Dallman.

1866.—Mayor—John S. Bradford; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Daniel P. Broadwell, James M. Logan, John O. Rames; Second, William Bishop, Thomas M. Rippon, M. K. Anderson; Third, William J. Conkling, James D. Brown, J. H. Hough; Fourth, Isaac A. Hawley, Charles R. Post, Charles Dallman.

1867.—Mayor—N. M. Broadwell; Aldermen—First Ward, James M. Logan, John O. Rames, A. Schwartz; Second, M. K. Anderson, Thomas M. Rippon, John S. Vredenburg; Third, William J. Conkling, James D. Brown, Nicholas Strott; Fourth, Isaac A. Hawley, Charles R. Post, W. Whitney.

1868.—Mayor—William E. Shutt; Aldermen—First Ward, James M. Logan, A. Schwartz,

John Carmody; Second, M. K. Anderson, John S. Vredenburg, Edward J. Rafter; Third, William J. Conkling, Nicholas Strott, James A. Lott; Fourth, Isaac A. Hawley, W. Whitney, Henry Loosley.

1869.—Mayor—N. M. Broadwell; Aldermen—First Ward, Frank Hudson, Jr., John Carmody, William Clark; Second, John S. Vredenburg, Edward J. Rafter, George M. Brown; Third, Nicholas Strott, James A. Lott, John S. Bradford; Fourth, W. Whitney, Henry Loosely, Reddick M. Ridgely, Obed Lewis.

1870.—Mayor—John W. Priest; Aldermen—First Ward, John Carmody, Frank Hudson, Jr., Frank W. Tracy; Second, Edward J. Rafter, George W. Brown, Hobert Bradford, H. N. Alden; Fourth, Reddick M. Ridgely, Obed Lewis, August Linegar.

1871.—Mayor—John W. Smith; Aldermen—First Ward, Frank Hudson, Jr., Frank W. Tracy, R. J. Coats; Second, Hobert T. Ives, Charles A. Helmle, Maurice Fitzgerald; Third, John S. Bradford, H. N. Alden, H. S. Dickerman; Fourth, Obed Lewis, Reddick, M. Ridgely, Lyman Sherwood.

1872.—Mayor—John W. Smith; Aldermen—First Ward, Ralph J. Coats, Louis Rosette, John W. Stultz; Second, Hobert T. Ives, Charles A. Helmle, Maurice Fitzgerald; Third, H. N. Alden, H. S. Dickerman, L. H. Bradley; Fourth, Obed Lewis, Lyman Sherwood, William G. Parker.

1873.—Mayor—Charles E. Hay; Aldermen—First Ward, Louis Rosette, Ralph J. Coats, Richard Roderick; Second, Charles J. Helmle, Maurice Fitzgerald, Zimri A. Enos; Third, H. S. Dickerman, L. H. Bradley, Tingley S. Wood; Fourth, William G. Parker, Joseph W. Lane, W. H. Hummell.

In 1874, the city was divided into six wards, the representation in each ward remaining as heretofore—three Aldermen.

1874.—Mayor—Obed Lewis; Aldermen—First Ward, Manuel DeSouza, Thomas Howey, William Hunter, H. O. Bolles; Second, Zimri A. Enos, Maurice Fitzgerald, Frank Reich, Jr.; Third, L. H. Bradley, Tingley S. Wood, Thomas G. Prickett, N. W. Edwards; Fourth, W. J. Parker, Edwin J. Scanlan, Michael Reiffer; Fifth, Richard Roderick, Frank Hudson, Jr., Louis Rosette; Sixth, Joseph W. Lane, H. S. Dickerman, John T. Rhodes.

1875.—Mayor—Charles E. Hay; Aldermen—First Ward, H. O. Bolles, Manuel DeSouza, George W. Krodell; Second, Zimri A. Enos, Frank Reich, Jr., William Flynn; Third, Ting-

ley S. Wood, Thomas G. Prickett, Thomas S. Mather; Fourth, Michael Reifler, Edwin J. Scanlon, George McCutcheon; Fifth, Richard Roderick, Frank Hudson, Jr., William H. Staley; Sixth, Joseph W. Lane, John T. Rhodes, John Mayo Palmer.

1876.—Mayor—William Jayne; Aldermen—First Ward, Manuel DeSouza, George W. Krodell, John O. Piper; Second, Frank Reisch, Jr., William J. Flynn, Frederick Walther; Third, Thomas G. Prickett, Thomas S. Mather, William Sands; Fourth, Edwin J. Scanlon, George R. Hough, William White; Fifth, Frank Hudson, Jr., William H. Staley, Charles Fisher; Sixth, John T. Rhodes, John Mayo Palmer, James C. Conkling.

1877.—Mayor—William Jayne; Aldermen—First Ward, George W. Krodell, John O. Piper, Manuel Affonso; Second, William J. Flynn, Frederick Walther, Alfred Orendorff; Third, Thomas S. Mather, William Sands, James Smith; Fourth, George Hough, William White, Edwin J. Scanlon; Fifth, William H. Staley, Charles Fisher, John O. Rames; Sixth, John Mayo Palmer, James C. Conkling, John T. Rhodes.

1878.—Mayor—J. A. Vincent; Aldermen—First Ward, John O. Piper, M. Affonso, J. E. Rosette; Second, Joseph Trutter, A. Orendorff, Dennis O'Brien; Third, William Sands, J. W. Smith, B. W. Ayres; Fourth, William White, Edward J. Scanlon, Fred McCarthy; Fifth, Charles Fisher, John O. Rames, William H. Staley; Sixth, J. C. Conkling, J. T. Rhodes, Chris. Wolf.

1879.—Mayor—R. L. McGuire; Aldermen—First Ward, John Brennan, M. Affonso, J. E. Rosette; Second, Daniel Taylor, R. Hellweg, A. Orendorff, Dennis O'Brien; Third, Joseph Wallace, J. W. Smith, B. W. Ayres; Fourth, Richard O'Donnell, Edward J. Scanlon, Fred McCarthy; Fifth, E. S. Johnson, John O. Rames, William H. Staley; Sixth, E. P. House, J. T. Rhodes, Chris. Wolf.

1880.—Mayor—Horace C. Irwin; Aldermen—First Ward, J. E. Rosette, John Brennan, A. Viera; Second, Dennis O'Brien, R. Hellweg, James Williams; Third, B. W. Ayres, Joseph Wallace, Henry Grubb; Fourth, Frederick McCarthy, Richard H. O'Donnell, George Kern; Fifth, William H. Staley, Edward S. Johnson, William C. Wood; Sixth, Chris. Wolf, Elon P. House, J. T. Rhodes.

1881.—Mayor—John McCreery; Aldermen—First Ward, John Foster, F. Jacoby, A. Viera; Second, George Ritter, R. Hellweg, James Wil-

liams, John Fitzgerald; Third, J. W. Smith, Joseph Wallace, Henry Grubb; Fourth, B. Conlin, Richard H. O'Donnell, George Kern; Fifth, Edward S. Johnson, J. O. Rames, William C. Wood; Sixth, H. Fayart, William Drake, Elon P. House, J. T. Rhodes.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

Attention has already been called to this subject in a previous part of this work, but a few words here will not be out of place. The act for the removal of the capital was approved February 25, 1837, but the efforts in that direction had been made at every session for several years previous. The system of internal improvements was then pending in the legislature and before the people. The means used to pass this system through the legislature cannot be left without notice. First, a large number of the people were interested in the success of the Illinois and Michigan canal; the canal was, therefore, threatened if other sections of the State were denied the improvements demanded by them. Thus the friends of the canal were forced into the system. Next the system was made to include roads and improvements everywhere, so as to enlist every part of the State; several efforts were made to legalize a smaller system, and with each failure, the bill would be amended by the addition of other roads. Thus the friends of the other system were gradually increased. Next, those counties which could not be accommodated with a road or some other improvement, were to share in a fund of two hundred thousand dollars. To conciliate and win over the interest and influence of Alton, three railroads were appointed to center at that city. Then the people of Springfield desired to have the seat of government removed here. Sangamon county had nine representatives in the General Assembly. It was by the efforts and influence of these men that Springfield attained its present position. Among them were some very dexterous managers in politics, whose whole object was to obtain the seat of government for Springfield. This delegation, from the beginning of the decisive session, threw itself as a unit in support of, or in opposition to, every local measure of interest, but never without a bargain for votes in return on the seat of government question. Most of the other counties were small, having but one representative, and many of them had but one for a district composed of several counties. This gave to Sangamon county a decided preponderance in the log-rolling system of those days. By such

means the "Long Nine" rolled a log like a snow-ball, gathering accessions of strength at every turn, until they swelled up a considerable party for Springfield. This party they managed to take as a unit in favor of the internal improvement system, in return for which the active supporters of that system were to vote for Springfield to be the seat of government. Thus it was by log-rolling on the canal measure, by multiplying railroads, by terminating three railroads at Alton, that Alton might become a great city in opposition to St. Louis, by distributing money to some of the counties, the system of internal improvements was adopted, and the seat of government removed to Springfield.

The spring of 1837 did not open favorably for the new capital. That spring the banks throughout the United States suspended specie payments. The banks of Illinois soon followed the example of others. The location of Springfield was made upon conditions. One condition was, that the State should receive \$50,000 for the erection of the capitol. Another was, that the grounds necessary for the public buildings should be donated to the State, and for this purpose the county court was empowered to convey the public square, which was done. But the payment of the sum of money specified was found to be a much harder task than was at first anticipated. One-third of the amount—\$16,666.67—was raised by assessments upon the owners of property within the town. The assessments were not paid for five years, for the reason other satisfactory arrangements were made.

The persons assessed went to the State Bank and gave a note, due in five years, interest at twelve per cent. for the amount. A copy of this note will be found on a previous page. The bank advanced the money, and the lot owner, by paying his interest annually, was allowed five years' time. Another third of the amount, the town, in its corporate capacity, agreed to pay. Upon the written obligation to that effect, a large number of the leading citizens of the place, perhaps a hundred in all, became sureties. When it became due the town was not able to pay, and the State Bank, which had advanced the money to the town, was about to press the securities to payment, when a compromise was made. Men of capital came forward with the money and paid the bank, taking city bonds for their re-payment.

The offices of the State Government were removed here in July, 1839.

RR—

SPECULATION AND HARD TIMES.

It was in 1836 that the great town lot speculation began to spread through the towns and villages of Illinois. But it did not assume its full proportions in Springfield until the year following, after the removal of the capital was a certainty. This speculation in this State commenced in Chicago, and was the means of building up that place, in a year or two, from a village of a few houses to be a city of several thousand inhabitants. The story of the sudden fortunes made there, excited, at first, wonder and amazement, next a gambling spirit of adventure, and lastly an all absorbing desire for rapid and splendid wealth. The example of Chicago was contagious. It spread to all the towns and villages of the State. New towns were laid out in every direction. In fact, the number of towns multiplied so rapidly that it was a common remark to say the whole country was likely to be laid out in towns, and that no land would be left for farming purposes. In this time of wild excitement, Springfield had her full share. The judgments of all the business men were unsettled. Their minds were occupied with only one idea—the all-controlling desire of jumping at once into a fortune. As all had bought more town lots and lands than many of them could pay for, and more than any of them could sell, the idea was gradually diffused through the State that if the country could be rapidly settled, its resources developed, and wealth invited from abroad, that all the towns then of any note would become cities, and that the other towns, laid out only for speculation, and then without inhabitants, would immediately become thriving and populous villages, the wealth of all would be greatly increased, and the town lot market be rendered perfectly secure.

It was with a view to this consummation, that the system of internal improvements, already noticed, began to be successfully agitated in the summer and fall of 1836. The system became law, and three years trial of it plunged the State so hopelessly in debt that public credit went down with a crash; individuals, of course, did not escape unharmed. Many of the soundest men in all the towns were driven to utter ruin. There were many in Springfield who suffered in this time of calamity. The whole community found that the growth of the town had been retarded for years by these events. As we have seen, the banks were all compelled to suspend, and the money was paper. So great was the burden of debt felt to be, that after July, 1841, no further attempt was made by the State for—

several years to pay the interest on the public debt. Here in Springfield, as elsewhere through the State, the people found they had enough to do in providing food and in paying the debts they owed to each other.

To add to the general calamity and the terror of the people, in February, 1842, the State Bank, with a circulation of \$3,000,000, tumbled into ruin with a great crash, not only injuring Springfield greatly, but carrying wide spread poverty all over Illinois, and into the neighboring States and Territories. For the next ten years there were hard times indeed. Speculation had seen its day, and the people were done with it. Hard work and economical habits were ideas fixed in the minds of most. Under such circumstances it is no wonder the city grew slowly. In eight years, commencing with 1840, the population only increased by about fourteen hundred. Still the place did gradually increase in numbers and wealth, year by year. As the county was slowly settled up, and its resources developed by the two railroads, this growth became permanent, in form.

HEALTHFULNESS OF SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield is noted as being one of the most healthy cities in this country, and affords a pleasant retreat during the hot summer months to those living in the cities of the South. The St. Louis (Mo.) Republican, noticing the summer resorts convenient to citizens of the eastern cities, says:

"There are many in St. Louis who would gladly have such summer advantages at command, but who are not prepared, with their families, to take the long and expensive journey to the East. Many of our business men cannot afford the time to do it. They must be within reach of their counting-rooms and warehouses, and so they pass their long summers here without rural recreation or pleasure jaunts of any sort, denying to their families, as well as themselves, the salutary pleasure of a country residence during the summer. But still there is, only one hundred miles away, a very agreeable spot to pass the summer. We mean Springfield, Illinois, which is quite as desirable and comfortable a place for summer recreation as many others of greater celebrity. It is as marked for healthfulness as Saratoga, and has as pure air. It is a city, yet it is so laid out and built that it presents a pleasing combination of town and country. There are many pleasant drives about the city, and livery stables supplied with the best horses for the saddle or buggy. It abounds in churches and schools, and is distinguished for

the intelligence, courtesy and hospitality of its citizens. With days no hotter than at Niagara, its evenings, nights and mornings delightfully cool. To a St. Louisian it is accessible in four hours, and when there the telegraph and mails place him in prompt communication with this city, or any other place requiring correspondence. It is a safe and quiet place for families, free from the costliness of places of fashionable resorts, for which one must prepare with startling equipments of elegant and fashionable wardrobes. No city in the Union has a finer hotel than Springfield, where families may find most desirable accommodations. We refer to the Leland Hotel. A St. Louis merchant can deposit his family there, come down to the city, and pass half or two-thirds of the week, and run up again on Friday or Saturday, and pass a glad Saturday or Sunday with his family and friends, and so beguile the hot weeks with varied enjoyment for himself, while wife and children are safe, healthy and happy, all summer long, in that pleasant city. Let no one ask for a place of summer resort with one so accessible as Springfield right at hand. We speak of the place knowingly, having passed there many weeks and months during the past twenty-five or thirty years, dating back to the day when it had only three thousand inhabitants. It is really a most desirable place to spend the summer."

SPRINGFIELD TO A STRANGER.

Springfield when visited in the winter, or in the early spring when the frost is first out of the ground, does not present that attractive appearance it does later in the spring and in the summer and autumn months. Like other cities in Central Illinois and almost throughout the entire State, in the early spring and in open winters it is quite muddy, the mud frequently being an embargo to all travel. Springfield has often been condemned by the stranger for the mud upon her streets, while at the same time it was no worse than hundreds of other places in the State, and much better than many. Of one thing it is quite evident, the cities of Illinois will always be muddy if not paved.

Coming to the city in the summer the stranger finds it presenting a far different appearance. With its palatial residences, with handsome, well kept lawns; its magnificent business blocks, with large store rooms filled with goods of every description to suit the tastes and pockets of all; large, stately shade trees lining the streets, all going to make up one of the handsomest cities of its size in the country. In 1854, a corres-

pendent of the Democratic Press, of Chicago, who chanced to be in the city thus wrote of it:

"Every citizen of the Prairie State, from Chicago to Cairo and from the Wabash to the Mississippi, should be acquainted with the real character of, and take a pride in, our pleasant and hospitable capital. Pleasant and beautiful, and flourishing will I term it, though very opposite adjectives have been prefixed to it by many of those editors and politicians who have seen it during winter's cold wind, and cloudy sky and foggy air—when an unusual, an ill-assorted and turbulent crowd of visitors are here from the highways and byways of 'Suckerdorn,' when bird and bee and blossom have given place to pelting rain, and driving wind, and general gloom. But Springfield in the spring time of the year is a different place. Indianapolis is famed for beauty and prosperity; yet with an infinite knowledge of all it has and a strong predilection in its favor, I am constrained to say it has nothing to boast of over our own capital. In railroads and population it has a few years the start; but in pleasant places of residence, in taste as displayed in shade trees and shrubs and flowers, and fences and grassy lawns, Springfield is far ahead; and in churches, banks, court and State house, it is at least her equal. The State has not granted to Springfield her buildings for the blind, insane and dumb, nor have the benevolent orders of Odd Fellows and Masons done for her what they have done for Indianapolis. Herein is a difference against us. Like Washington, Springfield is a 'city of magnificent distances.' It might be termed the 'Eminent City,' as in no western town have I seen more fine elms, maples, locust, oak and other shade trees flourishing. 'He who plants trees loves others besides himself.' Springfielders love and benefit posterity and all strangers that visit the city and enjoy its luxuriant shade. How snug, neat, cool and comfortable, says Thrifty, do trees and shrubbery, which have been tastefully planted, make a dwelling appear, and how naked, dry and barren does a residence look without them."

CHANGE OF NAME.

In 1853, the question of a change of name for the city was discussed publicly and privately, for a considerable length of time, but without result. It was argued that Springfield was a too common name, that in the Union there were about forty Springfields, or one in nearly every State and Territory, and but two or three rose above the rank of the most obscure village in the country. Letters destined for Springfield, Illi-

nois, were often mis-sent, traveling from one State to another, and taking months to reach their destination. Among the names suggested for the change, were Sangamo and Illini. The latter name was advocated to perpetuate the remembrance of the aboriginal people, from whom was derived the name of the chief river of the State, and of the State itself; the former for the Sangamo river, and because of its more musical sound, especially when written in connection with the name of the State. The efforts of the advocates of a change were unavailing, and the city yet retains the popular name of Springfield, and Springfield let it be.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Springfield, in common with every other city in the Union, was affected by the hard times of 1837, which continued during one entire decade, or until 1847. In this latter year property which had gone down, down, until it could go no lower, began to take an upward stride. The confidence of people was again restored and they began to invest their savings in various ways and prosperity again reigned. In 1853 there was such an urgent demand for dwelling houses in this city that it could not be filled. Says a local writer of that date:

"Every inhabitable house in this city is filled to overflowing. Even should one happen to be vacated no one would dare notify the public through the papers. The din of applicants would destroy the best nerves in town. Of course our city is much the loser by this deficiency. Scores of families who would be induced to remain in our city are forced to seek other localities. Both men and capital are diverted from our city, and others are allowed to reap the advantages of our stupidity. Now cannot this matter be remedied? Is it not for the interest of our land owners and monied men to build houses to rent? Are not the inducements sufficient on the score of profit, to say nothing of patriotic considerations? In this respect we believe no city in the west can hold out greater inducements to building capital than Springfield. True we have not been in the habit of making such a blow about ourselves as our neighbor, at Alton. Nor have we gone into the puffing game like Bloomington and 'little Decatur.' We haven't filled all the earth with the cry of our 'corner lots.' Still 'little old shanty Springfield' has actually done better in real estate transactions than the tallest figures can show at Chicago."

THE POST OFFICE.

The early settlers of Springfield had little to boast of in the way of postal facilities. From

Philadelphia, for \$3.50. During the first year, the business of the office was as follows: Orders drawn, \$13,244.80; orders paid, \$8,430.78. In 1880, there were drawn \$108,238.54, and paid \$100,078.33, on domestic orders alone, showing a handsome increase.

During 1880, the number of letters forwarded from this office was eight hundred and twenty-three thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight; postal cards, two hundred and fifty thousand, five hundred and thirty-six; total number pieces mailed in all classes, two million, four hundred and nine thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight. Of second class matter, fifty-eight thousand, three hundred and eighty-eight pounds were forwarded.

SPRINGFIELD AS A MANUFACTURING POINT.

The idea is generally prevalent that interior cities or towns can never be made manufacturing points. But this theory is certainly exploded; at least, so far as Springfield is concerned. The causes operating against interior cities in competing with those along a water course no longer exists. No longer is the manufacturer dependent upon the steamers of our lakes and rivers for means of transportation. The invention of the locomotive and the building of railroads has effectually solved the transportation problem. A beginning has been made in Springfield, which is widening year by year, and already it has outstripped many more pretentious river towns in the extent of its manufactures. Another point has been established by the building up of these manufactories here, and that is that a State Capital can be something else than a huge boarding house, where the people all make their living keeping boarders.

Springfield Iron Company.—This institution was organized October, 1871, with a capital stock of \$200,000, which has been increased to \$393,750. The first Board of Directors were Charles H. Ridgely, George M. Brinkerhoff, John W. Bunn, O. H. Miner, and William D. Richardson. The first and present officers are Charles Ridgely, President; John W. Bunn, Vice President; George M. Brinkerhoff, Secretary. The present Board of Directors are Charles Ridgely, George M. Brinkerhoff, J. T. Smith, John Williams, Joseph W. Clark, William Ridgely, and John W. Bunn.

In the beginning the works only manufactured railroad iron. The puddle mill belonging to the rail mill was started in June, 1872, and the first rail was made in September of that year, since which time it has continually been in operation.

The claim is made by the company that they have made more rails than any similar works in the United States. They now turn out four thousand five hundred tons of rails per month.

Other branches of manufacture have been introduced from time to time, so that at present the company is making rails of both iron and steel, bar iron, fish plates, and track bolts. The steel rails are made by the Seimens-Martin, or open earth process. Charles Kennedy is general superintendent of the works.

The Springfield Iron Company is located about a mile north of the city limits. The buildings of this company are constructed in a substantial style of architecture, and present a picturesque appearance. It is impracticable in this article to give a full and complete description of the works, and our only endeavor will be to notice some of the principal points of interest. The buildings in order of importance are, the rail mill, where all the rails, both iron and steel, are made, is eighty by three hundred and twenty-five feet in dimensions. The rolls of this mill are propelled by a mammoth seven hundred horse-power engine. The steel converting works are two hundred by one hundred feet, and devoted to the manufacture of steel, which is cast into rail ingots. The manufacture of steel is under the care of Mr. C. W. Roeper.

The Blooming Mills are ninety by two hundred feet, substantially built and used for reducing the ingots to the proper size for rolling into steel rails. The motive power being a four hundred and fifty horse-power Corless engine. The Merchant Mills are one hundred and six by two hundred and thirty-four feet in dimensions, and devoted to the manufacture of bar iron, merchants' iron and railroad fastenings, with a capacity of sixteen hundred tons per month. The machinery of this mill is driven by a three hundred horse-power Corless engine. The puddle works are eighty-two by two hundred and two feet in dimensions, and used for the preparation of pig iron for the Merchant Mills, the motor being a three hundred horse-power Corless engine. Besides the buildings already mentioned, there are machine shops, bolt and nut works, carpenter shops, pattern shops, blacksmith shops, etc. The company have introduced the Siemens gas furnaces, which they use exclusively for heating purposes, fifteen being in use in the different works. In the steel works they have a duplex Worthington pump, with two steam cylinders twenty-five and a half inches in diameter, with a twenty-four inch stroke and a hydraulic piston or plunger nine inches in diam-

Steps were at once taken for the erection of the necessary buildings, and in March, 1872, the first watch was turned out. During the first year three thousand eight hundred and forty-five watches were manufactured, which was increased to nine thousand and ninety-five and fourteen thousand two hundred and forty-one for the year 1873 and 1874, respectively. In 1875, in consequence of the financial troubles, but eight thousand five hundred and fifty were made, and only ten thousand and seventy-six in 1876. In 1877, the company was re-organized with Jacob Bunn, President, and Charles Smorowski Secretary, since which time the business has constantly increased, so that up to this time (1881) they have been unable to keep up with their orders. The following table is of interest as showing what has been done with the force employed since 1877, and the annual pay roll:

Year.	Average No. employed.	No. movements annually made.	Paid annually for labor.
1878	8,845	\$63,000
1879	9,095	104,000
1874	14,241	121,000
1875	8,550	72,000
1876	10,076	50,000
1877	18,040	84,000
1878	19,085	96,000
1879	200	125,000
1880	400	207,000

It will thus be seen that since the re-organization there has been a marked increase in the amount of work done at this factory. As this work is being prepared for the press, steps are being taken for a further increase in the capacity of the works. Six hundred persons are now employed, and this number will be increased to eight hundred during the coming year.

In brief, the Springfield Watch Company was organized in 1870. It was re-organized in 1877, and adopted the present name of Illinois Watch Company in December, 1878. The building is situated on North Grand Avenue, adjoining the beautiful Reservoir Park, on one of the handsomest lots in the city, two blocks square, and embracing fourteen acres of land. The buildings are immediately in front of Tenth street, and command a splendid view from every approach.

In the spring of 1870, the operators went to work in the rooms now occupied by Mr. Kicken-dall, over the Kexcelor machine shop, to make the tools required, and on Christmas of the same

year, producing hydraulic pressure of three hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch. The lifts and cranes in the steel works and Blooming Mill. The works consume three hundred tons of coal per day, which is obtained from the Beard-Hickox Coal Company, located some two hundred yards from the works. The coal is loaded in the mines at a depth of two hundred feet, and carried on a tramway and delivered at the different works in the same cars. The office building is a two-story brick structure. The first floor is devoted to the heads of the various departments of the company, while the second story is used for draughting room and chemical laboratory. Some forty clerks are employed in the different departments of this office, while the entire works give employment to ten hundred and eighty employes. The goods manufactured by the Springfield Iron Company are used by all the principal railroads in the west, and among them we will name the Wabash, Illinois Central, Chicago & Alton, Northwestern, etc.

The company have a locomotive of their own for switching purposes and a store of general merchandise is connected with the works for the accommodation of the employes. Besides the four large engines in the different departments already alluded to, which are of themselves more than seventeen hundred horse power, there are numerous smaller engines used for running the nut and bolt works, saws, punches, presses, shears, etc. The master mechanic in charge is Mr. John R. Darcy. The company have forty-five acres of ground upon which the works are built, and is well drained. The principal sewer is three by three and one-half feet, built of brick and laid fourteen feet under the ground, and is a half mile in length.

It is interesting to contemplate the various industries which cluster around a business of so much importance to the laborers and artisans of our country. Not only are there more than a thousand men directly employed, but dependent upon them are families; then there are miners of ore and coal; there should be added railroads and much of their rolling stock, the products of the earth and their transportation, domestic implements and household comforts, are all improved and benefited by all the legitimate means used to foster and encourage iron industries.

Illinois Watch Company.—In 1870, after a thorough discussion of the subject, the Springfield Watch Company was organized, with John T. Stunt, President; W. B. Miller, Secretary.

Withey & Bros'. Carriage and Wagon Manufactory.—William H., George D., and James Withey are proprietors of the manufactory located between Seventh and Eighth, on Washington street. The business was established by the brothers in 1853. They purchased the lot on which the factory stands of the renowned Washington Irving, and erected a frame building 66x80 feet. Two years later they erected a brick 22x100 feet, three stories in height. The latter was blown down by a cyclone in April, 1880, which destroyed the frame also. They next erected a brick building 86x100 feet, two stories high, which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1861. There was a total loss in each instance, amounting together to \$40,000, leaving the brothers in debt about \$10,000. Their present buildings are 100x157 feet, two stories high, and of brick. They were commenced in 1861 and completed in 1864. The brothers also now own a two-story brick on Eighth street, 40x80 feet, which is used as a warehouse. All their property is free from incumbrance. They manufacture a general line of carriages, buggies, phaetons and light spring wagons of the best quality. They employ on an average of thirty hands, and made 250 vehicles in 1880. Their work is all sold in the local market at retail.

Sash Manufactory.—John A. Kikendal, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, commenced business on the corner of Ninth and Adams streets, October, 1878. His business has been constantly on the increase, and he now employs eight men. In 1880 he did a business of \$15,000.

The Globe Spice Mills.—The business was established in 1870 by Slemmons & Conkling. Subsequently the firm name was changed to Slemmons, Conkling & Company. In 1876, Mr. Slemmons retired from the firm, and in 1878 started the Globe Mills on Adams, between Fourth and Fifth street, where he continued until August, 1880, when he removed to his present location on South Tenth street. The concern roasts and prepares coffee, prepares spices, manufactures baking powder and roasts peanuts. The Globe Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the best brand of baking powder made at these mills. All goods made by Mr. Slemmons are handled exclusively at wholesale. He employs two traveling salesmen, besides his goods are sold by the salesmen in the employ of John W. Bunn. Six hands are employed in the factory.

Springfield Paper Company.—The Springfield Paper Mill was erected by the Springfield Pulp and Paper Company in 1875. The Company was organized in the summer of 1875, with

William McCague, President; Nathaniel Covington, Secretary; Maurice Starne, Treasurer. The company began operating the mill in January, 1876. The cash capital was \$50,000, while the plant, buildings, machinery, &c., cost between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The grounds of the company comprise one entire block, and the main building has a depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The company confines itself to the manufacture of one line of paper, the cream manilla, a fine quality of wrapping paper, and produce an average of four thousand pounds a day. The property in 1881 changed hands, and the mill is now owned by S. H. Jones & Company, with the title of Springfield Paper Company, under the Superintendency of N. R. Nixon, and Nathaniel Covington, Secretary.

Wagons and Carriages.—The firm of Myers, Davidson & Henley, was organized in 1874, and they commenced manufacturing carriages, buggies and spring-wagons, near the corner of Jefferson and Sixth streets, where they continued until January 1, 1881, when they purchased and fitted up the old Christian Church on the north-east corner of Jefferson and Sixth Streets. Their lot is eighty by one hundred and fifty-seven feet, and is well covered with buildings. The members of the firm are all practical workmen, and each has control of a department. They turned out sixty vehicles in 1880, besides doing a large amount of repair work.

Machine Works.—S. F. Eastman started in the machine business on Madison street, between Second and Third, in 1868, making a specialty of the manufacture of the Benefactor, a two-horse cultivator. He continued the business in that location three years, then moved to a building on Seventh street. At that time he went into the general repair business of engines and farm machinery. He removed from there to his present location, opposite the Wabash depot, in 1875, the building being erected especially for his business. In 1879, he formed a partnership with John H. Stevens, which still continues. The firm now makes a specialty of the manufacture of small upright engines, and employ three men in addition to their own labor.

The Elevator Milling Company.—Near the depot of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, Asa Eastman & Company erected, in 1865, an elevator at a cost of \$75,000. For some years Mr. Eastman was interested in the business, but in 1876 leased it to other parties, and retired. William Brocker, George Kern, S. W. Currier, and W. P. Grimsley were the lessees. These gentlemen continued to handle grain for shipment until

1880. In May of that year they purchased the property and determined to erect in connection with the elevator a flouring mill. In June, the company began the erection of the mill, completing it during the early part of the winter following, and in February, 1881, commenced the manufacture of flour. The mill is of brick, seventy-eight by fifty-six feet, four stories and basement, with an elevation of one room (ten by sixteen) above the roof. The boiler and engine room, north of the main building, is twenty-five by forty feet, and twenty-six feet high. The mill has ten run of burrs, with all the modern improvements, and has a capacity of twelve barrels per hour, or three hundred barrels for a twenty-four hours run. The cost of the mill was \$45,000. The elevator has a storage capacity of one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of grain.

Excelsior Mills.—Douglas Hickox, proprietor of the Excelsior Mills, is one of a family of millers. Addison Hickox settled in Springfield in 1833, and being a practical miller, began the business about two miles northwest of the city, a small water mill being located there, built by ———.

A year or two later he erected another mill opposite, on the same stream, which he operated a number of years. In the meantime, he erected a saw-mill, with which he sawed lumber for a new mill, which he erected on the corner of Third and Washington streets, in 1845. This new mill he continued to operate until 1855, when he sold his milling interests, and engaged in merchandizing until 1859. He then bought the old Lamb mill, on South Seventh, between Cook and Edwards streets, which he run some years. About this time the Illinois Mill was burned, but was rebuilt in 1861 and run by Washington Crowder. It was a very fine mill for that day, and cost \$27,000. Mr. Crowder ran it two years, losing heavily, when he sold to Laswell & Broadwell, who ran it about one year, when, in 1864, it passed into Mr. Hickox's hands, who, in connection with his son-in-law, B. F. Haines, operated it. In the meantime, Mr. Hickox had taken his son, Martin, as a partner in the Lamb mill. In 1866, another change was made, Martin purchasing his father's interest in the Illinois Mill, and selling him his interest in the Lamb mill. In the spring of 1865, Addison Hickox bought the Etna mill, on East Adams street, between Sixth and Seventh, which had been erected by Ives & Matthews, some time previous. Douglas Hickox became a partner in the mill from the time of its purchase. The father and son run it two and a half years, and then leased it for ten years. Addison

Hickox, becoming a partner with his son-in-law, retained the business until 1871, when he retired. That fall he went to Florida, as was his custom, to spend the winter, and there died in January, 1872. Addison Hickox was another instance of a self-made man. Commencing without a penny, by industry he accumulated a fortune, which he left to his heirs, of \$150,000. His sons and son-in-law have all followed the milling business. The two oldest sons, Martin and E. R., are dead; S. W. Hickox is one of the proprietors of the Illinois Mills, and Douglas is proprietor of the Excelsior, as guardian for his nephew. The old City Mills blew up in 1867, and the Etna in 1879—both a total loss.

The Excelsior Mill was built in 1860, by Rippon & Co., who leased it for a term of years. About 1867, Martin Hickox purchased it, and a year later, his father, Addison Hickox, became joint proprietor, but soon sold back to his son. The capacity of the Excelsior is one hundred barrels every twenty-four hours. The building is 40x60 feet, three stories and basement.

Home Mills.—This mill was erected in 1861, by Washington Crowder, who ran it for a time, when it was purchased by Addison Hickox, who operated it until the fall of 1871. It was a part of his estate at the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1872, and is now the property of his widow, Mrs. Rhoda Hickox. It is sixty by forty feet, exclusive of the engine and boiler room, which is thirty by sixty feet. The mill is three stories and basement, of brick, and is equipped with all modern milling machinery, and has a capacity of one hundred barrels every twenty-four hours. John L. Burke and S. W. Hickox leased the mill February, 1881. They do merchant work exclusively.

Printing and Binding.—In 1865 Henry W. Rokker came to Springfield, and in 1867 commenced the business of book-binder, with location on Fifth, between Adams and Monroe streets. Business flourished, and year by year he added to his stock and capital, until 1879, when he was burned out, suffering a personal loss of \$10,000. He re-opened within a month on East Washington street, where he remained until he removed to his present location, 309 South Fifth street, in 1876. The building was erected by Mr. Rokker especially for the business, and is one hundred and fifty-seven by twenty feet, three stories in height. On his removal to this building he added a small printing establishment, consisting of one small press and a few fonts of type. The business has since rapidly grown, until now he has in active opera-

tion four large and two small presses, and is well supplied with printing material for the transaction of any kind of work. The printing establishment and bindery is the most complete in Central Illinois. He employs at a low average, sixty hands in the two departments.

Boiler and Sheet Iron Works.—In 1863, John M. Wilson commenced the manufacture of all kinds of boiler and sheet iron works. In 1865, the firm became Wilson & Drake, and in 1875, Drake & Palmer, the latter gentleman purchasing the interest of Mr. Wilson. The firm employ, on an average, twelve men, and turn out \$25,000 worth of work per year. The business is growing with the growth of the city.

Springfield Trunk Manufactory.—Phillips Brothers formed a co-partnership, and opened a trunk factory in Springfield, on South Sixth street, opposite the Leland Hotel, in 1879, where they carried on the business until the fall of 1881, when they moved to 123 North Sixth street. The firm is composed of Charles J., Edwin H., William O., and Moreau F. Phillips. They make all kinds of packing and sample trunks, and do all kinds of repairing; also keep in stock a large assortment of traveling bags, ladies' satchels, straps, and show case goods. The brothers are energetic, thorough-going young men, possessing a practical knowledge of the business, which has been quite prosperous and steadily increased since established. Five skilled workmen are constantly employed in the factory.

Springfield Woolen Mills.—This mill is the outgrowth of what was a small beginning, in the way of carding wool, by H. M. Armstrong and John Dryer, in 1834. In 1848, Mr. Armstrong, who was then alone, put in a mill for "fulling and dressing" home-made cloths, in connection with wool carding. In a letter to Mr. Dickerman, Mr. Armstrong, who is now living in Batavia, says: "At first we run our cards with ox-power, on inclined wheel, but when I added cloth dressing I substituted steam power. After I commenced cloth dressing, my patrons, (the farmers) wanted me to add machinery for spinning and weaving, and in 1851 Joseph and E. R. Thayer joined me, and we built a house sufficiently large to put up one set of machinery for that purpose. We ran along two years, added another set, and after a few years the demand for our goods was such that we were compelled to pull down our old house and build larger; hence the present establishment."

In 1857, Henry S. Dickerman entered the establishment as book-keeper. At this time it oc-

cupied a frame building with two sets of machinery, and six looms, with a capacity of one hundred yards of flannel, fifty yards of jeans, and fifty pounds of stocking yarn per day. In 1860, the main factory building, forty by eighty feet, was erected of brick, three stories with basement and attic. In 1863, Mr. Dickerman purchased machinery with the intention of locating in Rockford, but was induced to become a partner in this factory, the firm name remaining unchanged until two years later. This same year, an addition to the main building was erected, thirty-six by seventy-five feet, of brick, three stories, with basement and attic, and a dry house in the rear, thirty-six by fifty feet. In 1865 large additions were made to the machinery, and the products of the mill increased four fold, while the quality of the goods had steadily improved from year to year. Mr. Armstrong's interest was now purchased by Mr. Dickerman and Edward T. Thayer, and the firm name was changed to Dickerman & Company. Gradually the old machinery was replaced with new and improved machines, until all was taken out of the way. In 1873, John T. Capps became one of the partners, the firm name remaining the same.

Prior to the fall of 1880, the mill engaged in the manufacture of a variety of flannels, blankets and cassimeres, but since that time they have paid special attention to cassimeres, and are manufacturing six-fourths goods as well as three-fourths goods. During 1880, they shipped their products to Boston, New York and other eastern cities, but their heaviest sales are in the Northwest. Over one hundred hands are employed in the factory. A capital of over \$100,000 is invested in the business, and the monthly product amounts to about \$18,000.

THE PORTUGUESE.

In the city of Springfield are many Portuguese, and as it is uncommon to see such numbers of this nationality in this country, the question is often asked, "How came they here?" Their story is an interesting one.

About four hundred years ago, Gonsalves Zarco was making a voyage of discovery along the western coast of Africa. He was soon taken by a violent storm, and all his crew expected to sink into the deeps. They gave up all hope, when suddenly an island appeared, and they made for its shores. After landing, they called it Porto Santo, or "Holy Haven." Here a settlement of Portuguese was formed. But the people were afraid to go to the larger island of Madeira. Some of them would venture near it,

but it looked so gloomy, and they heard such strange sounds coming from its woods, that they imagined it was the abode of awful giants and terrific creatures—a land of darkness.

Gonsalves, however, ventured to pay a visit to the awful island. The men on the vessel became alarmed as they came near the shores, and thought they saw monstrous giants on the coast. They begged their commander not to expose them to death. He kept on until he proved to them that their giants were only craggy rocks, and the horrid voices they heard were only the beating of the waves against the cliffs. The shores were thick with tangled trees and vines. He thought that men might live on an island where so much wood was growing.

A colony from Portugal settled on the island. They cleared the land by setting fire to the forests, and thus they robbed it of its natural beauty. It is said that these fires kept burning for seven years, and left scarcely a tree on the island.

A few slips of the grape vine were brought from the Isle of Cyprus and planted in Madeira. They grew, and from them have grown the celebrated vineyards of the Isle of Wines. The wealth of Madeira is chiefly derived from its vineyards.

For many centuries the people in Madeira were in deep mental darkness. Few of them could read, and the Bible to them was an unknown book. The Roman Catholic religion prevailed. There were plenty of jails where there were no school houses. Persons who had committed smaller crimes were put in jail to wait their cases to be tried in Lisbon. They kept them in prison many years. Their expenses were to be paid by those who complained against them. Hence, after a time accusers became rare, for they did not like to pay for their own accusation. This was not done, however, with Bible readers, they had to pay for their own support in prison.

Some years ago the vineyards began to fail. The traveler could no longer pass along under the shadow of the vines, and have rich clusters of grapes hanging over his path. The fruit was cut off. It brought a famine on the island. The Romanists laid all this to Bible readers. They said it was a curse on the people for allowing such men as Dr. Kalley and Mr. Hewitson to come among them and establish schools, read the words of God, and have meetings for prayer and praise.

The Christians of the United States took a deep interest in the famishing people of Madeira, and sent them supplies and induced them

to cultivate such eatables as are raised in this country. The famine made many people poor, and the people of the island, who have always done most of the labor, began to turn most of their skill to account in the manufacture of fancy articles for sale.

Robert B. Kalley was a young physician in Scotland. He felt it his duty to go as a missionary to Chiba, and was ordained by the Free Church to preach the Gospel. In 1838, he and his wife left their home to go to China. On the voyage Mrs. Kalley was smitten with disease. Her friends thought she would not live to reach China. There was no vessel to carry them back to Scotland, so they turned aside to visit Madeira. Dr. Kalley did not know a word of Portuguese, but thought that while hindered in the work he had set out to do, he yet might do good in instructing the people on this island. He at once set about learning the language, and soon mastered it so that he could begin his labors.

A co-laborer with Dr. Kalley was Rev. William Hewitson. The two, with the aid of such others as could be secured, did a grand work on the island. But a time of persecution came. The Catholics on the island would not endure the hated Protestants. The life of Dr. Kalley was threatened and he had to flee from the island in disguise. The Portuguese converts, too, had to flee for their lives, or that they might worship God in peace according to the dictates of their own conscience. Hundreds fled to other countries. A vessel was chartered to take as many as could be accommodated to Trinidad. But this was only to be of a temporary place of rest.

Arsenio Da Silva was born on the Island of Madeira and educated for the priesthood, but would not take the vows. He became a merchant and accumulated a large fortune. He married and had one child, a beautiful daughter, who grew to womanhood, when disease overtook her. The best physicians of the island were called, but could do her no good. Finally, Dr. Kalley was called. The daughter was healed, and father and daughter were converted to the Protestant religion. Mr. Da Silva became a member and elder in the church under Mr. Hewitson. But he was too prominent a man to be permitted to dwell on the island and he had to flee for his life.

In the early part of 1847, there were about five hundred Portuguese exiles in Trinidad. How were they to be supported? They were in a strange land, and were not familiar with the lan-

guage of their benefactors. They found all classes of people here from different nations. Several of the planters were willing to hire them to work on sugar estates, but they knew nothing of that kind of labor. Some of them had been wealthy, and their hands were not skillful enough to toil for their daily bread.

A church organization was formed in Trinidad in April, 1847, by Mr. Hewitson, who could not remain to care for them. Mr. DaSilva was at once selected and was ordained as their pastor. He had six hundred in his flock and all exiles. It was truly a charge. The labors were great, but he did not despair. The property of the exiles, and the uncertain prospect of a better condition in Trinidad were truly an anxiety in his mind. No land could be obtained for them to settle upon, and there was little hope of their living by their toils so long as they must become mere slaves in the hot fields, or in the friendless houses of strangers.

Like the Pilgrim Fathers in Leyden, they began to look toward some other land for a home. Their cry went out to the Christians of the United States, and a voice of welcome rolled across the waters. The "Great West" the beautiful Illinois country, with its grand prairies, were pictured before their eyes.

The American Protestant Society sent Rev. G. Gonsalves to Trinidad to inquire into the condition of the exiles. Mr. Gonsalves returned and was followed shortly after by Mr. DaSilva, who arrived in New York in December, 1848. But death claimed him before he could make the arrangements that he desired for his flock. He died January 10, 1849.

Appeals were now made for help to transport these exiles to the United States, and the appeals were not in vain. Arrangements were made to care for all that should come at Springfield, Jacksonville and Waverly. On the 19th of October, 1849, nearly three hundred left New York for their new homes in Illinois. Rev. Albert Hale, a father in Israel, thus wrote of these exiles shortly after their arrival in Springfield:

"We are much occupied these days in ministering to our brethren, the Portuguese exiles. They arrived here just in time to enter on the severe winter weather, which now they, in common with all of us, have to endure. They are not much accustomed to severe cold weather, and as our city was very full of people when they arrived, it was well nigh impossible to provide them habitations; to provide comfortable dwellings was out of the question, as everything

worthy of that name was already crowded full. But we have done what, under the circumstances, we could, and they are hoping for better times. So far as I know they are contented and happy. Many of them find employment at good wages and ready pay. They are highly valued as laborers, and will soon be able to take care of themselves without the aid of others. Indeed, the last thing to be looked for is that such men should long be a charge to their fellow men. If they maintain their strict religious principles and their habits of industry, there is but one destiny for them here, and that is plenty—independence."

This is how the Portuguese came to be in Springfield and Sangamon county.

REMINISCENCE OF ELIJAH ILES.

"My name is Elijah Iles. I was born in Kentucky, March 28, 1796 (now in my eighty-sixth year.)

"My father, Thomas Iles, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1765. At the age of sixteen he was sent by his father about one hundred miles to collect some money, and was furnished with a good horse and a good outfit of clothing. After collecting the money, not being on good terms with his step-mother, concluded to put out and set up for himself. He went to Virginia and emigrated to Kentucky, with a family by the name of Trumbo. The Indians were troublesome, committing murder and stealing horses, and much of his time was employed in guarding the settlers, and driving the Indians across the Ohio river into the Territory of Ohio. He was in several skirmishes with the Indians. The Indians finally stole his horse, and by this time his clothes and money was about used up. He then went to work for wages in the summer, and to school in winters, paying for his board by his work mornings, nights and Saturdays. When he got an education enabling him, he taught school in winter and worked on farms in summer. After occupying himself in this manner for a time, he married Betsey Crocket, and then formed a colony with my mother's brother, John Crocket, and a few others, and settled on the Prickley Ash creek, on the waters of Licking river, in a heavily timbered section, and cleared ground for raising corn. They relied on game for their living, such as turkey, deer and bear. They could not raise hogs until the bear was killed out, as they eat the pigs. But they made good use of the bear by killing them and curing the meat as we do pork. At that day most everything used for housekeeping was brought

from Virginia to Kentucky, on pack-horses. We had to do with little. Our table-ware was pewter plates, spoons and Japanned tumblers. Our cooking utensils, a frying pan, skillet and oven; our bread was mostly baked on a board, set up before the fire, and called Johnny-cake, or in the ashes and called ash-cake, the meat often hung up and roasted before the fire.

"My mother, with her wheel, wool cards and loom, manufactured all the wearing apparel used by herself and family, other than buckskin pants, mostly used by men and boys.

"My mother died in 1809, leaving five children: Polly, Elijah, William, Washington and Betsey, the youngest eight days old. We were in a bad fix; but my Aunts Carlyle and Harper, of Woodford county, Kentucky, took my sisters and brother Washington home with them, and my Aunt Crocket, in the vicinity, took myself and brother William until my father visited his sister (Aunt Barnett), at Winchester, Virginia, and bought and brought home a negro woman, and myself and William were taken home and put under her charge and care; we were taught to call her Aunt Milly, and to obey her; she proved to be a good woman. After living eight years a widower, my father married the Widow Wheeler, with two children (Samuel and Eliza); and my brother, Washington, and sisters were brought home.

"My education was limited; never advanced to study English grammar. My father, being a good scholar, taught me some at home in spelling, writing and arithmetic.

"At the beginning of the war of 1812, my father was sheriff of Bath county, Kentucky. I was then sixteen years old, and acted as his deputy, after which I bought one hundred calves at \$3 a head, which I wintered in a very rugged section, remote from settlements, on the waters of Little Sandy, three summers and two winters. The cliffs were very high and precipitous, shelving over in places, so as to form shelter for the cattle in winter. The valleys were very narrow, but by changing from valley to valley, my cattle wintered without being fed. My only companions during the two years, was my horse, dog, gun and cattle, other than occasional hunters. I had an object, enjoyed it, and did not feel lonesome. I then sold my cattle for a sum, though small, was at that day a good start for a young man. Being then of age, I concluded to hunt a new country, and set up for myself (although Kentucky was yet new), so I took my money and put out for Missouri.

"Now, for incidents and events of some of my numerous footsteps wanderings and doings from the time I left my father in 1818, to the present year, 1881. My object was the Boomlick country, in Missouri, in Howard county. I started on my trip in October, 1818. My route was via Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, Ky., Vincennes, Ind., St. Louis, and St. Charles, Mo., thence to Franklin, in Howard county, the extreme western settlement at that day. The towns were all small, St. Louis the largest, about 2,000. Franklin was the only town west of St. Charles on the Missouri river. My object was farming. The lands were not yet brought into market. After getting to Franklin and exploring the country to some extent, I was employed a portion of my time as clerk in a store, and also to select lands for speculators. I made good selections for myself and laid out every dollar I had, and in a short time on one tract I realized one hundred dollars. I got home-sick and determined to visit my old home in Kentucky, but before doing so, I desired to explore more of Missouri so as to satisfactorily decide where I should permanently locate. A young man and myself prepared ourselves for camping out. We went west on the north side of the Missouri river, and into the then Indian Territory more than a hundred miles above the border line, then meandered the river down to Fort Osage, twenty miles below the mouth of Kansas river. The officers sent a boat over for us. The fort was commanded by Colonel Sibley. From here we passed down the south side of the river, camping out one night, to the settlement above where Boonville is now situated.

"In January, 1831, I made my visit to Kentucky. About this time I heard of much talk about the Sangamon country in Illinois, and determined to explore it, and on my return in March, about thirty miles west of Vincennes, at a place called Maysville. When I got there I was told a party had just staked out a road to Vandalia and to Sangamon. It was easy to follow the route by the stakes and fresh made track of the wagon that had hauled the stakes. There were but few in Vandalia at that time. I followed the staked road to Maccoupin point, where I struck the trace to Sangamon river, then the only trace from St. Louis to Sangamon. After exploring to some extent I went to St. Louis and then to my home in Missouri. I liked the people and the lands bordering on both sides of the Missouri river—could not be excelled to the Indian border—yet, the distance from market, and the thought that Missouri would remain a border

State during my life time, determined me again to visit Illinois, which was more interior and more accessible to market. My route back to Illinois was mostly without a road or trace. After leaving the settlement on the Missouri river, I crossed the prairie to the head waters of Salt creek, or river, above the settlement. There I camped out one night. It did not trouble me a bit to camp out as I had been accustomed to camping out with my cattle in Kentucky. I felt at home. I then meandered the river to the settlement near New London, thence to Louisiana, then crossed the Mississippi river to a colony in Illinois, headed by the Rosses, (now Atlas) of a dozen families, who had just landed, living in tents, and were erecting their cabins. I then meandered the Mississippi to near the mouth of the Illinois river, to another colony of eight families. These two colonies were the only whites residing on the Military Tract between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers.

"I there swam my horse across the Illinois river at the mouth, then meandered the Macoupin creek, to a trace leading to Diamond grove, now Jacksonville. There I found three families in the grove, Kline, Abrams, Wilson, and Wyatt and some others in the vicinity. I then went up the Mauvester creek about ten miles, until I could see the timber in the Island grove, then crossed the prairie to the grove. No one was then living in the grove. Leaving the timber on my right, I followed the prairie to a trace leading through the timber to a place where I found a stake, set up for a temporary county seat, to be called Springfield; and here I found Charles R. Matheny, living in a one-room log cabin, with a large family of little children, near the stake. (Mr. C. R. Matheny was judge of probate and clerk of the circuit and county courts). Within the distance of two miles of the stake, I found the families of John and William Kelly, Andrew Elliott, Samuel Little, John Lindsay, Peter Lauterman and Jacob and Levi Ellis. The reason given me why the temporary county seat was located here, was that it was the largest neighborhood in the country, and, as it was only to be temporary, until the land sales, the judge and lawyers could get quarters among the farmers. This was in 1821. A rough log house, was erected with a dirt floor, for a temporary court house.

No one had settled in the place during the first year, other than Matheny and myself. In 1822, although on government lands, seven families erected temporary cabins and moved to the town before the land sales.

"In 1823, commissioners were appointed to select and locate a permanent county seat. We had a hard row to hoe and manage to get the commissioners to select this place for the permanent county seat. The growth of the place was slow until after it was selected for the capital.

"After I got to Springfield in 1821, and explored the country to some extent, I determined to make this section my permanent home; my intention was farming, but as the land was not yet in market, I erected a cabin, sixteen feet square, with sheds, and went to St. Louis and bought a general assortment of goods, and opened the first store in Springfield, in June, 1821. (had no competition for two years.) After I bought the goods, I chartered a boat to bring them up the Illinois river. On my trip, the only house at now Alton, was the residence of the ferryman; the next was at the mouth of Illinois river; the next a vacant cabin at now Beardstown. At that day there was no other house on the Illinois river, from head to mouth, other than a trading house for Indians at the foot of Lake Peoria (now city). My goods were landed at the vacant cabin and the boat discharged. I was alone with my goods on the bank of the river. After a search, I found a dim trace leading out to a Mr. Jobe, fifteen miles out, was the first house on the route; but, before I got to his house, I met two teams, driven by Lauterman and Broadwell, going after furniture which was brought up the river by dug-outs and left at the cabin. As neither had a full load, I went back and made up their loads with some of my most perishable goods. It was more than a month before I got all my goods from the river, yet nothing was molested; there was no one to steal then. I did a good business, and aside from whites, I had a good trade with the Indians. In 1823, at the land sales, I bought land, and, in addition to selling goods, opened a farm, and drove hogs and cattle to St. Louis, until 1830; then sold my goods to my clerk John Williams, now Colonel Williams, and established him in business.

"I then occupied myself in farming, buying and selling hogs and cattle in St. Louis, and mules to Kentucky, and buying and selling lands and town lots, to the year 1838. In this year, I packed hogs at Alton, with others, and lost more than \$10,000. This closed my career in pork packing, after which I occupied my time in farming and buying and selling lands and lots. In 1838, I erected the American House, in Springfield, then the largest hotel in the State, now torn down and built up with large store houses by Lawrence & Britton.

"In 1820, I was elected State Senator, and again in 1830. At that time, the Senate consisted of thirteen members, and the House of Representatives twenty-five. In 1821, when I came to Springfield, twenty miles north were the extreme northern settlers. All north of that was occupied by friendly Indians, but after the lead mines were discovered, at Galena, and settlers began to move up and work the mines, the Indians became troublesome. This was in 1827. Troops were mustered, under the command of Colonel T. M. Neal, who marched to Galena, to drive them off. I was elected Major. This was called the Winnebago campaign. A treaty was made at Prairie DuChien, and we were disbanded.

"In the Black Hawk War, of 1833, I went as a private. Our route was from Oquiwka to the mouth of Rock river, thence up Rock river to the road crossing to Galena (now the city of Dixon). The army was commanded by General Atkinson, of the United States Army. Here we called a halt, and General Stillman's command advanced fifteen miles above, on Rock river. He met the Indians, had a battle, and a number of his men killed, and his command completely routed. We were ordered next day to the battle-field, and collected and buried the dead; then returned to Dixon and got news that some of the Indians went over to the outer settlement on the Illinois river, committed murder, and took two young girls prisoners. We then crossed over to the Illinois river to what is now known as Ottawa. The term of service of this army having expired, they were mustered out. A call was made for volunteers from the disbanded army, to remain and protect the frontier until new troops could be enlisted. Several companies were organized for this service for twenty days. I was elected Captain of one of the companies, and felt proud of my company. They were men I could rely on, many being officers from the disbanded army. Among them were A. Lincoln, late President; John T. Stuart, of Springfield, and others who afterward became prominent.

"My company was mustered into service by Lieutenant Anderson, Acting Adjutant (of Fort Sumter memory). My company was held in camp as a reserve, by General Atkinson, whilst others were scouting. Colonel Taylor, late President, was left stationed at Dixon, with two companies, to guard the road to Galena. One company was ordered to Dixon and to report to Colonel Taylor, but just as it got to Dixon, one man made his appearance and reported that he, with six others, were on the road to Galena, and

not far from Dixon, the six were killed, and he only, escaped. General Taylor ordered the captain to proceed, collect and bury the dead, and go on to Galena (Captain Snider, of Belleville, was a brave man), but the frightened men disobeyed the orders and returned to Ottawa, helt-r-skelter.

"General Atkinson was anxious to get all the information possible of the whereabouts of the Indians, by the time the new troops were ready to march, and selected my company, which was ordered on the trip, and to report to Colonel Taylor. He ordered me to proceed, collect and bury the dead, and go on to Galena, making a careful search for Indian signs, to see if they were aiming to cross the Mississippi below Galena, and gather all possible information from inhabitants at Galena.

"On our route we saw signs of Indians, but not in large numbers. Fifteen miles this side of Galena, the inhabitants were in a fort, the day before we got there they stole some horses and shot at some of the citizens. We then went to Galena and got all the information we could on our trip. All the houses were vacant and on our return all were burned.

"I married Malinda Benjamin in 1824; we had two children, Louisa E. and Thomas H. My daughter died in 1857, my wife died in 1866 and my son died in 1877. After the death of my wife, I felt mentally and physically used up and quit all business, as much as I could."

SPRINGFIELD HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

"It is better to give than to receive;" so said One "who spake as man never spake," and a blessing is bestowed upon everyone who bestows even a cup of cold water upon the thirsty soul. In every community may usually be found one or more who are willing to render all the aid in their power to the poor and unfortunate of the land. Springfield is no exception to this rule.

In the winter of 1862-63, Antrim Campbell applied to the legislature for an act to incorporate a board of lady managers for an institution to be known as the "Springfield Home for the Friendless." The act was duly passed and approved February 13, 1863. The ladies named in the act, who were to serve as managers until the first Monday in January, 1864, were Mrs. Eliza Pope, Mrs. Mercy Conkling, Mrs. Louisa Draper, Mrs. Susan Cook, Mrs. Lydia Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Bunn, Mrs. Harriet Campbell, Miss Ann Eastman, Mrs. Maria Lathrop, Mrs. Mary Hay, Mrs. Catherine Hickox, Mrs. Mary Ann Dennis, and Mrs. Elizabeth Matheny. The

act of incorporation made S. H. Treat President; George Passfield, Vice President; George P. Bowen, Secretary; Jacob Bunn, Treasurer.

The object of the Home, as stated in the charter, was for "relieving, aiding, and providing homes for the friendless and indigent women and children." It was provided that any person might become an annual member by the payment of \$1, and a life member by the payment of \$10 at one time. The corporation is authorized to receive and hold, either by gift, purchase, devise, bequest, or otherwise, any real or personal estate, in aid of its objects. The Board of Managers is the legal guardian of all children placed in its charge, according to the charter, and may bind them out to any honorable trade or employment. The father, if living and crippled, may surrender his child to the Home. If he has absconded, or is otherwise incapable, the mother can make the surrender.

The first meeting under the act of incorporation was held at the residence of J. C. Conkling, on the 9th of March, 1863. At this meeting, both Judge Treat and Mr. Passfield declined the offices for which they had been named in the charter. Thereupon, S. H. Melvin and James Campbell were elected President and Vice President, respectively.

On the organization of the Board, steps were at once taken for procuring ground and building. Elijah Iles donated an entire square on South Grand Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets. A subscription was started, among the citizens, and \$5,620 obtained. This was supplemented by a contribution from the city of \$2,000, and by the county of Sangamon of \$5,000.

In the spring of 1864, a building committee was appointed, consisting of Antrim Campbell, John Williams, John S. Bradford, J. S. Vredenburgh, John Armstrong and John A. Chesnut. At the request of this committee, E. E. Myers, architect, prepared a design and drawing for the building, which was duly approved. A description of the building may be found elsewhere in this work.

On the first of May, 1864, the managers opened "The Home" in a rented house on North Fifth street. Mrs. Nancy M. Britton was the first matron. About sixty children were received and most of them placed in homes during the first year. As soon as the building was completed, which was early in the year 1865, "The Home" was removed to it. The value of the ground was estimated at \$8,000, and the entire cost of the building about \$20,000.

In the year 1868, Mrs. R. E. Goodell asked and obtained leave to lay out the grounds into walks, and to ornament them with shrubbery—all of which was handsomely done. She was assisted in this good work by other citizens.

The Home of the Friendless is now under the management of a superintendent.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

The first message received by telegraph in the city of Springfield, was in the year 1848. Then the business was in its infancy, and none realized the extent to which it would eventually grow. William Kelchner, agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, took charge of the office in 1867, as the successor of John G. Connor. The predecessor of Mr. Connor was Fred G. Smith. The business has materially increased since Mr. Kelchner assumed management in this city. At that time there were but two wires terminating here, and four passing through, or six in all. The company then employed seven operators for general and railroad work. There are now twenty-one wires terminating or passing through the city, and twenty-six operators are actively engaged, twenty of whom are on railroad work, and six in the general office. Then they delivered from twenty-five to thirty messages per day; now they deliver from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five, and send about as many. In 1867, it cost \$6.40 to send a message to San Francisco; now it costs \$1.00. Then it cost \$2.40 to New York; now a message can be sent for twenty-five cents. A million words of press matter are sent from this office now in one year; then it would not aggregate more than fifteen thousand to eighteen thousand words per year. The business of Springfield has nearly doubled in two years, and it now ranks as the third office in magnitude of business in the State.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

An office was established in 1850 in this city by the United States Express Company, S. M. Tinsley being the first agent. Mr. Tinsley occupied the position two years. He was then succeeded by Simeon Holliday, who was the first to make it an exclusive business, as Mr. Tinsley, being a merchant, did the express business as incidental matter. Both these gentlemen are now deceased. Mr. Holliday held the position until his death, which occurred February, 1868. The business was all done by the agent in Mr. Holliday's time, excepting that he employed Patrick Daily, still a resident of the city in the private express

business, to haul the express matter in a hand cart in the early part of his connection; but after a year or two it became necessary to employ a horse and wagon. The express business has since grown until now it requires six horses, four wagons and nine men to do the work. Express matter is handled from eighteen trains every twenty-four hours.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

A local office was first established in Springfield by the American Express Company in 1871, when the present Illinois Central Railroad came into the city. The company now operates over the Illinois Central and Ohio & Mississippi Railroads, and the business is now larger than ever before. The company now employs six men and run two wagons which connect with eight daily trains. The office ranks third in the State for the business of the company. Montgomery G. Hall is the local agent, and he has filled the position since December 1, 1879. Previous to that time he was assistant Superintendent, and had charge of the Springfield branch and main line of the Illinois Central and the St. Louis Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Ohio & Mississippi, which position he held five years. He has been connected with the company in various capacities since 1869. He was born in Chicago in 1848. That city was chiefly his home till he came to Springfield. In 1879 he was married to May Garland, a native of Springfield, in the latter city. He is a member of Capital Lodge, Number 14, Knights of Pythias, and was Master of Exchequer in 1880.

SCHOOLS.

The Public Schools of Springfield will compare favorably with any other city in the State, while its private schools are not surpassed; but such was not always the case. In the earlier days, when its population was small and when the people were possessed of but little wealth, the educational facilities were not of the most magnificent description. No palatial school houses then reared their stately fronts within its borders; no School Board supervised the movements of the educators of youth, and no army of patient, toiling instructors were here.

The first school in Springfield was taught by Andrew Orr, in 1821. Erastus Wright followed him, and he was succeeded by Thomas Moffitt. The school at that time numbered about fifty pupils. His last term was in the old original court house. In 1828, a school house of rough logs was built near the corner of Adams and Second streets. This building also served for a

church and other public purposes. John B. Watson taught here until 1834. In 1830, John Calhoun conducted a school in another part of the city. After that time several small private schools were established. Beaumont Parks taught a private school from 1840 to 1853. Harry C. Watson, in an article on the Public Schools, published in Power's History of Springfield, in 1871, says of Mr. Parks: "One of the earliest teachers who initiated those boys into the mysteries of reading and writing, and led them through the dark, mysterious ways of arithmetic and grammar, was Beaumont Parks, Esq., (forever sanctified be his memory.) Plain and simple as the most artless boy under his direction, he was one of the best, most honest, and conscientious of teachers. Filled with a love of his profession, imbued with a strong desire to instruct the heart and mind of the youth committed to his control, that they might walk aright the pathway of life, he labored faithfully and diligently to discharge his duty. Possessed of a fine cultured mind, and of attainments decidedly rare in those days, he pursued his unostentatious calling, asking not for public praise or high sounding plaudits, but only for the satisfaction of knowing he had discharged his duties faithfully and well. Some of our most influential and prominent citizens were his pupils, and the powerful influence of his teachings have been exerted, indeed, for good. Only a few weeks ago and he was called hence, full of honors and of years. And although he lives not, his deeds remain."

Mr. Power in his "History of the Early Settlers of Sangamon County," has this to say of Prof. Parks:

"Beaumont Parks was born January, 1775, in Norwich, Connecticut. He was an orphan at twelve years of age, and resolved to educate himself. In order to obtain the means to do so, he began trading with the French Canadians and Indians. He worked his way out, in company with his brother-in-law, Rev. Mr. Bacon, father of Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., of New Haven, Connecticut, through the rivers and lakes from Vermont to the region of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron. As winter approached he commenced building a house with the intention of remaining in it until spring. He was discovered by Colonel Dunham, commander of the United States Fort, at Michilimackinac. Colonel Dunham was astonished at seeing a boy of fourteen or fifteen years preparing to winter alone in this inhospitable region, and inquired what he was aiming to do. On being told by young Parks

that he was trying to raise money to defray the expense of an education, Colonel Dunham offered him a home in his own family, with the promise of assisting him in his purpose. He accepted the kind proposition, went to the Fort and remained there between three and four years. During that time his savings amounted to about \$80. Expressing his determination to set out for college, Colonel Dunham sent some friendly Indians to accompany him a portion of the distance. He traveled in a birch canoe through the upper lakes and portions of Canada, and thence east. When he had gone about two-thirds of the distance, he was taken sick with small-pox, and was compelled to travel alone until he could find shelter, although he was then in a part of the country more or less settled by white men. At Montreal, a French Canadian took him in and nursed him for nearly a month, until he was able to pursue his journey. His savings were now reduced to about thirty dollars, but his hospitable friend would not receive anything for his trouble. His exhausted condition required the expenditure of more money, and when he arrived at his destination his money had all vanished. Notwithstanding so much time was lost, after a journey of one thousand six hundred miles, he found himself at Dartmouth College, a stranger, and destitute. Yet he boldly knocked at the doors of that institution of learning for admittance. That was about the year 1798. By diligent study while in the family of Colonel Dunham, he was enabled to teach the lower branches. He then made arrangements to continue teaching in summer and attend college in winter, and prosecuted his studies while teaching, so as not to fall behind in his class. He was thus enabled to defray his expenses, with some aid furnished by Colonel Dunham, and in that way went through college on equal terms with Daniel Webster, Levi Woodbury—the latter of whom was his classmate—and other world-wide celebrities. After passing through college he entered the law office of Judge Slade, of Middlebury, Vermont, and in due time was admitted to the bar. He was married in 1811, at Windsor, Vermont, to Nancy Conant. He soon acquired a large and lucrative practice, which he held for about ten years, when—however others might think—he became convinced that it was impossible to be a successful lawyer and a thoroughly honest man. That, with other causes, induced him to abandon his practice and move west. He left Vermont, and, in August, 1821, landed at Madison, Indiana, where he opened an academy for the education

of young men, which was one of the earliest institutions of the kind established west of the Allegheny mountains, and probably the first school in the State of Indiana where the Greek and Latin languages were taught. It was attended by many who have become distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in the councils of the Nation, such as the Hendricks, Sullivans, Brights, Sheets, Cravens, and many others. After ten years' success in Madison, he was appointed Professor of Languages in the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and was in that position about seven years. He came to Springfield, in the autumn of 1840, and at once opened a private school or academy, which was generally supported by all the leading citizens, and many of the students have become distinguished in the learned professions, in politics and business. When the city schools of Springfield were organized on the present plan, he was the first superintendent, and continued teaching in Springfield for nearly twenty years, when old age caused him to relinquish his chosen field.

"Professor Parks continued active till the day of his death. He died April 8, 1870, without an hour of sickness, at the residence of his son, Judge S. C. Parks, in Lincoln, Illinois, and was buried in that place."

In 1829 but one school had been sustained in the place. During that year Miss Jane E. Bergen opened a school in her father's house, which she continued until the fall of 1832. At that time, a fatality, not entirely unknown to modern female teachers, overtook her—she was married. The school was continued under charge of a Mr. Chase, who was at the same time rector of the recently established Episcopal Church. He remained in the school about two years, and was followed by Mr. Clark, who continued until the summer of 1836. Thus, for six years, two very good schools had been sustained, each numbering about sixty pupils. John Waters taught a school for a term, and also Caleb Williams, in 1838. About this time, several smaller schools were started by young ladies; among others, one for misses, by Miss Chapin.

Thus far all schools had been sustained by individual effort. No good school house had been erected, and no attempt made to establish a permanent institution. It was evident that the growing wants of the community, its safety at home and its reputation abroad, demanded better educational advantages. Many of the prominent citizens felt this want, and determined to meet it. Accordingly, a joint stock company was organized, and an act to incorpor-

ate the Springfield Academy was approved March 1, 1839. In accordance with that act, the following named constituted the first Board of Trustees: Washington Iles, F. Webster, Jr., S. T. Logan, John F. Rague, N. H. Ridgely, Robert Allen and Charles R. Matheny.

Under the auspices of this association, the Academy building was erected. Messrs. Town and Sill opened a school in this building before it was fully completed. They did not remain long, however, but were succeeded in the fall of 1840 by Rev. J. F. Brooks. For two years the school was open to both sexes, and then for a few months, until Mr. Brooks' connection with it ceased, only to females. From the spring of 1843 until the fall of 1853, this school was exclusively for females; first under the charge of Mr. Allard, and then of Mr. Kimball. In 1844, Rev. Francis Springer took control of the school, on his own responsibility. He continued in charge until 1847, when he was succeeded by A. W. Estabrook. In the meantime, in the fall of 1844, Mr. Brooks had established a school for young ladies, at his own residence, on south Fifth street.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By the amended charter, approved March 2, 1854, the city of Springfield was placed in the Springfield school district, and the City Council authorized to establish and maintain free schools for the education of all white persons between the ages of five and twenty-one. The council was also empowered to "appoint seven inspectors to be denominated as the Board of School Inspectors, and to prescribe their duties."

In accordance with this charter, an ordinance was passed, August 21, 1854, defining the powers of the School Board, and dividing the city into school districts.

Lots had already been purchased in each ward for school purposes, and the initiatory steps taken for the erection of school buildings in the First and Third Wards. These buildings were completed in the spring of 1856.

April, 1856, the Board of School Inspectors issued the following circular:

"The Board of School Inspectors take pleasure in announcing to the public that the schools in the First and Third Wards will be opened on the 14th of this month, and that they are now ready to receive applications for the admission of pupils, according to the ordinance of the city in relation thereto. By order of the City Council, the First and Fourth Wards are constituted one district, to be styled the First

District, and the Second and Third Wards another, styled the Third District. Those who are desirous of gaining admission for pupils, in their respective wards, must obtain certificates for that purpose from members of the Board."

On the 14th, the schools commenced—the one in the First Ward, under charge of Rev. Francis Springer, and that in the Third Ward, under A. W. Estabrook.

During the first term of the schools, which was the last term of the school year, there were registered seven hundred and thirty-nine pupils. At the close of the term the Principals, and most of their associates, were elected for the ensuing year. Additional accommodations for schools were provided, in the basements of the Baptist and First Presbyterian churches.

According to the report of the Secretary of the School Board, there were enrolled during the year 1856-7 eight hundred and seventeen pupils.

At a meeting of the Board, held July 16, 1857, it was determined to confine instructions in the ward schools to the common English branches, and to recommend the establishment of a central high school, in which the higher English branches and the languages should be studied.

For the year 1857-8 Volney Hickox was elected Principal of the First Ward, A. W. Estabrook, of the Third Ward, and Beaumont Parks of the High School. February 6, 1858, Mr. Hickox presented his resignation to the Board, and A. M. Brooks was elected to fill the vacancy. During the last term of that year there were enrolled eight hundred and fifty-three pupils.

In the spring and summer of 1858 buildings for the ward schools were erected in the Second and Fourth Wards, at an expense of \$10,000 each, and on the 20th of September, 1858, free schools were opened in each of the four wards of the city. Twenty-two teachers were employed.

In November, 1858, on recommendation of the Board of School Inspectors, an ordinance was adopted by the Common Council creating the office of School Superintendent. S. M. Cutcheon was appointed to fill the position.

The first annual report of the Superintendent was made in the summer of 1859. It is very full and complete, and his recommendations wise and beneficial. From the report it was learned that there were enrolled one thousand four hundred and seventy-six pupils, with an average number belonging of nine hundred and eighty-seven, and an average attendance of seven hundred and ten. The following were the salaries of

teachers recommended by the Board to the City Council:

Assistants, primary department, Second and Fourth wards.....	\$275
Principal, primary departments, Second and Fourth wards	350
All other female teachers.....	300
Principals of grammar department.....	800
Principal of High School.....	900

The salary of female teachers who might be retained was to be increased \$25 per annum for four years. The salary of each male teacher who might be retained was to be increased \$50 per annum.

The cost of the schools for 1858-9 were \$18,735.45.

S. M. Cutcheon was re-appointed Superintendent for 1859-60, and his second annual report shows a gratifying increase in attendance, there being enrolled one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine, against one thousand four hundred and seventy-six the year previous, while the average number belonging, one thousand one hundred and ninety, against nine hundred and eighty-seven in 1858-9. The accommodations for pupils was altogether insufficient.

Rev. Francis Springer was appointed Superintendent for the year 1860-61. In his report for the year he made many valuable suggestions, and gave the following account of the buildings then in use:

"The First Ward school building is situated on Mason, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. The lot is 320 feet fronting on Mason, by 157 feet each on Twelfth and Thirteenth. The building is of brick and two stories high. The lower floor contains four good school rooms, capable of accommodating in all one hundred and eighty pupils. The second story embraces one large hall, two recitation rooms, and two small rooms suitable for library and apparatus. Its capacity is for the accommodation of one hundred and forty-four pupils, making for the entire building, accommodations for three hundred and twenty-four pupils. Cost of ground and improvements, about \$12,000.

"The Second Ward school house is also on Mason street, between First and Second streets. The lot is three hundred and fifty feet fronting on Mason, and one hundred and fifty-seven feet, each, on First and Second. The building is of brick, and is three stories high. When completed, its capacity for pupils will be about four hundred. Cost of grounds and improvements, about \$12,000.

"The Third Ward school house, situated on the corner of Edwards and Spring streets, occu-

pies a lot measuring three hundred and twenty feet on Edwards, and one hundred and fourteen on Spring street. This building is in all respects after the same pattern as that of the First Ward, and, together with its grounds, cost about the same amount of money.

"The Fourth Ward school house, on the corner of Market and Twelfth streets, is constructed precisely on the same model as that of the Second Ward. The size of the lot is two hundred and forty feet on Market, by one hundred and fifty-seven feet on Twelfth. The expenditure of grounds and improvements, as also the capacity of the house are the same as that of the Second Ward."

The High School occupied a building on Fifth street, between Monroe and Market, while the colored children were compelled to attend school in a shanty in the rear of the African church, on North Fourth street. This African school was established the year previous, under Mr. Cutcheon's administration. Says Superintendent Springer of it in his first report: "Humble as it is, the school it contains has furnished the most satisfactory evidence of the capacity and aptitude of the colored children to acquire the rudiments of a good education. In rapidity of advancement and propriety of behavior, these youthful descendants of the African race compare very advantageously with the more favored children of Caucasian blood." The number enrolled this year was one thousand, six hundred and nine. A. M. Brooks was the Principal in the High School.

The war for the Union having commenced, Mr. Springer resigned the Superintendency, and J. D. Low was appointed to fill the vacancy. There were enrolled during the year, two thousand and forty pupils, with an average number belonging of one thousand three hundred and twenty-four, and an average attendance of one thousand one hundred and thirty-three. Considerable trouble was experienced in the proper gradation of the schools, but an effort was made to improve the system. During the year the members of the school succeeded in collecting a library of over four hundred volumes, and as stated by the Superintendent, the books were also used. He recommended an annual appropriation for the purpose of procuring new books for the library.

For the school year 1862-3, J. D. Low was continued as Superintendent, with A. M. Brooks as Principal of the High School. Thirty-one teachers were employed. The entire cost of the schools were \$17,845.60.

J. D. Low was re-appointed Superintendent for the year 1863-4. The whole number of pupils admitted this year was two thousand two hundred and sixty-four, with an average number belonging of one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight, and an average attendance of one thousand three hundred and eighty-four. The Superintendent, in his report, says: "While we have not accomplished all that we hoped, we have yet made substantial progress."

A. M. Brooks was made Superintendent for the year 1863-4, and submitted his first annual report in the summer of 1865. The whole number of pupils enrolled was two thousand two hundred and ninety-four, with an average number belonging of one thousand four hundred and seventy, and an average attendance of one thousand four hundred and one; a better record than any previous year. The City Council at last waked up to the necessity of making an appropriation for a High School building, and one was erected, an honor to the city.

The Springfield High School building is situated on the corner of Fourth and Madison streets. The building is seventy-five feet long, fifty-eight feet wide and three stories high, with basement for furnaces, fuel rooms and other purposes. The walls are brick, eighteen and one-half inches thick with corners of dressed stone. The foundations are of stone, two feet thick. Two projections 25x14 feet contain the stairways. There are two entrances, one on Fourth street, the other on Madison, affording easy access to all parts of the building. The school rooms, six in number, are of ample size, well lighted, heated by wood furnaces, and well provided with blackboards. The floors are deafened, and a truss is placed under each, giving great firmness and strength. A Mansard roof, made of slate and tin, and self-supporting, allowed the construction of a large and commodious chapel in the third story of the building. It is a fine hall, well lighted and ventilated. Its size is 72x55 feet, twenty-three feet high, giving abundant room for the public exercises of the school, and also for lectures and meetings of every kind connected with the public schools of the city. Two entrances enable the audience to enter or leave the chapel with great facility. The rooms are furnished with single desks of the most approved pattern and best material.

The High School building, together with additions to the Second and Fourth Ward School buildings, afforded ample accommodations for eight hundred more pupils.

The colored school was still forced to meet in the old building described by Mr. Springer as a shanty.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in 1865-6 was two thousand five hundred and fifty-two; average number belonging, one thousand seven hundred and twelve; average number attending, one thousand five hundred and ninety-three.

In 1866-7, the salaries of the teachers were raised, the Principal of the High School receiving \$1500 per year, and the Principal of the ward schools each \$1250; Thomas York, the Principal of the colored school, \$900. The assistants in High School each received \$700; and those in ward schools from \$350 to \$500; generally the latter sum. The number of pupils enrolled, two thousand eight hundred and seventy; average number belonging, two thousand and thirty-one; average attending, nineteen hundred and fourteen. There was expended this year for school purposes, \$642,814.41. The library was increased this year, by a donation of several hundred volumes, from the Springfield Library Association. The grade of the ward schools was raised this year somewhat, which relieved the High School of a large number of pupils too immature for the requirements usually required from those who pursue academical studies.

The colored school was also furnished with a suitable building, and provided with furniture equal to the best in the ward schools. The Superintendent recommended the erection of suitable buildings for primary schools.

The whole number of pupils enrolled in 1867-8, was thirty-one hundred and six; average number belonging, twenty-one hundred and sixty; average number attending, twenty hundred and forty, and the per cent. of attendance, nine hundred and forty-four. There was expended this year for school purposes, \$36,317.86. Complaint was made by the Superintendent, of the way the City Council used school funds.

In the report of Superintendent Brooks for the year 1868-9, says: "The past year has been one of success with many of the teachers, who have labored diligently in preparation for the class-room, in carrying out more fully, methods already known, and introducing improved plans of instruction. The expenditures this year amounted to \$34,029.85. The whole number enrolled this year, for some cause, was less than the previous, being two thousand seven hundred and thirteen; average number belonging, two thousand and forty-eight; average attending, one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven. The hall in the High School building was fitted up

As usual, a large audience of the friends of the schools assembled to hear the graduating exercises of the senior class of the High School. Miss Lillie Washburn delivered the salutatory and Mr. Charles Wilson the valedictory. The names of the class, their grades and the programme used on the occasion, will be found in another place. No abatement of the interest shown in former years was perceived, and the efficiency of the public school system was attested by the number and character of the friends who were present.

The most noted event of the year was the formation of the Alumni Association of the High School. This body was regularly organized, and at the close of the year public exercises, such as are usual on such occasions, were held. An oration was delivered by Mr. George E. Dawson, of the class of 1864, a poem recited by Mrs. F. J. Janness (Miss Fedora J. Robinson), and a biographical sketch of the members was also read by Mrs. Laura J. Johnson (Miss Laura J. Clinton), both of the class of 1865. The oration, poem and sketch were ordered to be printed by the society. After the literary exercises were concluded, the members repaired to the Leland Hotel, where a sumptuous repast awaited them. Regular toasts were given and responded to by Messrs. McNeil, McClelland, Patton, Rourke, Kane, Feitshans and Brooks. The friends of the school regarded this association with much favor, and expect that in the future the influence of the society will be felt in promoting the cause of education in our city.

Superintendent Brooks, in the twentieth annual report, for the year 1877-8, says:

"The whole number enrolled is two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; the average number belonging two thousand three hundred and three and three-tenths; the average number attending, two thousand two hundred and fifty-three and nine-tenths; and there are nine hundred and seventy-two tardy marks. The per cent. of the registered number attending is eighty-one and two tenths, that is, more than four-fifths of the whole number enrolled were in constant attendance. The per cent. of the average number belonging attending, is ninety-seven and nine-tenths, and the per cent. of tardiness is eleven one hundredths. There is a gain in the registered number of two hundred and seventeen; in the average number belonging, of one hundred and eighty-four and five-tenths, and in the average number attending, of one hundred and ninety-five and nine-tenths. There are ninety-one fewer cases of tardiness, with an increase of over two hundred pupils. The books in which the

permits for re-entrance are recorded, show a great advance in this important matter of attendance. These books cover a period of nine years, and the contrast between the number of permits issued last year, and the number for 1871-2, is very striking. In a few of the best schools of our country a better attendance is found, and this fact will cause the faithful teacher to thoroughly canvass every case of absence, and thus bring one of the chief obstacles to the pupil's progress within the narrowest limits possible."

The entire expenses of the schools this year were \$35,449.32.

For the year 1878-9, Superintendent Brooks reports:

"The past year has been one of quiet progress. An effort has been made to advance in every direction as far as possible, and to allow no retrograde movement. No special effort has been attempted, and the examinations have been held with a view to have each division of the course of study thoroughly mastered.

"The attendance at the schools has been good, as is shown by the following statements. The number on the annual register is two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; the average number belonging, two thousand one hundred and seventy-one; the average number attending is two thousand one hundred and four; and there are eight hundred and seventy-eight tardinesses on the rolls. In many departments, the attendance is excellent, in a few there is still room for improvement."

The cost of the schools this year was \$28,069.72, of which \$25,278.50 was for salaries.

From the report of Superintendent Brooks for the year 1879-80, the following extract is taken:

"The attendance during the past year was diminished, and the efficiency of the schools considerably impaired, by the absence of many pupils who left school on account of the scarlet fever in the city. But for this reason, quite an increase of numbers would have been reported.

"The whole number of pupils enrolled is two thousand seven hundred and forty; the average number belonging is two thousand and sixty-nine; the average number attending is two thousand and two, and the number of tardy marks, eight hundred and eighty-two.

"The whole amount expended was \$31,935.09; the whole amount of scrip redeemed was \$48,131.06. A debt of \$10,175.97 was paid, quite a number of repairs made, and a balance of \$1,512.72 left in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year. The teachers and other employees of the board were paid promptly at the end of

"The cost per month for each pupil attending, for tuition alone, for the past eight years, is given in the table below:

1874.....	\$1.40
1875.....	1.36
1876.....	1.40
1877.....	1.33
1878.....	1.19
1879.....	1.15
1880.....	1.26
1881.....	1.27

"The cost per annum for each pupil attending, for tuition alone, is \$11.43. The entire cost for each pupil is \$17.40. The cost for tuition in the High School is \$34.48. The entire cost in the High School for each pupil attending is \$52.68.

"The teachers' meeting was convened regularly, as in the preceding year. No pains was spared in the attempt to make the meeting a success. The discussions and other topics presented in the programmes, were such as were deemed, for the time being, most profitable to the teachers and the schools. To make these meetings affairs of mere enjoyment and entertainment, seems desirable to some who appear to forget that the sole design of the Institution is to improve the members in the art of teaching. To present topics of practical value in the school-room should be the sole aim of those conducting the exercises. The points to be discussed should be made as interesting as possible, and this will not be a difficult matter, if the object requiring the teachers to assemble be fully understood.

"The closing exercise of the school year, the graduation of the Senior Class of the High School, was held at the Opera House on Friday, June 17. The following young ladies and gentlemen received their diplomas from Dr. Albert H. Trapp, the President of the Board: Lizzie C. Armstrong, Benita Berry, Maggie E. Cobbs, William D. Carpenter, Alice Dallman, Fred. E. Dodds, Henry A. Johnson, Anna Poffenbarger, Edwin A. Reece, Helen Saunders, Clara W. Staley, Katie L. Ulrich, Florence Whipple and Willis F. Wright.

"Fred. E. Dodds delivered the salutatory, and Miss Florence Whipple the valedictory. A full programme of the exercises will be found in another part of the report. As usual, a large and attentive audience testified by their presence their interest in the public schools.

"This is the twenty-first class. The names of three hundred and forty-five graduates are found on the roll of the alumni of the High School. Of this number, one hundred and nineteen are gentlemen, and two hundred and twenty-eight

are ladies. As far as we can learn, all are usefully employed. It has been our good fortune to sign over three hundred diplomas presented to those who have finished the course of study of this school, and it is with much satisfaction that we note the fact that not one of these testimonials is in the possession of a worthless character. To promote the thoroughness of the school, allowing no unworthy person to take a place among its alumni, should be the earnest aim of those who are intrusted with the care of the institution.

"We think that the teachers as a class may be justly commended for an earnest and successful discharge of their duties. In their work they have given prominence, as they should, to the instruction of their classes, and in this they were especially successful, as was evinced by the careful, searching examinations which their pupils passed with more than ordinary credit. The range of the questions was sufficiently wide, and enough time was taken to show with accuracy the attainments of the scholars. At the close of these examinations it was a source of gratification to the Superintendent to reward the labor of the teacher, as far as he was able, by commending the class for the good standing acquired, in most cases, by diligent study.

"The last day of the fiscal year was signalized by the canceling of all outstanding warrants, leaving, as the financial statement shows, a handsome balance in the treasury. The teachers and others holding the obligations of the board were promptly paid throughout the year, insuring the ready, cheerful action which always attends the cash system."

In the summer of 1881 F. R. Feitsch, A. M., was elected Superintendent by the Board of Education, and now fills the position. The schools are in a flourishing condition, with every prospect of good work in the future as in the past. The following named constitute the corps of teachers now employed:

SPRINGFIELD CITY SCHOOLS.

City Superintendent—Prof. F. R. Feitsch.

FIRST WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. J. H. Collins. First Assistant—Miss H. Anna McCrillia. Assistants—Mrs. Nettie Buck, Miss Anna Foshee, Miss Lillie Foley, Miss Dora Bennett, Mrs. Eliza McManus, Miss Mary Lieber, Miss Eleanor Maxwell.

SECOND WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. A. J. Smith. First Assistant—Miss Mary J. Sell. Assistants—Miss Kate L.

Enos, Miss Kate Heberling, Miss Anna Kreuger, Miss Mattie Adams, Miss Julia E. Kane, Miss Hannah M. Fisher, Miss Lizzie Schlitt, Miss Augusta Schlitt, Miss Augusta Trapp, Mrs. Etta F. Stockdale, Mrs. Anna Q. Cory.

THIRD WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. J. A. Johnson. First Assistant—Miss Sarah P. White. Assistants—Miss Carrie P. Moore, Miss Abbie Sutton, Miss M. M. E. Hansell, Miss M. Ella Winston, Miss E. M. Hughes, Miss Florence Whipple, Miss Benita Berry.

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL.

Principal—Mr. N. B. Hannon. First Assistant—Miss Anna M. Pender. Assistants—Miss Nettie Wiley, Miss Mary Power, Miss Agnes Shepherd, Miss Carrie Klein, Miss Frances Kusel, Miss Anna C. Stevens, Miss Lou J. Middleton, Miss Mary Sherwood, Miss M. Lizzie Pender, Mrs. M. J. Flowers.

SIXTH WARD SCHOOL.

Miss Jennie Irwin, Miss Kate C. Webster.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Principal—Professor F. R. Feitshans. First Assistant—Mr. E. E. Darrow. Assistants—Miss Mary Howard, Miss Emma F. Jones, Miss Emily A. Hayward, Mr. C. A. Pease.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Almost since the organization of the graded system, the teachers of the public schools of the city have had regular meetings, when they discussed all matters pertaining to the government and success of their schools. Great good has resulted from these meetings, and the efficiency of the teachers is in a great measure due to the information obtained at these institutes.

GRADUATES OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

It is but due to the young ladies and gentlemen who have graduated from the high school in this city since its organization, should be given in this connection. Among the names will be recognized several occupying prominent positions in society at the present time. The following embraces a complete list.

CLASS OF 1861.

Mary Hocker, Nettie Wiley, Ida Springer.

CLASS OF 1862.

Walter Campbell, Wallace T. Stockdale, James F. McNeill.

CLASS OF 1863.

Laura E. Clark, Annie M. Pender,
Maggie C. Doremus, Mollie C. Remann,
Emily W. Huntington, Emily Starkweather,
Laura A. Lee, Virginia L. Stuart,
Benjamin M. Shaffner.

CLASS OF 1864.

William W. Billson, Elizabeth L. Lauphler,
George E. Dawson, Annie Laurence,
George A. Withers, Fannie H. McCulloch,
Charles H. Yates, Viola F. Myers,
Alice A. Cutright, Juliet M. Ordway,
Fannie N. Devore, Olive L. Priest,
Lydia M. Gray, Augusta Trapp,
M. Lizzie Pender.

CLASS OF 1865.

Alvin B. Judkins, Laura L. Clinton,
Horatio B. McBride, Almeda B. Milligan,
Thomas J. Nolan, Charlotte M. Moore,
James J. Rafter, Mary Reynolds,
Fedora J. Robinson.

CLASS OF 1866.

John S. Condell, William C. Wood,
George T. Enos, Porte Yates,
John C. Lauphler, Ella Bushnell,
Edward J. McClernand, Mary A. Canfield,
Henry C. Remann, Mary J. Clinton,
Patrick J. Rourke, Elizabeth M. Correthers,
Alfred Wiley, Kate V. Jackson,
Howard M. Wood, Elizabeth L. Lee,
Sophia A. Phelps.

CLASS OF 1867.

Samuel A. Fisher, Ella H. Mosely,
James L. Smythe, Laura Pickrell,
Emma F. Adams, Mary E. Priest,
Sophia I. Bennett, Annie E. Vredenburg,
Mary R. Lamb, Emily Watson,
Theodosia Woods.

CLASS OF 1868.

Charles A. Armstrong, Fannie Dunton,
Wilbur R. Condell, Laura Fitzhugh,
William L. Grimsley, Mary B. Hubbell,
Samuel Brooks Ives, Mattie E. Kane,
Charles P. Kane, Fannie Lamb,
Edward Dow Matheny, Maggie E. Muir,
Aaron C. Thompson, Lizzie Nottingham,
Frederick Trapp, Mary E. Tilburn,
Annie Adams, Addie VanHoff.

CLASS OF 1869.

Fred. F. Fisher, Mary L. Campbell,
R. Officer Newell, M. M. E. Hansell,
Francis V. Rafter, Virginia L. Hackney,

Kate Anderson,
Emma C. Brown,
Annie Bunn,
Maggie E. Irwin,
Callie Loose,
Lillie McManus,
Georgia A. Reeves.

CLASS OF 1870.

John H. Brown,
John E. Laswell,
Clifford R. Bateman,
Susie B. Reed,
Itonia L. Baird,
Rebecca E. Baird,
Kate G. Brewer,
Jennie Dresser,
Kate Fitzhugh,
Hattie Groo,
Emma L. Higgins,
Jenneta Laswell,
Edith McCandless,
Lizzie Hood,
Lute Matheny,
Emma Post,
Sallie E. Ray,
Abbie E. Sutton,
Addie Tomlinson,
Maggie Vredenburg,
Martha C. Mason.

CLASS OF 1871.

Isaac Diller,
Richard Dodds,
Jennie Corneau,
Lillie Foley,
Julia Herndon,
Emma Hopkins,
Mary Power,
Fannie Shepherd,
Maria Venable,
Rebecca Hudson,

CLASS OF 1872.

William Ruggles,
Henry Kane,
Grover Ayers,
Kate I. Enos,
Kate E. Croley,
Mary Seaman,
Mary Irwin,
Laura Lloyd,
Nettie S. Withey,
Minnie Goodwin,
Alice I. King,
Mary Laswell,
Jennie Kriegh,
Lizzie Adams,

CLASS OF 1873.

R. Francis Ruth,
Dennis R. Hageney,
Kennedy Brooks,
Edward C. Haynie,
Fred W. Sutton,
John P. J. Shanahan,
William Henry Walker,
Clarence Bennett,
Samuel Grubb,
James M. Matheny,
Carrie Klein,
Lizzie G. Kidd,
Maggie Leeds,
Hannah L. Ives,
Kate Heberling,
Dora Adams,
Hannah M. Fisher,
Ada B. McIntyre,
Ada Fuller,
Rosalinda S. Priest,
Anna B. Paynter,
Flora Foley,
Julia E. Kane,
Lillie V. Tillotson.

CLASS OF 1874.

Eugene Colligan,
William H. Conway,
Z. Allen Enos,
Harry L. Hampton,
Lloyd E. Johnson,
Richard C. Lorrimer,
Edward W. Payne,
Ezra W. White,
Nellie C. Barrell,
Delia Bunn,
Mary E. Gordon,
Lizzie S. Hesser,
Nettie C. Kimball,
Lizzie C. Mahoney,
Lou. J. Middleton,
Clara Montgomery,
Clara B. Ormsby,
Julia E. Paine,
M. Olive Porter,
Mary Rippon,
Agnes E. Shepherd,
Alice L. Watson.

CLASS OF 1875.

Maurice E. Power,
Charles S. Rafter,
Samuel A. Tobin,
Anna L. Burkhardt,
Sadie D. Bateman,
Dora Bennett,
Mary Brewer,
Mary E. Brooks,
Etta McCrillis,
Lizzie Hughes,
Anna A. Hannon,
Lucy A. Montgomery,
Anna L. Power,
Carrie B. Phillips,
Nellie W. Queenan,
Ella M. Rippon,
Lizzie Schlitt,
Amanda A. White.

CLASS OF 1870.

Edward L. Baker,
Mary Billington,
James W. Brooks,
Dora B. Claspill,
Mary E. Giblein,
William E. Gomes,
Viola Harris,
Rebecca Hammerslough,
William Helmle,
Anne Lonergan,
Eleanor Maxwell,
Frank Z. Crane,
Mary L. Croley,
Mary E. Emmons,
Clara C. Fosselman,
Nellie Patterson,
Lizzie C. Payran,
Rachel E. Piper,
Edward Ridgely,
Albert Salzmanstein,
Amanda Schlöss,
Kate Wood,
John A. Piper.

CLASS OF 1877.

William H. Conkling,
John A. Cory,
James W. Johnson,
Eugene S. Kane,
Edward McManus,
John W. Reilly,
John H. Ruckel,
Frank B. Smith,
Wilson Stuve,
Samuel White,
Charlie Wilson,
Fred. W. Yates,
Enola Adams,
Millie B. Anderson,
Fannie B. English,
Emma T. Hartman,
Rosa Hoffman,
Nellie E. Holmes,
Louisa M. Kavanaugh,
Anna K. Krueger,
Mary Leber,
Katie Phillips,
Isaacetta Seaman,
Mary I. Schliff,
Ida C. VanGundy,
Lillie A. Washburn,
Julia A. Winston,
Gertrude Wright.

CLASS OF 1878.

Louis M. Myers,
B. B. Griffith,
Albert R. Cobbs,
Lewis H. Miner,
Benjamin O. Pearl,
Edward Anderson,
Charles E. Hamilton,
William H. Turney,
Edwin F. Smith,
Newell Kane,
Enoch Johnson,
Mary L. Johnson,
Nettie E. Brown,
Emma L. Gwynn,
Jennie A. Call,
Emma C. Greene,
Mollie Hamilton,
Clara Hamburger,
Mollie E. Deane,
Katie I. Stanley,
Isabel M. Churchill,
Augusta Schlitt,
Lou. Enos,
Eloise A. Griffith,
Isabel M. Pringle.

CLASS OF 1879.

Jno. M. Zane,	Linnie M. Roll,
Thomas C. Kimber,	E. Eudora Porter,
Robert Matheny,	Clara Breusing,
Charles L. Sampson,	Clara Wallace,
John A. Conway,	Cora B. Ames,
Otto Bekemyer,	Mollie C. Stuve,
John O. Sylvester,	Margaret E. Smith,
Charles W. Zane,	Vannie L. Sheiry,
Francis A. J. Waldron,	Blanche Hough,
Huizinga M. Hurst,	Mary Ragland,
Alice C. Fagan,	Rose M. Henckle,
Zenetta M. Dedrich,	Dora Greb,
Lizzie E. Hopping,	Minnie A. Blanchflower,
Annie J. Conway,	Sophie Kreuger,
Emily H. Selby.	

CLASS OF 1880.

Hattie L. Adams,	Debbie S. Bell,
Ida M. Cantrill,	R. A. Carnochan,
Annie T. Cory,	Sadie K. Culp,
Mary H. Hartman,	Martin Melvin Hazlett,
Chas. Frederick Helmle,	Annie M. Lindsay,
Charles B. Lintwed,	Robert E. Lowe,
Laura Lusk,	John H. McCreery,
Lewis S. Miller,	Sarah L. Piper,
Nellie E. Saunders,	Mary Ellen Winston,

CLASS OF 1881.

William D. Carpenter,	Maggie E. Cobbs,
Fred E. Dodds,	Allie Dallman,
Henry A. Johann,	Anna Poffenbarger,
Edwin A. Reece,	Helen Saunders,
Willis F. Wright,	Clara W. Staley,
Lizzie C. Armstrong,	Florence Whipple,
Benita Berry,	Katie L. Ulrich.

CLASS SONGS.

As a specimen of the class songs of the graduating classes of the High School, the following are given: the first being by the class of 1873, and the latter by the class of 1875:

CLASS OF '73.

Class-mates dear, with hearts o'erflowing,
 Breathe we now our last farewell,
 While the silent tear is showing
 Depth of feeling none can tell,
 And we feel with deepest sorrow,
 Broken now our band must be,
 'Till the dawn of Heaven's to-morrow
 Wakes the Class of Seventy-three.

Chorus—School-mates all, farewell, farewell,
 May each life-path shining be;
 May Fame's loudest peans swell,
 For the Class of Seventy-three.

We are reapers in Life's harvest,
 Some of fame and some of lore;
 Some to glean, to bind, to garner,

Living sheaves for Heaven's store.
 Each so reap that when Life's evening
 Hangs its veil o'er land and sea,
 We may hear the Master's plaudit,
 "Well done, Class of Seventy-three."
Chorus—School-mates all, etc.

From the Past and from the Present,
 Joy shall brighten our life's day,
 And our lives in thought and labor,
 Glide in usefulness away,
 And though far and wide we're scattered,
 Some on land and some on sea,
 Memory oft shall bring the triumphs
 Of the Class of Seventy-three.
Chorus—School-mates all, etc.

CLASS SONG—'73.

Once more we stand in class array—
 Yet one more song we sing;
 For hands must be unclosed to day,
 That long were wont to cling.
 With saddened hearts, but high resolves
 Life's battles to survive,
 We hear the bell-call that dissolves
 The Class of 'Seventy-five.
Chorus—But in our hearts the golden chimes
 Of memory will ring,
 As often of the dear old times
 We fondly muse and sing.

Full oft in fancy's rosy light,
 These scenes will rise to view;
 And many a retrospection bright,
 Will thrill our hearts anew.
 As low, sweet echoes of a song,
 From distant mountain side,
 These parting notes will time prolong,
 O'er all life's ebbing tide.
Chorus—And in our hearts the golden chimes
 Of memory will ring,
 While echoes from the dear old times,
 A pensive joy will bring.

Our work is done, these walls shall see
 Our faces nevermore;
 Oh! may we re-united be,
 Upon the Shining Shore.
 Our songs are o'er—the curtain falls;
 These closing moments fly;
 No more our feet shall tread these halls;
 One word remains—good-bye.

Chorus—Yet in our hearts the golden chimes
 Of memory shall ring,
 And often of the dear old times
 We'll fondly muse and sing.

COMMEMORATIVE EXERCISES.

On the death of President Garfield, the High School held commemorative exercises, in which were read or recited selections from his speeches on facts in relation to his life, according to the following programme:

Music—Death of a Hero (Beethoven)—Miss E. Kelchner.

The Life of President Garfield—Remarks by Professor A. J. Smith, of the Second Ward school.

Early Life—Read by Ed. Vincent.
 Domestic Life—Read by Susie Wilcox.
 Later Life—Read by J. Brinkerhoff.
 The Family of the President—Read by Ger-
 tie Converse.

Resolutions Passed by the Board of Educa-
 tion of Chicago—Read by John J. Amos.

Poem Written by Garfield when at College—
 Read by Lillie Burkhardt.

Essay—A Short Sketch—By Lulu Ames.
 Lessons from President Garfield's Life—Rich-
 mond Patterson.

Extract from a Speech—Edwin M. Stanton.
 Lake View Cemetery—Robert Walker.
 Chant—"Thy Will be Done."

Extract from a Speech by General Woodford
 —Walter Sanders.

Description of Franklyn Cottage, where the
 President died—Read by Mollie Fisher, Second
 Ward school.

Poem on the late President—Read by Etta
 Morgan, of the Third Ward School.

The moral character of the late President—
 Read by Clara Helmle, of the Third Ward
 School.

Poem—On Garfield Death Has Laid His Hand
 —Written by Mrs. Wilson, of Springfield—Read
 by Ada Barnes.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial from State Journal, September 20—
 Read by Charles Burlingham.

Editorial from Sangamo Monitor—Read by
 May Curry.

Editorial from State Register, September 21—
 Read by Gertie Garland.

Editorial from Evening Post, September 22—
 Read by Ella Garter.

Expressions of sympathies from England and
 other countries—Read by Louis J. Palmer.

Hymn—America.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS, CONTINUED.

New York Herald—Read by Charles Opel.

New York Tribune—Read by Laura Snyder.

Boston Herald—Read by Mary Rhoads.

A Heavy Day—By Nora Cook and Emma

Billington.

In Memoriam—Hattie Harria.

Rites at Washington—Will Hopping.

Euthanatos—John Matthias.

Hymn—God Save the People.

Closing Remarks by Superintendent Feitschans.

THE PRESENT SCHOOL YEAR.

(September) of

Board of Education, from which it appears that
 the number of pupils remaining in the various
 schools at the end of the month was :

First Ward.....	309
Second Ward.....	623
Third Ward.....	461
Fourth Ward.....	490
Sixth Ward.....	151
High School.....	165

Total.....2,337

The registered number of pupils is, two thou-
 sand five hundred and twenty-two; average
 number belonging, two thousand three hundred
 and twenty-seven; average number attending,
 two thousand two hundred and forty-six; per
 cent. of attendance, ninety-six and four-tenths;
 number of tardy marks, one hundred and forty-
 four; per cent. of tardiness, fifteen hundredths.

REV. JOHN F. BROOKS.

In connection with the educational history of
 Springfield, a sketch of Rev. J. F. Brooks is in
 place, as he has had longer connection with the
 schools of the place than any other man. The
 quotation is made from Power:

"Rev. John F. Brooks was born December 3,
 1801, in Oneida county, N. Y. His parents
 were of New England origin, but emigrated to
 New York in 1793, when the whole region was a
 forest, with here and there a small settlement.
 Mr. Brooks graduated at Hamilton College, in
 that county, in 1828, and afterwards studied
 three years in the theological department of
 Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut. He
 was ordained to the gospel ministry by Oneida
 Presbytery, in the autumn of 1831, and was
 married soon after to a daughter of Rev. Joel
 Bradley. They immediately left for Illinois,
 under a commission from the American Home
 Missionary Society. They traveled by canal,
 lake and stage to Pittsburg, thence by steam-
 boat, down the Ohio river to New Albany,
 Indiana. Any route to Illinois by the way of
 Chicago, in those days, was not to be thought of,
 as that place was just emerging from the condi-
 tion of an Indian trading station. At New
 Albany Rev. Mr. Brooks purchased a horse and
 'Dearborn,' as it was then called, which was
 one-horse wagon with stationary cover. In this
 they continued their journey, crossing the
 Wabash river at Vincennes. After passing
 skirt of timber on the west side, they entered
 the first prairie of Illinois, in the midst of
 furious storm. They were far from any house,
 with only the carriage as a protection, and that
 in danger of being upset by the gale. They
 weathered the storm, however, by turning the

back of their carriage to it, but the prairie was covered with water, and they could only discern the path by observing where the grass did not rise above the water. They sought a house to dry their garments, and that night arrived at Lawrenceville, where Rev. Mr. B. preached his first sermon in Illinois, the next day being Sabbath. About three days after they arrived at Vandalia, the State Capital, having been five weeks on the way from the vicinity of Utica, New York. After visiting several towns and villages, Rev. Mr. Brooks located for the winter at Collinsville, in the southern part of Madison county, preaching, alternately, there and at Belleville. In the spring of 1832 he moved to the latter place, where he continued five years, preaching there, and at several other points in St. Clair and Monroe counties.

About the second year of his residence at Belleville, he and his wife opened a school, which increased so rapidly they employed an assistant. They taught all grades, from A, B, C, to the classics and higher mathematics. Several attended that school, who afterwards entered the halls of legislation, and other departments of public life. In 1837, Mr. Brooks was chosen Principal of a Teachers' Seminary, which benevolent individuals were endeavoring to establish in Waverly, Morgan county. He taught there with success, but the general embarrassment of the country, caused by the financial disasters of 1837, compelled the relinquishment of that enterprise. During the time he was teaching he endeavored to preach one sermon every Sabbath, but the double labor induced bronchial affection, from which he has never fully recovered. In 1840, Mr. B. was called to Springfield to take charge of an academy for both sexes, though in different apartments, to be taught in a new brick edifice erected for that purpose on the west side of Fifth street, between Monroe and Market. Here he continued his labors, with the aid of two assistants, for two years and a half. Many persons now prominent in business or in domestic life, received a portion of their education there. After this he labored for two years under direction of Presbytery, supplying vacant churches in this and adjoining counties. His health was now much impaired, and designing light labor, he opened a school for young ladies, in a small room near his own house. The applications soon outran the size of the room, which he enlarged, and his wife again assisted him. His school increased, his health improved, and he purchased the property on the corner of Fifth and Edwards

streets, re-arranging the two-story frame building internally to suit the purposes of a school. This he opened as a Female Seminary, the autumn of 1849, with three assistants, and Mrs. Brooks in charge of the primary department, held in the room he previously occupied. In addition to the usual course, Mr. Brooks added drawing, painting and music; two pianos were introduced, and this is believed to have been the first effort at teaching music in the schools of Springfield. This seminary prospered for four years, when Mrs. Brooks' health failed, and it became necessary to close the institution. Since her death in 1860, Rev. Mr. Brooks has devoted a large part of his time to hearing classes, and giving private lessons.

He was one of seven young men who banded together, while in their theological course in New Haven, for the establishment of a college in this State. Illinois College, at Jacksonville, is the result of their exertions. Mr. Brooks has been one of its trustees from the first.

He relates, as an illustration of the change of times in attending Presbytery in the State since he entered it, that a clergyman in those days must have his horse and saddle as certainly as his Bible and hymn book. The settlements were remote from each other, and a ride of three or four days to a meeting of Presbytery was a common experience. Once, in attending such a meeting, Mr. Brooks traveled in an easterly direction from Belleville, for two or three days, and found a sparse settlement, mostly of log cabins. They had erected a frame church building and roofed it, without siding or floor, with only a few rough boards for seats. The Presbytery opened its sessions, several sermons were preached, the sacrament administered, but rain came on before that body adjourned, and they moved to a private house, with only one room and a small side apartment. At meal time, Presbytery adjourned, that the table might be spread, and after evening service six or seven members lodged in the same room, on beds spread on the floor. People, in sustaining religious worship under such circumstances, made as great sacrifices, according to their means, as those who build their \$50,000 churches do now. At this meeting, Mr. Brooks was entertained at a cabin where the only light admitted was through an open door, or one or two sheets of oiled paper, in place of glass windows. He met a man, however, in that settlement, from his native town, in New York, and he had two glass windows; but his neighbors thought him extravagant and somewhat aristocratic, to indulge in

such a luxury. Rev. Mr. Brooks resides west side of Fifth, between Edwards and Cook streets, Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Brooks and Elizabeth C. Bradly were married in 1863. Mrs. Brooks now carries on a select school for young ladies and misses, on South Fifth street, being assisted by Mr. Brooks.

URSULINE CONVENT,

a chartered Educational Institute founded and carried on by Ursuline Nuns, members of an order founded in Italy, by St. Angela of Brescia, in the sixteenth century, for the education of youth. The order is a very widely extended one, having at least five hundred houses throughout the world, with a membership of 25,000 persons.

Three Ursuline ladies, well-known in this city, as Mother Joseph Tonelfe, Mother Charles Molony and Mother De Sales Coleman first came to this county (on the invitation of Right Reverend Junker, D.D., Bishop of Alton) in 1857. They first rented and occupied for some time, what the old settlers will remember as the Franklin House; afterwards purchased the property of Mr. Britton on the corner of Sixth and Mason streets. Although having but poor and small accommodations, their schools were filled to their utmost capacity by rich and poor, and many ladies of this and other States now occupying high social stations, remember with loving veneration, the small class-rooms, dormitories, and reflectories of the "Old Convent."

In 1867, the Nuns, with their pupils, removed to their present beautiful Convent, just outside the city, in the midst of a magnificent grove. The building is of brick, 103x67 feet, three stories high, with a basement and attic, and erected at a cost of \$70,000. The rooms are all very lofty and spacious, the class-rooms being fourteen feet in height. The building is heated by a steam furnace; hot and cold waters are supplied in each story. Splendid bath rooms, fine recreation and dining halls, as well as well ventilated dormitories, leave nothing to be desired in point of healthfulness, and the quality of tuition and proverbially gentle mode of treatment, makes it an institution eminently suited for the purposes of education.

The Convent is surmounted by a fine belfry, commanding a view of the city and its environs. It contains a large bell of mellow, musical tone.

The Convent is supplied with a more than ordinary cabinet, containing some five hundred specimens, contributed mostly by friends. The walls are adorned with some fine paintings, one especially, the work of an old master, brought

from Rome and presented by Rev. H. D. Junkers. The worker's tapestry is especially fine, representing on a large scale historical and poetical subjects. The apparatus for teaching the sciences is very good.

To the Convent is attached a chapel, formerly presided over by Rev. T. J. Cowley, who died at the Convent, January 12, 1881, much lamented by all. The position is now filled by Rev. B. W. Ahe, a clergyman of high intellectual endowments and a graduate of one of the most celebrated German Universities.

The present attendance of pupils at the Academy is fifty-eight; at the Parish School, one hundred and fifty.

Many of the early members have departed this life, but the venerable Mother Joseph presides over it as Lady Superior. Mother Joseph is a pupil of the famous Ursuline Convent, of Black Rock, Cork, Ireland. She commenced her vows in the Charleston, South Carolina Cathedral, in 1835, the event having been taken by the celebrated Benjamin West as a subject for a picture now in the Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C. There are at present twenty-six members in the institution. This Convent has branch houses at Jerseyville and Petersburg, of this State, having charge of an aggregate of two hundred and fifty pupils, making the total number of pupils under charge of Springfield Roman Catholic Ursuline Convent, four hundred and fifty-eight.

OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN CONVENT.

An autograph letter of encouragement and congratulation from Pope Pius IX.

A scriptural picture, fifty-two by thirty-six inches, done with the pen by T. D. VanGehder, of Amsterdam, Holland.

A library containing fifteen hundred volumes.

A cabinet containing five hundred specimens.

A Correggio.

A fine steel engraving of West's "Christ Rejected."

Several very fine tapestry pictures.

A piece of composite statuary representing "Death of St. Joseph."

Some very fine paintings in oil and water colors, by the ladies of the Institute.

A curious little work of art representing the first Convent of the Order in Quebec, founded by Mother Mary, of the Incarnation; surnamed by Bossuet the "Teresa of New France." The Convent and surroundings are made of the bark of an old elm, under the shade of which the saintly lady taught the children of the Iroquois and Algonquins Indians as early as 1680. The

tree having been struck by lightning, its remains were preserved as valuable relics.

RELIGIOUS.

Springfield can boast of some handsome church edifices, though none of them very costly, and probably has as many regular church-going people as any city of its size. In this connection are given historical sketches of nearly all the congregations. Imperfect records sadly interfere with the historian's work.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

A society was organized in this city some time in 1821, by Rev. James Simms, a good man in every respect, and possessing the qualities that made men popular at that early day. The society was small, and its meetings were held in the cabins of its members.

Among the first Methodists who settled here was Charles R. Matheny, who arrived here in the spring of 1821. His house for several years was a preaching place and home for Methodist itinerants. The organization of the church was kept up from the commencement—the circuit preachers filling the appointment every two weeks. Rev. Peter Cartwright preached quite often in 1825. There being no regular place of worship, the society did not grow very rapidly until the summer of 1829, when the old log school house was built.

In 1829, the members of the society determined to make an effort to erect a church, and a subscription was started for that purpose and circulated among the citizens generally. Pascal P. Enos subscribed \$50, and told the trustees they could take their choice between that amount of ready money and two city lots, the same now occupied by the church on the corner of Monroe and Fifth streets. The trustees were divided in opinion, some thinking it best to take the money and others the lots, having no idea that the lots would be worth more than \$50 in a few years. It was finally decided to take the lots, which were accordingly donated to the society by Mr. Enos. A frame church was erected upon one of the lots in the summer of 1830 and dedicated the following winter. It was used until the completion of the present building.

In 1833, under the ministrations of Rev. Smith L. Robinson, quite a revival took place, and a large number of persons were converted. This was a marked era in the history of Methodism in Springfield, for the influence of the revival was such as to place the society upon a permanent basis. Up to this time the society had been supplied with preaching by the circuit preachers,

in connection with the Sangamon circuit, but feeling themselves strong enough to form a separate charge, it was so formed in 1834. Rev. Joseph Edmundson was the first minister after the charge was organized, with the following named Stewards: Edmund Roberts, Charles R. Matheny, John Dickey, Jacob M. Early and Edward J. Phillips. Mr. Edmundson is kindly remembered by old settlers at this day. He remained in charge one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Hooper Crews, who remained two years, and whose labors were attended with great success—the church nearly or quite doubling its members during that time. He was followed by Rev. Peter Akers, who left at the end of his first year, and was succeeded by Rev. John T. Mitchell, who left the church prosperous. Rev. Orceneth Fisher came next, and remained one year.

In the fall of 1841, Rev. Jonathan Stamper became the pastor. He remained two years during which time an interesting revival took place. Rev. W. S. Crissey was the next preacher, being succeeded at the expiration of one year by Rev. John P. Richmond, who remained the same length of time. His two immediate successors were Revs. Chauncy Hobart and John S. Bargar.

In 1847, Rev. James F. Jacquess became pastor of the church. Under his preaching an extensive revival took place, and many were converted. He was returned in 1848, but left before the expiration of the year to take charge of the Female College at Jacksonville. The remainder of his term was finished by Rev. W. T. Bennett. During the next three years Revs. Calvin W. Lewis and Robert E. Guthrie were pastors of the church. The last named was followed by Rev. Thomas Magee in October, 1852, up to which time the old frame church, built in 1830, had been used for divine worship. An addition to it was built during the ministry of Rev. Mr. Stamper, but those who worshipped in it in 1852 considered it somewhat of a reproach to Methodism, and thought the time had arrived for it to give way to a larger and more appropriate building. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Magee a subscription was started, and a sufficient amount was subscribed to justify the society in the erection of their present house of worship. Its original cost was about \$10,000. It had a very handsome spire, which was much admired when in its proper place, but it was finally removed by a strong wind and placed in the yard below. Rev. Mr. Magee was returned to the pastorate a second time, and gave all his spare time to the erection of a new edifice, but he did



Peter Cartwright

not remain long enough in this world to witness its completion. He visited Bloomington in March, 1854, and contracted a disease which soon terminated his life. His last hours were peaceful and happy, for he had followed the golden rule in his intercourse with his fellow men, and given the energies of his life to the cause of Christ. The vacancy caused by his death was filled by Rev. James E. Willson, who was followed by Rev. J. L. Crane, who remained two years and left with the regrets of his congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. C. W. Sears.

In 1858, Rev. James Leaton was appointed to the charge.

In 1866, Rev. J. S. Davidson was appointed to the charge, and remained three years, being succeeded by Rev. Mr. Phillips, who also served the same length of time. In 1872, Rev. W. H. Webster became the pastor, and remained also the full time permitted by the rules of the church. In 1875, Rev. R. M. Barnes was sent by the Conference, but only remained two years, greatly to the disappointment of the congregation. Rev. J. H. Noble was then sent, and remained three years. In 1880, the present pastor, Rev. T. A. Parker, began his labors, and under his charge the congregation is in a most flourishing condition, its membership active and zealous.

SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Second Methodist Episcopal Church, of Springfield, Illinois, was organized September 11, 1865, under the following conditions:

The city was then notably and remarkably extending in the direction of the north, and it was thought that this circumstance, combined with the southern location and over-grown condition of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was a Providential call for Springfield Methodism to move out and occupy and "possess the land" in the northern half of the city. Accordingly, a noble and self-sacrificing band of brethren and sisters from the First Church, in a most peaceable and amicable manner, withdrew from the former fold and constituted themselves the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, Springfield.

They fully conformed to the law of the church in the details of their organization, and when completed, they reported the same to the Illinois Annual Conference, and asked to have a preacher sent to them. To this request the Conference replied by naming Rev. W. S. Prentice as their first pastor.

The names of the first members of this church, as transferred from the old church, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Nancy J. Akard, Margaret Akard, Alvira Ayers, George W. Bolinger, Margaret T. Bolinger, E. J. Bronson, Adeline Bronson, Adolphus Bell, William Bolinger, Belle Bradford, Hester J. Benson, John L. Burke, Jane Burke, Asenath Bradford, Charles Camp, Annie J. Camp, Lucy Camp, Hannah B. Camp, Mary Connelly, Julia Connelly, Sarah C. Connelly, John Carpenter, Sarah J. Carpenter, Mary E. Carpenter, Elizabeth Crane, W. S. Curry, Nannie J. Curry, Sarah DeCamp, Matilda Edmonson, Rosanna Fosselman, Savilla Fiske, Metella F. Goodman, Mary A. Goodman, Adelbert Goodman, Sarah E. Gibbs, J. C. Henkle, Pamela Henkle, Rebecca Herndon, R. F. Herndon, Charlotte Kidd, Anna D. Kirkendall, Mary H. Logan, N. W. Matheny, Elizabeth J. Matheny, Aleta Moseby, Priscilla Megrady, William A. Nixon, Anna Nocker, Priscilla Newman, Sarah E. Nixon, Amelia Osborn, Mary Owen, Lucy A. Pride, Sarah E. Pride, Martha A. Prentice, Ella Prentice, Henry C. Porter, A. R. Robinson, Eliza Robinson, Joseph M. Rippey, Mrs. J. M. Rippey, M. O. Reeves, Nancy Reeves, Hon. William M. Springer, Rebecca Springer, Sue E. Sell, Warfield Staley, Mary A. Staley, W. P. Saddler, Susannah Saddler, James H. Saddler, Sarah C. Saddler, Alvira J. Saddler, Martha Spong, William Troxell, Louisa Troxell, James C. Thrall, Dudley Wickersham, Margaret Wickersham, Amelia Wilson, Catharine Wood, Nancy J. Waddle, William Wallace—a total of eighty-three.

This church bought the house of worship formerly used by the Presbyterians, and which stood on the northwest corner of Sixth and Monroe streets. This building they moved to the spot it now occupies on Fifth street near Madison, improved it, and occupied it about October 1, 1865. The church has been remodeled and repaired from time to time, and is now in excellent condition. In 1877-8, the society erected a commodious parsonage on the lot south of the church. The whole property is now valued at \$10,000, and is free from debt.

The house now used, has sittings, in main audience room, for 250 persons, by means of sliding doors the lecture room can be added to this, seating in all nearly or quite 400.

The names of the various pastors since the organization of the church, are as follows:

Rev. W. S. Prentice, appointed September 25, 1865, and serving three years.

Rev. J. L. Crane, appointed September 28, 1868, and serving one year.

J. B. Ford, September 22, 1869, one year.

E. D. Wilkin, September 21, 1870, one year.

W. J. Rutledge, September 21, 1871, and serving two years.

W. H. Reed, September 24, 1873, one year.

M. D. Hawes, September 26, 1874, and serving two years.

J. F. Stout, October, 1876, and serving three years.

W. S. Matthew, the present incumbent, was appointed September 17, 1879, and is serving his third year.

The church is in a prosperous condition. The membership is now two hundred and nineteen, and during the two years last past it has had a net growth of fifty members.

The Sabbath school numbers one hundred and seventy-five, and is doing an excellent work. The present efficient superintendent, R. F. Herndon, was elected in 1865, and has been re-elected fifteen times.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. John M. Ellis organized the Sangamon Presbyterian Church, now the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield, on the 23d day of January, 1828. The organization was kept up during the next spring and summer, but no particular interest was manifested till the arrival of Rev. J. G. Bergen, of New Jersey, who, in November of the same year, became the first pastor of the church. He took the right course to render himself "at home" with the people generally, and in a short time he had more hearers than the log school house would comfortably hold. The school house was built in the summer of 1828 on the corner of Second and Adams streets. Its builders, the principal citizens of Springfield, intended it for school and religious purposes, and it was used until the completion of the church built by the Presbyterians in the fall of 1830.

The first elders of the church were John Moore, John N. Moore, (his son) Isaiah Stillman and Samuel Reid. Elder Moore and his son lived twenty miles north, Mr. Stillman ten miles northeast, and Mr. Reid three miles west of Springfield. The first members were John Moore, John N. Moore, Andrew Moore, Elijah Scott, Mary Moore, Margaret Moore, Phoebe Moore, Catharine Moore, Jane Scott, Samuel Reid, Jane Reid, James White, William Proctor, Isaiah Stillman, Olive Slater, Elizabeth Moore, Mary R. Hunnery and Ann Iles.

When Mr. Bergen took charge of the church there were but six members of it living in Springfield—five women and one man, the school teacher. Soon after Mr. Bergen's arrival he appointed a sacramental meeting for the little

church, and requested the members and all others interested in the cause of religion to attend. At the preparatory meeting on the previous Saturday, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved. That the citizens of this place be invited to meet in the school house at early candle lighting to take into consideration the expediency of undertaking to build a Presbyterian meeting house, and that Rev. Mr. Bergen give the notice."

At the called meeting of the citizens it was resolved to undertake the erection of a church building, and the following named persons were appointed trustees and a building committee: John Todd, Gersham Jayne, Washington Iles, David L. Taylor, John Moffett, Samuel Reid and Elijah Slater. The idea of building a meeting house was well received by the citizens generally, but many of them looked upon it as somewhat chimerical, and it is said that some who signed the subscription paper considered the whole matter a pretty good joke. They signed readily, for they did not intend to appear less liberal than their neighbors, but while pledging themselves to pay the sums set down opposite their names, they considered their money perfectly safe.

There was some question as to whether the building would be of wood or brick. Some contended that wood was good enough for the occasion, and that a frame church would last until the place became sufficiently old and wealthy to warrant the erection of a different and more expensive building. Others said that a brick building would last longer and look better than a wooden one, and after a short but animated discussion, they carried their point. The next important question was how to get the brick, and some were puzzled to know how the church was to be built after the brick had been obtained. Clay was considered by the advocates of wood, rather a scarce article, and though nearly every male resident of the place knew how to build a brick chimney, none had confidence enough in themselves to suppose they could build a house of the same material. The summer of 1829 was spent in making preparations for building, and the church was completed in the summer of 1830. It was dedicated November 20th, of the same year. Thomas Brooker, of Belleville, superintended the brick-work and manufactured the brick. The entire cost of the building was about \$1,000. It was twenty-eight by forty feet in size. The church still stands on the southeast corner of Third and Washington streets.

The corner-stone of the second spacious building occupied by the members of the First Presbyterian Church was laid in 1842, and the building erected, and basement used during the ensuing winter and summer. The main audience room was completed in the fall of 1843, and dedicated in November of that year. The cost of the building was about \$12,000. In 1858, the church was enlarged and otherwise improved. After laboring for twenty years, spending a great deal of his time in the missionary work of the Presbytery, Dr. Bergen resigned the charge of the First Church, and Dr. James Smith, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, was elected pastor.

Dr. Smith was an eminent Christian divine of rare ability as a preacher and a controversialist, and the church greatly prospered under his ministry, and during the years 1854 and 1855, especially, the records show a large number of additions upon profession of faith. His pastorate continued for nearly seven years. He resigned, and the pastoral vocation was dissolved in 1856.

Rev. John H. Brown, D. D., was elected pastor. Dr. Brown was a native of Kentucky, and was pastor of the McCord Church, of Lexington, for twelve years. He served the church with great ability and faithfulness till 1864, when he resigned, and Rev. F. H. Wines was elected the pastor, who continued his ministry for four years, resigning in 1869, when the present pastor, Rev. James A. Reed, was chosen. He was called and commenced his labors in 1869, and has now been pastor of the church for eleven years. Soon after he was called the necessity of a new building became apparent, on account of the limited capacity of the old one, and its near proximity to the railroad. Steps were about to be taken in this direction, when an overture came from the Third Presbyterian Church, with reference to the purchase and occupancy of their new and spacious building, which was then heavily encumbered with debt. Arrangements that were satisfactory were made, and the building now standing on the corner of Capitol Avenue and Seventh street, became the property of the First Presbyterian Church. This church originally cost about \$90,000; has a fine pipe organ, and is heated by steam. It has now a membership of four hundred and fifty, and has two missions. It has a bench of thirteen acting elders, viz: C. C. Brown, D. C. Brown, James P. Bryce, R. H. Beach, E. P. Beach, A. M. Brooks, R. W. Diller, John Dalby, T. S. Henning, W. W. Hayden, George Hemingway, George White.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN.

This church was organized on the 26th day of May, 1835, and recognized by the Presbytery of Sangamon, June 8, of the same year. It consisted at its organization of thirty members, all of whom had been members of the First Presbyterian Church. The congregation had no regular pastor for nearly a year after its organization. Rev. Dewey Whitney was elected to the pastorate, on the 25th of March, 1836, and commenced his labors on the following day. He remained till February, 1839, when he resigned. His labors were very acceptable to his congregation, and his departure was generally regretted. The relation between him and the church was formally dissolved by the Presbytery at the spring session of 1839. He was a native of one of the New England States, but had lived in Kentucky some years previous to the commencement of his ministerial duties at this place. Some years after leaving Springfield, he was killed in one of the Southern States, while visiting near relatives. He was riding a horse, which, becoming frightened, threw him. His foot caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged a considerable distance. He survived his injuries but a short time.

In the summer of 1839, the congregation invited Rev. Albert Hale to become its pastor. He accepted the invitation, and preached his first regular sermon here on the 15th of November following. He was installed on the first day of July, 1840, and remained as pastor until January, 1867, a period of twenty-seven years. His pastorate was a pleasant and profitable one to the congregation, and he only resigned on account of increasing age, believing that a younger man might minister more acceptably. He still remains a citizen of Springfield, and worships with the church over which he was so long a pastor.

The elders of the church at its organization were Samuel Reed, E. S. Phelps, Joseph Thayer, Thomas Moffett, and John B. Watson. Its present elders are E. B. Nawley, R. Pope, C. Conkling, Geo. M. Brinkerhoff, Clinton Conkling, William B. Baker, Fred. Wilson, and Robert Smilie.

Some one thousand two hundred and fifty members have belonged to the church since its organization, about eight hundred of whom were united during Mr. Hale's pastorate. Its membership is now three hundred and eighty. Several revivals of religion have taken place in the church since its organization, a very important one being in the winter of 1840-1. The church

On the 7th of April, 1850, their new house of worship was dedicated to the service of God, and Rev. T. C. Teasdale, D. D., who had previously been called to the charge of this church, preached the dedicatory sermon from Acts, 5:20. Elder Teasdale having accepted the call of the church, entered at once upon his duties as pastor, and a protracted meeting was held, resulting in the conversion of a number of persons. He remained a little over two years, and ninety were added by baptism, and twenty-two by letter, and two by experience.

In July, 1853, Rev. William Sym took pastoral charge of the church and remained two years, during which time eleven were added by baptism, and eighteen by letter.

Rev. N. W. Miner assumed the duties pertaining to the pastorate in April, 1855, and remained fourteen years. Rev. Nehemiah Pierce became pastor November 1, 1870, and died March 25, 1873. Rev. H. M. Worrell succeeded, acting as pastor from November, 1874, to June, 1878. Rev. J. L. M. Young came next, and remained about seven months, until the union of the First Baptist and North Church.

The constituent members of the church numbered eight. The membership in 1838, was one hundred and four; in 1840, ninety-three; in 1845, eighty-eight; in 1850, one hundred and twenty-six; in 1855, one hundred and seventy-four; in 1860, four hundred; in 1865, three hundred and forty-five; in 1870, three hundred and thirty-three; in 1875, three hundred and fifty; in 1878, three hundred and thirty-six.

The whole number received by baptism from 1830 to 1878, is one thousand and thirty nine; Received by letter, four hundred and eighty-one; Total additions, one thousand five hundred and twenty. Total number dismissed by letter, dropped, excluded and died, one thousand two hundred and six.

THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH was constituted, fifty-two members of the First Church entering into the organization.

The first preliminary meeting was held April 17, 1860; Brethren W. W. Watson and Noah Divelbiss acting, respectively as Moderator and Clerk. After several meetings; and most thorough and earnest discussion, the organization was effected May 29. Articles of faith and covenant were adopted, and the following officers elected: Deacons, W. W. Watson and J. O. Rimes; Clerk, Noah Divelbiss; Treasurer; Henry Converse. There was also appointed a committee on pastorate, consisting of Brethren Watson, Foley and Divelbiss. The labors of

this committee resulted in extending a unanimous and hearty call to Rev. Ichabod Clark, of Rockford, who accepted, and commenced his pastorate in July, 1860.

The new church was publicly recognized August 16, 1860, the First Church of Springfield and the churches of Jacksonville and Berlin joining in the recognition services. The sermon was by Rev. R. R. Coon, hand of fellowship by Rev. G. S. Goodnoo; prayer of recognition by Rev. F. W. Ingmire. For nearly two years services were held in the court house, on the site of the present First National Bank. A house of worship was then built on north Sixth street and dedicated August 31, 1862.

Dr. Ichabod Clark was the first pastor, and was succeeded, in order, by Revs. A. C. Hubbard, William Haigh, N. G. Collins, H. M. Carr, D. F. Carnahan, Perry Bennett, and C. W. Clark, the last serving when the union of the First and North Churches was effected. The membership in 1860 was eighty; in 1865, one hundred and seventeen; in 1870, one hundred and fifty-three; in 1875, one hundred and sixty-nine; in 1879, two hundred and nineteen. The whole number received by baptism was one hundred and eighty-two; by letter, one hundred and sixty-nine. Total, three hundred and fifty-one.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

The first effort towards a union of the two churches was made by the First Church, in a series of resolutions adopted July 15, 1873, and presented to the North Church, July 25. The resolutions were received and referred to a committee, which after careful consideration, made an able report, in which they gave their reasons for deciding that the time had not yet come for such a movement. The correspondence between the churches was courteous and fraternal, and the First Church cheerfully acquiesced in the decision reached. April 30, 1879, in a full meeting of the First Church, the question of union was again advanced for consideration. Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted, embodying this basis of consolidation, in brief: A new organization was proposed; both churches disbanding and dropping their distinctive names; the officers of both churches to resign, and a new election to be held by the united body; the property of both churches to be deeded to the new organization.

The resolutions were presented to the North Church May 7, 1879. They were very cordially received and referred to a select committee of nine, who were authorized to meet for consultation with a similar committee from the First

Church; the decision of the joint committee to be reported back to each organization for final action.

These committees reported to their respective churches, heartily endorsing and recommending the proposed union. The report was adopted in the First Church by unanimous vote; in the North Church by a vote of forty-three to nine—majority of more than four-fifths.

The meeting for consolidation and organization was held in the North Church June 13, 1879, Deacon L. R. Brown, (chairman of the joint committee) was Moderator, and Isaac E. Roll, Clerk. The new body was named "The Central Baptist Church of Springfield." Articles of Faith and Covenant were adopted, and the following officers were elected: Trustees, A. L. Converse, A. M. Gregory, J. O. Rames, L. Smith, S. S. Elder, David E. Roll; Deacons, L. R. Brown, Nelson Neher, D. W. Witmer, George Gough; Clerk, Isaac E. Roll; Treasurer, R. M. Huckey.

The first public services of the new church were held June 15, 1879. During the summer the pulpit was supplied by various ministers, and Rev. F. D. Rickerson was called to the pastorate and entered upon his duties November 11, 1879.

A new house of worship, on the corner of Fourth street and Capital Avenue, has just been erected, at a cost of \$18,000.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

In 1849, this church was organized by members withdrawing from the First Church. They have a small, unpretentious house of worship, on Capital Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and meet for worship every Sabbath. Rev. William Papenhausen is the pastor.

COLORED BAPTISTS.

There are two churches of Colored Baptists in the city, one situated on the corner of Twelfth and Mason streets, and known as the "Union," Rev. Mr. Robertson, pastor; the other on the corner of Ninth and Carpenter streets, Rev. George Brent, pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1832 there was no Christian Church in Springfield. In the fall of that year, Rev. Joseph Hewitt, a widely-known and popular Evangelist of the Christian denomination, came to Springfield and opened a protracted meeting and revival. He was a very persistent and eloquent divine and soon made a large number of converts among the citizens of this place,

and in 1833 they were organized into the Christian Church of Springfield. The first church edifice erected by them was built on Madison street opposite the City High School, and is now occupied and used by the Portuguese Church. After worshipping in that place for a few years the church bought a lot on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets and erected another house of worship upon it. This building the congregation have occupied ever since until the past year, when they purchased a lot on Fifth street opposite the Governor's Mansion, and upon it are erecting a new and tasty structure for the future use of the church. It is an elegant edifice and thoroughly modern in all its appointments, being octagonal in form, it presents a fine audience room which is to be seated with chairs in lieu of the old-fashioned benches. It is expected to be completed by Christmas and will cost about eighteen thousand dollars. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Allen, to whose untiring efforts the congregation is indebted for the new house of worship. The present membership numbers about three hundred. The music is on the congregational order, led by an organ. The Sunday school connected with this church has an average attendance of about one hundred and fifty scholars and is under the guidance of S. H. Twyman, the Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The first Catholic services held in Springfield are unknown, though it was at a very early day, ante-dating the old settlers' time mark, the deep snow, by several years. It was made a station some time between 1830 and 1840, and remained such until 1844, when Rev. George A. Hamilton organized a congregation, and built a church on East Adams street. To this church was given the name of St. John the Baptist.

In 1856, Rev. H. Quigley, D. D., organized the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and in the years 1857-8, a house of worship was erected on the corner of Monroe and Seventh streets. This is one of the largest church edifices in the city, and the congregation that now worships there numbers five hundred families.

In 1869, Rev. Patrick Brady was appointed to the charge, and at once assumed the pastorate. Under his ministration, the church has prospered until it has a larger membership than any other in the city.

Becoming too large for the pastoral care of one man, Rev. Patrick Bourke was assigned to the position of Assistant Pastor in 1873, and the two reverend gentlemen have labored harmoniously together ever since.

The German Catholic congregation of Springfield, Illinois, was established in the year 1858, by Rev. J. Janssen, afterwards secretary of Rt. Rev. Bishop H. D. Junkers, of Alton. The first church was a frame building on Adams, between Ninth and Tenth streets. In 1861, a mission given by Rev. F. A. Weninger, S. J., raised a universal desire among the members of the congregation to build a more spacious edifice, and immediately exertions were made to raise funds for this purpose. At about the same time a parochial school was opened with about fifty pupils enrolled.

In 1863, Rev. William Burch successor to Rev. J. Janssen, bought of the Ursuline Sisters, on the corner of Sixth and Reynolds streets, the ground for a new church edifice, for which the corner stone was laid September 27, 1865. In the autumn of that year the church was completed so far that the first service could be held on the 30th of September.

The zealous pastor, after four years of hard labor and great sufferings, died of consumption July 13, 1867, which death was a great loss to the young congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. G. Luecken, who commenced his labors September 8, 1867, and who completed and ornamented the church building.

In 1869, the school house adjoining the church was built at a cost of \$2,500, and the pastor's residence in 1870, at a cost of \$3,200.

In 1872, the adjacent lot with dwelling house was purchased for \$2,500, which was destined to be the Sisters' dwelling place. At this time the school was attended by about one hundred and sixty pupils.

The organ was replaced in 1874, by the present large pipe organ with twenty stops, built by Joseph Gratian, of Alton. It cost the sum of \$1,700.

In 1869, a new bell was purchased, weighing one thousand and eighty-eight pounds, F sharp, and was placed in the steeple, at a cost of \$455.

After Rev. Father Luecken left the diocese of Alton, Rev. F. G. Leve, the present pastor, by order of the Bishop of Alton, took charge of the congregation in 1875. Under his management the heavy debt, amounting to about \$11,000, has been reduced to a nominal sum, and would have been entirely wiped out had it not been necessary to make some needed repairs and improvements in both church and school buildings. He has purchased two new altars at a cost of \$800; two chandeliers for \$200; and different fine vestments, at a cost of \$1,000.

Father Weininger, who held the first mission with this church, held another in the spring of 1881, just before Easter, in which he infused new life into the congregation, and filled them with zeal for future work. By the advice of the missionary, it was determined by the congregation to purchase the quarter of a block adjoining the old property, and to build a school house, and erect a steeple on the building, and make other needed improvements.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,

A Catholic Church, a little north of the city, having a resident pastor and a Catholic school.

In 1875, Rev. M. Kane was commissioned by the Rt. Rev. P. J. Baltis, D. D., Bishop of Alton, to come to this city and form a new congregation, to include all the Catholics north of Carpenter street and those of the surrounding country.

By unwearied exertions and fine business capacity, Rev. Mr. Kane succeeded in building St. Joseph's Church and school house, both of brick. The church is about one hundred by forty feet, stone finished facade, with a steeple, one hundred and fifty feet from the ground to the cross. The interior is beautifully frescoed; it is lighted by gas; has three very fine altars, Gothic windows, a very good bell, two vestry rooms, a large basement, and is heated by hot air. The school-house is two stories high, and contains four large well ventilated class rooms. The whole situated in the midst of a grove, some two acres in extent, making it one of the prettiest and most attractive spots in the city or its surroundings. The congregation, numbering some three hundred families, is largely composed of farmers and men employed at the rolling mill and coal mines.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

The first English Lutheran Church of Springfield, Illinois, was organized in September, 1841, by Rev. Francis Springer. The number of persons entering the original organization was eight, including the pastor and his wife. The names of the others were James Zwisler, Thomas Lorschbaugh, John B. Weber and his wife, Frederick Myers and John Hammer. Messrs. Weber, Zwisler, Lorschbaugh and Myers were the first elders and deacons.

The following is the list of pastors, in the order in which they served:

Rev. Francis Springer, 1839 to 1847; Rev. Ephraim Miller, Rev. Conrad Kuhl, Rev. S. W. Harkey, Rev. J. D. Garver, Rev. Francis Springer (again), Rev. William M. Reynolds

(began), 1858; Rev. B. C. Suesserott, Rev. Ephraim Miller (again), 1864; Rev. L. M. Heilman, Rev. J. N. Black, Rev. P. G. Bell, Rev. P. Graeff, Rev. B. F. Crouse.

A church edifice was erected by the congregation on the corner of Sixth and Madison streets, in 1856, during Rev. Francis Springer's second pastoral charge of the church. It is a neat frame edifice and cost about \$8,000. It will seat about four hundred persons.

GERMAN LUTHERAN TRINITY CHURCH.

The congregation was organized under the pastoral charge of the pastors of the English Lutheran Church of this city, Rev. F. Springer and Rev. S. W. Harkey, members of the Lutheran General Synod, in 1851. It was re-organized in 1855 under the pastoral charge of a German minister of the Lutheran Church—Rev. F. W. Eggerking—with fifty members. In 1860, a new church building was erected, and consecrated November 11 of that year, under the name of German Lutheran Trinity Church; Rev. Th. Huschmann, pastor. The congregation has been in connection with the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and other States, since 1863, under the pastoral charge of the following named members of that Synod: Rev. W. Bartling, 1863 to 1870; Rev. H. Burckhardt, 1870 to 1874; Rev. Th. Benson, 1874 to 1876; Rev. F. Lochner, pastor, and Rev. A. Craemer, Professor of the German Lutheran Theological Concordia College, assistant of the Rev. Lochner, since February, 1876. Members, ninety-five.

During the administration of the Rev. H. Burckhardt, a number of the members separated themselves from the Trinity Church in consequence of the resolution of the congregation, that no member of any secret society can be a member of the congregation as a part of the true Lutheran Church. Those separated members organized themselves as St. John's Lutheran Congregation, in connection with the Lutheran General Synod.

According to the principles of the Lutheran Church, the congregation established in 1855, by their own means, a German-English Parochial School. A new brick building, of two stories, was erected last year, and opened for teaching in September, 1880. One hundred or more children will attend the school. Principal, Mr. Benjamin Gotsch; Assistant, Miss Johanna Gotsch.

St. John Congregation of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in August, 1870, with about forty members. They purchased the

church on the corner of Third and Washington streets, at a cost of \$8,000. The church edifice is eighty by forty feet, and built of brick. The present membership of the congregation is sixty. The names of the pastors since organization are as follows: Revs. Kassmann, Prachs, Stark, Bond, Richter, Heinegar, and L. W. Graepp.

FIRST PORTUGUESE PRESBYTERIAN.

The congregation was organized in Madeira in 1844, and its members emigrated in a body, as stated elsewhere in this work, arriving here in the fall of 1849. Services have been held continuously since that time. The present church building is a brick structure, situated on Madison street, between Fourth and Fifth. Rev. Mr. McGee was the last pastor the church had. The membership of the church is about one hundred.

SECOND PORTUGUESE PRESBYTERIAN.

This society was organized about 1857. Its present house of worship, an unpretentious brick structure, situated at the corner of Eighth and Miller streets, was erected in 1861. Rev. E. N. Piers is pastor of the congregation, and also has charge of a congregation at Jacksonville, and therefore only spends half his time here. Services, however, are held every Sunday, conducted by the elders. The membership is about one hundred and twenty.

GERMAN METHODIST.

The German Methodist of the city have a church edifice on the corner of Seventh and Mason streets, and meet for worship every Sabbath. J. P. Miller is the present pastor.

COLORED METHODISTS.

There is a society of colored Methodists which meets on the east side of Fourth street, near Reynolds, with Rev. J. Dawson as the present pastor.

PLYMOUTH BRETHERN.

The Plymouth Brethren meet for worship Thursday evening at 509 Monroe street, up stairs. E. R. Ulrich is the leader. They have no regular pastor at present.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL.

This church was organized about 1837 by Rev. Samuel Chase. They own a fine church edifice on the corner of Third and Adams street, together with a residence for the pastor adjoining on the east. Rev. E. A. Larrabee is the present rector. The church controls two missions in the suburbs of the city.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On the evening of December 11, 1866, a meeting was held of those favorable to the organization of a Congregational Church in Springfield, in the office of Dr. Charles S. Shelton. Those present were unanimously of the opinion the time had come to organize. Two meetings were then held December 17th and 18th, at which Rev. J. E. Roy was present and encouraged the enterprise. Among those favoring the establishment of the church and who were active in the work were Dr. Shelton, J. D. B. Salter, Lucius Kingsbury, Herbert Post, Dr. Samuel Willard, R. M. Tunnell, Frank W. Tracy, H. S. Dickerman, C. D. Harvey, C. R. Post, J. M. Morse, J. W. Lane, J. B. Fosselman, Franklin Barrows, Simon Barrows, C. F. Lawrence, C. V. Hoagland, N. C. Withington, H. C. Walker, L. W. Coe, Mrs. Julia E. Post, Mrs. H. M. Shelton, Mrs. J. J. Fosselman and Rev. E. Jemey.

Committees were appointed to procure pledges of money for the support of the proposed church, to secure a minister, to obtain a suitable room for worship, and to prepare a formula for the organization of the church. Rev. F. T. Waterman, of Monroe, Connecticut, accepted an invitation to act as temporary minister to the society. The first meeting for worship was held in Bryant, Stratton & Bell's Commercial College Hall. The Constitution, Articles of Faith, Covenant and Rules of the new church, as reported by the committee of revision, were adopted at a meeting held January 28, 1867. Two weeks previous to this, C. S. Shelton, Lucius Kingsbury and Frank W. Tracy were appointed a committee to address letters missive to certain churches for the purpose of forming a council, to assist in completing the organization of the church.

The Council convened February 6, and was attended by a number of ministers from other places, and advised the completion of the organization.

The new church had seventy-five members at the start, fifty-five coming from the Second Presbyterian Church. The first officers elected were: Deacons, C. S. Shelton, Lucius Kingsbury and C. R. Post; Standing Committee, William M. Baker, L. W. Coe, C. H. Flower, C. F. Lawrence and H. S. Dickerman; Trustees, J. D. B. Salter, J. B. Fosselman, H. C. Walker, F. W. Tracy and S. C. Willard; Clerk and Treasurer, R. M. Tunnell; Superintendent of Sunday School, Herbert Post; Secretary, Alex. Bunker.

It was two years before a house of worship was erected. Rev. T. T. Waterman supplied

the pulpit until October, 1867, when Rev. John Knox McLean was called and entered upon the duties of the pastorate, December 4, 1867. On Thursday evening, December 10, 1868, the house of worship, erected and furnished at a cost of \$24,000, was dedicated to the services of Almighty God. Rev. Mr. McLean served about five years, when Rev. John H. Barrows was called to the work. Mr. Barrows has been succeeded in turn by Revs. H. D. Moore, H. B. Dean, R. Nourse and R. O. Post, the latter now serving the church. The present church membership is one hundred and sixty-five, and that of the Sunday School, two hundred.

HEBREW TEMPLE.

An organization of Israelites was effected in this city in 1865, for the purpose of public worship according to the law given to Moses. Rev. B. Deutch was the first to minister to the congregation, and served the membership for nine years. He was succeeded by Rev. L. S. Ensels, who, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. D. Burghheim. In 1875, the congregation erected a handsome Temple on North Fifth street, near the Arsenal, at a cost of over \$7,000. Before the completion of the Temple the congregation met for worship in Hart's Hall, on South Fifth street. Services are held each Friday evening, and often on Saturday morning, and are held in the Hebrew, English and German languages. The following are the names of the officers in 1881: S. Benjamin, President; L. Rosenwald, Vice President; B. A. Lange, Treasurer; L. A. Hammerslough, Secretary. Each of the foregoing are also Trustees, in addition to D. Seligman, D. Phillips and Z. Levy.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

By Isaac R. Diller.

"The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Springfield shortly after the 'Great Revival,' in 1866, and commenced active work immediately, opening reading rooms, and in other ways seeking to reach and benefit young men. The first report showed a debt had been incurred which increased each year, and caused many to leave the Association, increasing the burden on the few faithful workers, until in 1872, they were obliged to give up their rooms and abandon active work. The sign still hung on the front of the building and put the thought into the hearts of several young men, not yet out of their teens (who had formerly met in the rooms of the Association in the capacity of a boys' prayer meeting, under the name of the 'Young Men's Christian Association, Junior,) if

they could not benefit their companions by organizing a 'Young Men's Christian Association.' Upon consultation they found several of their friends had thought the same, so after issuing a call and holding several preliminary meetings, they effected an organization March 24, 1874. They found their predecessors, after abandoning the active work, had still kept up an organization, but gladly turned their books over to their charge, and wished them God speed in their work. On account of their youth and inexperience the general prediction was, that a few months would witness their dissolution, but they had 'put their hand to the plow' and dare not look back, but through the difficulties and discouragements that encompassed them looked up to 'Him who was able to help.' One of their principles was, 'avoid debt,' and another 'work.' They immediately started a young men's prayer meeting in their rooms (having secured a place for meeting in Cook's building, on Monroe street) and a prayer meeting on Monday night at the Home for the Friendless, both of which are still maintained. During the summer, Professor Stephen Bogardus, proprietor of the Commercial College, offered the Association the use of his hall free of charge, which offer was gladly accepted, thus enabling them to save the rent for several months, which was no small item to the Association. During this time the Association was first represented in a gathering away from home, the occasion being a district convention in Mason City. The Springfield delegate gave expression to the feeling of his fellow workers, when he stated their determination to prosecute their work 'if we have to hold our meetings under the gas lamps.' In the fall the rooms on Monroe street were re-rented and furnished, and were the home of the Association for over two years, when they accepted the kind offer of C. W. Freeman to lease them rooms in his building on Washington street, near the square, for two years. At the expiration of the time the rooms were moved on Sixth street, opposite the post office, where they are still located. The rooms are by far the most pleasant yet occupied, and it is the hope of the Association that the next move they make will be into a building of their own for a permanent home. An effort was made last spring to secure a lot, but was dropped when they learned one of the city churches was also desirous of obtaining it, but the success achieved as far as the committee went was flattering. The Association have a State charter, and can own and hold property to the extent of \$75,000, free from State or city taxes.

"The growth of the Association has been steady and permanent, starting with about forty members they now have over two hundred. In 1875, they commenced publishing a monthly gospel paper the "Y. M. C. A. Herald," which was published regularly till the third year, and since then has been published occasionally for gratuitous circulation. Ever since its publication it has been circulated at our county and State Fairs, as many as six thousand being circulated at one. The Association has a tent on the grounds and the General Secretary spends the week distributing the "Herald" Tracts, Testaments, etc., and in personal work. Much good has resulted from this work. July 1, 1877, the Association secured the services of William F. Bischoff as General Secretary, and for over four years he has performed the duties of the office in a most faithful and conscientious manner, and the work of the Association has been greatly developed through his self-denying labors. The need of such an officer was felt from the first, but it seemed almost too good to hope they would ever be able to secure one, but the way was opened and the proper person brought to the field.

"The work of the Association opened up gradually, commencing with two meetings. Two more were opened the first winter, one of these being the praise meeting, which has since grown to such proportions as to sometimes fill our large churches. Then cottage prayer meetings, open air meetings, jail services, daily prayer meetings, Bible study, boys' meetings, and other fields of Christian usefulness being occupied, over one hundred and fifty devotional meetings of various kinds being held in a single month, reaching many thousand people of all classes with the Gospel invitation. Different branches of work have been added from time to time till we have now branch work for boys, railroad men, Germans, Swedes, Sunday Schools, and commercial travelers; under the direction of earnest workers among these classes. Besides the devotional work, one branch of which is given to the eleven members of the board of directors, and the branch work, we have the following committees: Finance, Publication, Rooms and Library, Socials and Lectures, Music, Tract and Invitation, Visitation of the Sick, and Membership.

"The reading rooms have on file about one hundred papers and magazines, and the library contains over four hundred volumes of instructive and valuable books. The object of this Association, as stated in the Constitution, shall be the development of Christian char-

HISTORY OF SANGAMON COUNTY.

er and activity in its members; the promotion of Evangelical religion; the cultivation of Christian sympathy, and the improvement of the spiritual, intellectual and social condition of young men.

"The Association, though still in its infancy, and has already accomplished much in this direction, but having an object that all who love the Master can not fail not only to approve, but heartily co-operate in, when once understood. We hope, with increased means of usefulness, with a building arranged and devoted especially to this purpose, and with ripened experience to rightly direct the efforts put forth, to become a blessing and help to every young man and boy in our midst, and direct them to so live that they may be useful and happy lives in this world, and spend an eternity in bliss at the Father's right hand."

IN HONOR OF THE DEAD.

In France, the memory of those who have died in the military service, with which is ever associated national honor and love of country, is fondly cherished by the people, and their love and gratitude find a most fitting expression in the custom observed each spring, when the grass is greenest and the flowers most beautiful, in the decking of graves where the loved remains lie, or of the tablets erected in memory of those lost on the fields of battle.

In 1868, General Logan, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an address, recommending the 30th day of May be set apart in which the brave soldiers who volunteered to defend the Union and to preserve the government of our fathers, were to have similar remembrances. The sacred spot where their remains lie were to be strewn with flowers by their surviving comrades.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest.
By all a country's wishes blest,
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a greener sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod!
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit, there."

The first public decoration of soldiers' graves in this county was on Saturday, May 30, 1868, according to the recommendation of the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Senate chamber of the old State House was the place where the ladies met for the arrange-

ment of the flowers and evergreens into wreaths and bouquets. Tables loaded with flowers, and baskets of evergreens, were scattered about the room, and around them were gathered a large number of ladies, all absorbed in the delicate and artistic work of arranging and weaving the rare and beautiful flowers into forms indicating that the fair artists possessed highly cultivated and exquisite taste in such matters. The hearts of all were in the work, and they felt it a duty thus to honor the noble dead.

At one o'clock, p. m., the committee, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, appointed to decorate the graves of those buried at Camp Butler Cemetery, met at the State House and marched to the Wabash depot where a train was in readiness to carry them to the ground. On the arrival of the train at the site of old Camp Butler the company formed in procession, and marched to the spot where rests the remains of many Union soldiers, who died in the hospital at the camp. The cemetery is situated on rising ground, only a short distance from the old camp ground and is surrounded with a good picket fence, everything about it being in excellent order.

The graves, numbering several hundred, are furnished with white headstones, upon which are inscribed, with few exceptions, the name, age and number of regiment to which the deceased belonged. On arriving at the entrance of the cemetery, every visitor was provided with flowers, and proceeded to the shade of a tree, where the services of the occasion commenced by the whole assembly joining in singing the patriotic and soul-stirring hymn of "America."

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee, I sing.
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side,
Let Freedom ring."

After singing, Rev. Mr. Carr offered a solemn and impressive prayer. At the conclusion of the prayer, Dr. George T. Allen made a few remarks. He commenced by referring to the scenes he had witnessed, in which our soldiers had shown their love of country and the cause of liberty, many of whom had sealed their devotion with their lives. The graves around us, he said, contained the remains of those who had fallen in defense of the country, and we should remember their virtues and patriotism, as we placed the flowers upon their last earthly resting place. The number buried here were but few compared with the number that perished

during the war, where death held high carnival. He then spoke of the great number that had died in hospitals as being equal to those who had perished upon the battle-fields, and in this connection spoke in appropriate terms of the death of the noble Lincoln, who perished by the assassin's hand, and the gloom that overshadowed the Nation as the dreadful news spread over the land. In closing his brief address, he again referred to the noble dead which they had come to honor, and trusted that the beautiful custom of decorating the soldiers' graves with flowers might be continued in after years, thereby calling up memories of the past which would result in good to all.

General Tyndale, of Philadelphia, then made a few remarks, after which the ladies and gentlemen proceeded to decorate the graves, placing at the head of each a beautiful boquet or wreath of flowers, and in some cases strewing the grave with flowers. Some of the most beautiful flowers and wreaths were placed upon the graves of the "unknown" dead, a touching testimonial that though their names were unknown, their patriotism was remembered by grateful hearts.

The ceremony concluded, the people returned to the shade, when Colonel George H. Harlow requested the assembly to raise their right hands, and as they did so, he read in a distinct and impressive manner, the following:

"Before Almighty God, and within the precincts of the last resting place of our heroic dead, we renew our devotion to the Union and the cause for which they gave their lives, and we here again renew our vows to defend and perpetuate Freedom and the Union; to all of which we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor; so help us God."

At three o'clock p. m., the committee appointed to visit Oak Ridge Cemetery, accompanied by several hundred citizens, proceeded to the cemetery, and on arriving there, assembled around the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, which had previously been decorated with flowers by a company of ladies. On arriving at the tomb, E. L. Gross made some brief and eloquent remarks appropriate to the occasion, when the committee proceeded to decorate the graves of the Union soldiers with flowers. The Catholic cemetery was then visited, and the graves of the Union soldiers there interred were decorated in like manner with the others. Hutchinson cemetery was also visited and flowers laid upon the graves of Union soldiers sleeping there.

In each succeeding anniversary, since 1868, Decoration Day has been observed, but perhaps

never more faithfully observed than May 30, 1881. The streets, even early in the forenoon, began to evince signs of a crowded city, and before twelve o'clock arriving excursion trains from all directions had swelled the number of strangers to several thousands. Most of the visitors arrived by way of the Ohio & Mississippi Road, one train, due at nine-thirty, from the east carrying two thousand one hundred people. Other trains were also crowded.

At 8:30 the members of the Stephenson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, a number of ex-soldiers and many citizens assembled in front of the Grand Army Hall, on the east side of the square, and at nine o'clock they boarded the street cars and proceeded to Oak Ridge Cemetery under the command of Major Chapin.

AT OAK RIDGE.

On arriving at the street car terminus the crowd assembled in line and with muffled drums playing a funeral dirge marched through the cemetery decorating in turn the grave of each fallen comrade. The ceremony of the Grand Army was, in short, carried out in full with great impressiveness and solemnity.

After the decoration of the soldiers' graves the procession moved to the National Lincoln Monument. On arriving at the entrance of the tomb the many assembled comrades, with uncovered heads and hearts full of emotion, marched in the tomb and around the beautifully decorated sarcophagus containing the sacred ashes of the illustrious dead, depositing cluster after cluster of beautiful blossoms, until the martyred President slept beneath a wilderness of flowers.

It seemed that the hearts of each and all present instinctively turned back to the review of the life of that great man who had arisen from the lower walks of life by the force of his own genius and the Godliness of a gentle mind, step by step, in spite of adversity, to the Chief Magistracy of a great Republic; and every mind seemed sad as they contemplated the sad and tragic end of that great man, whose life motto had been: "Charity for all, malice toward none." Over the arched entrance of the tomb the name Lincoln had been previously entwined in an artistic manner, with evergreens and flowers.

After the passage of the procession through the tomb, they congregated in front of the entrance, when the choir, with Miss Minnie Goodwin as organist, sang several hymns appropriate to the occasion.

After this, the comrades returned to the city, while most of the visitors remained at the cem-

etery, many of them going over and through the monument, under the genial guardianship of J. C. Power, Secretary of the "Lincoln Guard of Honor," and Custodian of the monument.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

At 12 m., a train was prepared to leave the Wabash depot for Camp Butler, but, in consequence of the threatening appearance of the weather, portending rain, it did not depart until some minutes later. It was completely crowded, containing the different classes of people who yearly visit the old camp ground, many bent upon having a good time, some to escape the confinement of the stores and shops for a short time, while not a few more wore upon their faces the expression indicative of the sad and solemn duty they were going to perform. Arriving at the station, a half-mile walk soon brought the visitors to the entrance of the National Cemetery, wherein the ensign waved at half-mast.

It was raining quite briskly when the veterans arrived, and they took to shelter until the storm was over.

AT CAMP BUTLER.

At 3:15 the storm was over, the train from the city had arrived, and the escort, composed of the Watch Factory band and the Governor's Guard, filed into the cemetery, followed by the members of Stephenson Post and veterans in line. The band played a dirge until arriving at the stand, where the following memorial services were conducted by Post Commander Chapin and Comrades of the Post.

The Post Commander first spoke as follows:

"In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find rest and repose, we will deposit these flowers. May the lessons of purity which they symbolize rest in our hearts, and incite in us the emotions of patriotism which they exemplified in life and death.

"In honor of our comrades slain in Freedom's battle, or dying from wounds received in defense of all we hold most dear, we will place these flowers upon the graves. The green turf above them will fade, these beautiful flowers wither and die, but the lesson will remain, and our children and their children will be taught the duty of honoring those who die for their country.

"Death comes to us all; none shall escape his relentless mandate. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their places in the bosom of the earth; and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger we must obey. Our comrades, upon whose graves we scatter

flowers, and whose memories we thus revive and celebrate, died in the performance of the noblest of duties, and met the Destroyer where every patriot would desire to meet him—beneath the folds of our starry banner, and in defense of that cause in which it is sweet and pleasant to die—the cause of our country.

"As the grass will spring anew from the storms and dearth of winter—as other flowers will come to take the place of these, so soon to fade—so be it ours for ourselves and our generation, to keep bright the memory of our fallen comrades."

The graves were then decorated by comrades detailed by the Commander, after which the choir sang Memorial Hymn and the Chaplain offered prayer as follows:

"God of Battles, Father of all, amid these monuments of the dead, we seek Thee, with whom there is no death. Open every eye to behold Him who changed the night of death into morning. In the depths of our hearts we would hear the celestial word, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live.' As comrade after comrade departs, and we march on with ranks broken, help us to be faithful unto Thee and to each other. We beseech Thee, look in mercy on the widows and children of deceased comrades, and with Thine own tenderness, console and comfort those bereaved by the events which call us here. Bless and save our country with the peace of freedom and righteousness; and through Thy great mercy may we all meet at last with joy, before Thy throne in Heaven; and to Thy great name shall be praise for ever and ever." [All comrades] "Amen."

Post Commander—"Adjutant, for what purpose is this meeting called?"

Adjutant—"To pay our tribute of respect to the memory of our late comrades."

Commander—"To-day is the festival of our dead. We unite to honor the memory of our brave and beloved, to enrich and ennoble our lives by recalling a public heroism and a private worth that are immortal; to encourage by solemn service a more zealous and stalwart patriotism. Festival of the dead! Yes, though many eyes are clouded with tears, though many hearts are heavy with regret, though many lives are desolate because of the father and brother, the husband and lover who did not come back; though every grave which a tender reverence or love adorns with flowers is the shrine of a sorrow whose influence is still potent, though its first keen poignancy has been dulled—despite of

the last great battle was won, and the last foe of the Union submitted. Yonder is the elm tree that shaded Washington and Cornwallis, when the sword of the latter was given into the hands of the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United Colonies; here stands the apple tree that shaded Grant and Lee, when the sword of the latter was offered to the hand of the former, the General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, and with it passed away forever the last lingering hope of secession. The living soldiers on the ramparts of Yorktown salute their comrades on the ramparts of Richmond, and the blood of their brave comrades flowing from the trenches of both places mingles in the waters of the bright river that murmurs eternally at their feet. But from both events, the most prominent figures that shall be summoned to receive honor, will be the soldier of the Revolution and the soldier of the Union. They shall march together along the fields of the Nation's history, while all the good shall hail and crown their honored shades.

"Therefore we assemble to-day with a sense of increased significance in the ceremony. We have no granite columns to uncover, newly dedicated to the duty of perpetuating the memory of the services and sacrifices of the soldier-dead; but we do have a memorial newly grown—for everywhere is their monument! It rises in annual resurrection at our feet. Its colors are painted by a divine hand, and its mingled fragrance breathes a celestial breath. 'Take us,' they seem to say, 'and weave chaplets for the brave. Take us and dedicate us to the memory of the heroic dead; we endure while stone and brass shall perish. The generations as they come and go in endless procession shall greet us, and greeting shall bear us to the graves of the brave. Year by year we shall call to the people, in the great march onward, to halt; come for awhile and over the shrines of the soldier-dead recall their heroic virtues and their great sacrifice.' We take up our part of that duty, and in recalling their virtues I can do it in no manner more effective than to bring to your notice

THE CHARACTER OF THE UNION SOLDIER.

"First, then, we recall the element of patriotism which decorated the character of the soldiers sleeping here. Patriotism has, indeed, many definitions, and takes many forms of action. Some times it is Industry—the hundred-handed giant—wielding the mighty forces of agriculture, of commerce and manufactures, with a profound confidence in the stability of the government. Sometimes it is statesmanship, wisely

planning and safely guiding toward the future of the Nation. Sometimes it is eloquence, voicing in prophecy the thoughts that lie dumb in the popular heart. Sometimes it is song translating the love of the people for their native land. Sometimes it is prayer, rising sublime to God. Sometimes it is woman's poetical and tender ministry at the cot of the soldier, wounded, sick or dying. Sometimes it is justice, speaking the conscience of the people against the vices that corrupt the body politic and the wrongs that hinder the free movement of this Nation onward to its destiny.

"All these forms of patriotism exist among us. They have nothing heroic about them. But it is a different thing when patriotism springs to arms in defense of the nation's life. It is this form we are to honor—for these soldiers were patriots, and gave to their country and for their country's sake the richest gift they had—their life.

"Had I the power to recall one of the many from his rest in fame's eternal camping ground, how gladly would I do it. Even now I see him, as he stood under the gaze of his countrymen. Yesterday he was but one of the undistinguished millions. To-day he stands distinguished as the volunteer soldier of the Union. How manly the form! How athletic the strength! How firm the poise of the body! The pride of Illinois—the dewy freshness of her prairies beams in his eyes, the hope of her glorious future glows in his soul, and her blood throbs in the brave hearts of her young soldier as he lifts his hand toward Heaven and swears by Him, who notes the sparrow's fall, to be true to the Constitution and laws, and, if necessary, to die, that the government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth!

"Do you see him to-day, O, comrades, as he stepped out under the flying flag, when the shrill fife sounded and the drum beat, and marched by your side, on and on over hills, through forests; on and on, through vales and brakes; on and on over mountain and river; on and on, through swamp and over bayous; on and on, as the fiery front of conquest advanced; by skirmish, by conflicts and siege? Do you see him in the circle of the camp-fire; hear the story and the song? By your side in the rugged winter and in the pleasant days of summer. Do you see him when the bugle sounds 'to arms' and the long lines of battle are formed? Do you see him when the tide sweeps on and leaves him broken to pieces on the field, to breathe his last sigh up to the pitying stars—then to be

borne, in the old, old fashion of the dead to his grave?

"It is this form of patriotism we are here to commemorate, accounting it the purest and noblest which can animate the citizens of this Republic who loves it and its freedom, so much more than home or family or ambition or self, and to dare to die for its defense and perpetuity.

"A second element of the character which we desire to commemorate by this beautiful floral display is the self-devotion they exhibited. I do not mean to trace this quality in the incidents of twenty years ago—the muster, the drill camps, the weary marches and the tough campaigns. It is the office of the historian to recount these. Mine is the more pleasant duty of tracing the manifestations of this noble trait of the soldier's character where it shines in star-like radiance, and takes its place in constellation of heroic virtues. Their self-devotion included many features. It meant the leaving the farm, the work-shop, the store, the office, the school-room, the church, the quiet ways of life, at the voice of duty. It meant the march away to an uncertain fate. It meant the separation for an indefinite time from friends, from parents, from wife and children, and not only the separation, but on the part of thousands the firm resistance of tears, of pleading voices and hearts breaking with their prophecies of woe. It was a path of painful sacrifice for many, and the altar they used was dripping with sweat of an agony which could not be controlled. One incident comes to me vividly. A certain regiment is marching through the streets of a town where some of the soldiers lived. The morning had been a parting festival. The new flag—the gift of the town—rode proudly over the moving column. The sidewalks were thronged with crowds of the patriotic cheering and weeping as the soldiers go by. On the way is a neat, white frame house, over which creep the honey-suckle and clematis vine. The window curtain was partly drawn back, just enough to disclose a woman's face, with eyes straining through a mist of tears, and pale with pain of the heart. As they passed, company by company, a little girl sprang from the pavement, shouting, 'There's papa!' On swung the company. The father looked at his child, her blue eyes wide open with surprise, and her bright hair blown about in the wind, but he said no word. With a bound the little one flew after him, now crying bitterly, and in broken words saying, 'Take me papa! take me!' The manly soldier kept steadily on, but a quiver of grief shook his frame and tears fell upon his bosom. The captain of the

company took up the little one, and carried her sobbing and inconsolable into the cottage by the wayside, where the young mother was. To thousands these words were re-echoed through the years of bitter and bloody strife. And it was no inconsiderable feature of their self-devotion that they gave themselves to the maintenance of a doubtful experiment. Through the confusion of counsel in Congress, and the contradictory theories of authority in high places, they could but dimly see how the interests of continued self-government were in the issues; but there was a principle of more immediate application, by whose aid they were made capable of self-devotion which makes the heroism of Thermoplae doubtful, and the glory of '76 as a star in the splendor of a meridian sun!

"THE SUPREMACY OF THE UNION, that was the simple bright principle which made possible the devotion of these soldiers to the extent of its utmost requirements. Like a mother stricken by the hand of a younger son, the mother-land cried out, 'save me, my children, I have nursed you at my bosom; I have dowered you with a home of peace and plenty; from sea to sea your heritage lies, and your children are my treasures; I am stricken, save me;'—and the cry of mother-land was as the voice of God. With the impulse of filial devotion they rose and went to her succor, not reasoning nor asking why; forgetting all else—all other differences of State pride and all battle-cries of parties. In the aggregate it was sublime unselfishness; in particular it was matchless in the annals of the world. Have you read how the Hebrew mothers in the vales of Palestine consecrated their sons to the battles of the Lord. There are thousands of stories of American mothers who, with similar lofty piety, dedicated their sons to God and the Republic. Have you read how Greek matrons buckled the swords of their sons, gave them their shields, saying: 'Come back *with* them or *on* them.' There were thousands of American matrons who imitated their high heroism. Have you read how the Swiss have come from their cantons to breast the surried tides of despotism? So can we match their willing devotion. Have you read how the freemen of Scotland, when the watch-fires blazed from peak to peak, swept in solid array to defend their mountain home? So swept the mighty host of our freemen from mountain to lake. Have you read how the patriots of Ireland went to death gaily as a groom to his bride, happy in the faith that the bannered green of their sires would one day float over their tombs? So went thousands of our patriot

soldiers to death, satisfied that the same starry banner which waved over their cradles would also wave over their graves. Worthy of all admiration was the self-devotion they exhibited. It decorates with beauty like that of these May flowers, the sacrifice they gave to their country in the hour of the country's need. It shines resplendent, as time dims the record of march and siege, and battles lost and won.

"Another trait in the character of these soldiers we honor, was their courage. As a mass they shrank from no duty, although a hundred difficulties guarded that duty and thousands of bayonets opposed them. It is a quality of character which decorates the name of every heroic leader in the majestic march of the race onward. That was a brave heart that beat under St. Paul's serf-mantle when he faced the lions in the arena of Ephesus; it was a dauntless soul that animated Arnold Winkelreid, when he gathered a hundred Austrian spears in his bosom, and so made way for liberty; that was a fearless spirit in John Hampden when he defied his king in the name of English law and English rights; that was a gallant heart that throbbed in Robert Emmet's bosom when he pled for Ireland's independence; that was a resolute spirit in Washington when he led the forlorn hope of America's freedom through all perils to victory. In fine, to illustrate this quality I must enumerate the long catalogue which Heaven and earth have made us to exemplify true courage in the fields of Evangelism, of reform, of civil and religious freedom. A soldier without courage would be as a Christian without faith—the very life within would die. At some time in the future historians will write of the courage of these soldiers in that nameless conflict with unseen foes—The subtle foes that crouch in the passes of mountains and lurk in the gloomy recesses of dark forests and venomous swamps, of the courage it required to brave the storms of winter on the lonely scout pacing the picket lines; raiding the Indian wilderness, or struggling hand to hand with the ocean's wind and waves. Courage has a two-fold force—visible and invisible, physical and spiritual. The one is born of blood, the other of the conscience. The one mounts like a proud rider at the first cry of danger and with bounding pulse, set teeth, hot breath and steely nerves, transforms the timid into heroes. It is that species which is most admired in song and storied in romance. It is the gift of God, and by its instrumentality He has moved man to conquest

over the oppositions of nature, in earth and sea and sky.

"One scene, out of many during the war, will illustrate this virtue. Two armies are sleeping front to front, waiting for the dawn of the day to grapple in deadly battle. A division of each is matched, as if a challenge had been made and accepted. With the light of the day, the two divisions rose to meet the conflict. The solid gray lines came sweeping down the slopes to overwhelm the embattled division silently awaiting the deluge on the brink of the intervening valley. The hills shout back the deep and deadly thunder of artillery; the valley counts the roll of musketry; on, and still on, come the unwavering columns. Not a step falters; not a hand trembles. Faster and faster roll the echoes of their guns; hotter flashes the red artillery. Now a single sound rings over the dread clangor; then there is a sudden leap forward; a swelling shout that shakes the flying flag; a rush as of a loosened river, and up! up! up! to the moveless column of blue they sweep—then fall back from the hedge of bayonets, broken and dispersed, to the sheltering nooks of the hills. It is one out of many, and make the dome of the American temple of fame as brilliant as the sky at midnight.

"Do not forget that this floral sacrament looks also to that other phase of their courage which met and fought with its invisible foes of pain, wounds and death. Is there need to enumerate these, or to insist that this species of courage has the finer quality and nerve? Who can measure the infinite variety of suffering through which they often passed on the way to these graves? Some writhing on the bloody field of battle; some tortured on the surgeon's table; some fierce in the frenzy of delirium; some wasted by fever; others worn by incurable disease; some starving in prison pens; some with an arm or limb left in the trenches; some mangled with shot or shell; some wearing away hour by hour in hospital and tent, vainly begging for the sight of the dear ones at home; others calm in the patience of duty well done; dying with the renewed ideal of their country bending over them—dear as the sun—regretting nothing of the costly sacrifice they made, passing away under the soothing of womanly nurses, and sleeping at last under the hemlocks and pines of the South.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest;
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,

She then shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod,
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there!"

"Lest I weary you, I shall give but a brief eulogy of the last characteristic of these sleeping soldiers. It is the quality of generosity. 'I have stood by the homely cot of many a dying soldier—young, middle-aged, officer and private, but have never yet heard one syllable of bitterness for the foe whose bullets and steel sent them to untimely graves. Generous souls! Many of them went from the cot to Heaven with an all-embracing charity which blessed the friends they loved, and forgave the foes who smote them.' It makes them the more heroic, because they fell battling with brave foes—for history will write the names and deeds of many Southern soldiers, who illustrated their lost cause and conquered banners with a lofty courage and devotion. Out of the graves of the Blue grows a stately flower named Victory; out of the graves of the Gray grows another named Submission; they unite, and out of the mingled vitality blossoms the beautiful flower of Peace, shedding its perfumes on Northern gales and Southern zephyrs.

"But, while we strive to emulate this generous spirit, so nobly characteristic of the soldier dead, we do not invite the childhood of the country here every year to decorate these graves, and not to learn the cause for which they died was the cause of right, as against wrong; the cause of Freedom, as against slavery; the cause of Union, as against its deadly foe, Secession. No false logic of events, no cunning arts of politician, no craven demands of self-interest, shall ever dim the keen sight of the passing generations to the wide distinction between loyalty and treason; between the honor due and paid to the patriot soldier, living and dead, and the charity of forgiveness offered to their foes, sleeping side by side in death, or in life laboring for the peace and perpetuity of the Nation. We lament, with a sorrow never healed, the loss of the gallant host of the Union, who died that we might live, but pity the misguided and wasted host who sought to destroy it, and died in the vain attempt. And the blossoms that to-day fall upon their graves are given in the same spirit as the soldiers used to give their crackers and canteens, though face to face in deadly array. But, above all floral offerings to the soldier dead; above all

tributes of eloquence to their noble deeds; above all gift of monumental marble by a patriotic people, is the solemn duty of here renewing our allegiance to the Union, 'that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain,' and as reverently as the priest before his altar, so before these sacred shrines devote ourselves to the task of building upon this continent one Republic, great and indivisible—so strong that every government, no matter how powerful it may be, shall fear and reverence it, and so beneficent that every inhabitant on earth, no matter how desolate he may be, shall find it a refuge and a defense.

"To this great purpose these soldiers were dedicated; to defend it they went to battle; they won at last, after years of unutterable sacrifice, and were borne back in silent legions to rest in the green tents whose curtains are never blown by the winds. Sleep on, O brave men, under the sentinel stars! Sleep on, O soldiers of the Union under the changeful skies! No sound of war disturbs your dreamless sleep! Softly as fall the May blossoms on your graves, so softly treads over you the march of Time, and the feet of passing generations! O, had I the power, I would make a festoon of flowers gathered from the gardens of the North, from the Savannas of the South, from the vales of the East, and from the prairies of the West. I would fold it around the bleached forms of the sailors of the Union navy resting in the sepulchres of the sea, or covered in the tawny sands of the gulf, or swept by the mighty current of the Mississippi, or washed by the silver waves of the Rio Grande. I would wreath it around the form of every soldier of the Union sleeping in American soil—some in the cemeteries of the Nation; some in the long trenches of battle-fields; some in secret places; some in the forests; some by the river banks; some in lonely graves, unknown, under the shadow of cypress and magnolia trees—and, binding without the States of the Union, would summon the genius of the Nation to say with priestly authority: 'What God has joined together, let no man put assunder.'"

Mr. Parker received the undivided attention of the immense audience, and his splendid oration was highly commended by all who had the privilege of hearing it. Upon its conclusion the exercises of the Grand Army were concluded as follows:

Post Commander—"Comrades, how shall men live?"

Response—"With trust in God and love for one another."

P. C.—"How should comrades of the Grand Army live?"

R.—"Having on the whole armor of God, that they may be able to withstand in the evil day."

P. C.—"The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."

R.—"We thank God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ, our Lord."

After the close of these exercises "America" was sung by the throng, and the exercises closed with the benediction, when all boarded the train and returned to the city.

MASONIC.

The Masonic order was represented in Springfield as early as 1822, a petition being presented to the Grand officers of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, bearing date April 4, of that year, praying for a dispensation to establish a lodge in this place. This petition was signed by James Latham, Stephen Phelps, Stephen Stillman, Gershom Jayne, Thomas Constant, Charles Wright, Oramel Clark and John More. Stephen Stillman was recommended as first Master; Gershom Jayne, Senior Warden, and John More, Junior Warden. The dispensation was granted April 5, 1822. The lodge was instituted and the following additional officers elected and appointed: Moses Broadwell, Treasurer; James C. Stephenson, Secretary; Oramel Clark, S. D.; Thomas Constant, J. D.

The lodge did not seem to flourish for a time in consequence of their being no safe and convenient place of meeting, Springfield at that time not being provided with many public buildings. Stephen Stillman, the Master of the Lodge, undertook during the summer of 1822 to erect a building in which to meet, but was prevented from various causes. Still the Lodge felt justified in asking for a charter from the Grand Lodge at its next regular session, which was granted, and Sangamon Lodge, No. 9, was duly organized on the 23d day of June, 1823.

For some cause the charter of the lodge was arrested by the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1826, the probable cause being the failure of the Lodge to ask dismissal from the Grand Lodge of Missouri in order to join that of Illinois, and failure to pay its dues. No effort was made, so far as is known, to obtain a renewal of the charter, money matters at that time being considerably depressed, and the Morgan excitement following shortly after.

Springfield Lodge, No. 4.—On the 27th of January, 1839, the following named signed a petition addressed to the Grand Lodge of Missouri asking a dispensation to open and hold a lodge at Springfield: J. Adams, James R. Gray, Alexander Lindsay, Henry Colestock, Philo Beers, L. S. Cornwell, Martin Doyle, J. R. Braucher, Bela Webster, and James Maxey. A dispensation bearing date February 23, 1839, was issued, naming James Adams, Master; James R. Gray, Senior Warden; Alexander Lindsay, Junior Warden. The first meeting of the Lodge was held at the American House, April 20, 1839, when the following officers were elected and appointed: Love S. Cornwell, Secretary; Maurice Doyle, Treasurer; James Maxey, Tyler; Philo Brown, S. D.; William Cadmore, J. D.; M. Helm, First M. C.; M. A. Keiley, Second M. C. The Lodge was numbered twenty-six.

A Grand Lodge having been organized in Illinois, Springfield Lodge, No. 26, withdrew from the jurisdiction of Missouri, and united with the Illinois body, receiving from the latter a new charter designating the Lodge as Springfield Lodge No. 4. This charter was received May, 1840. The lodge during this year was quite prosperous, initiating quite a number, among whom was Stephen A. Douglas, who afterwards attained a National reputation as a politician.

In 1841, several members asked leave to withdraw that they might form a new lodge. Leave was granted and their lodge dues for the current quarter remitted them.

Springfield Lodge, No. 4, has had a very prosperous existence.

Since its organization, the following named, among others, have served in the office of W. M.: James Adams, Meredith Helm, Love S. Cornwell, James Shephard, Francis A. McNeill, James Zwiesler, William Lovely, William B. Warren, J. W. Keyes, James H. Matheny. T. S. Mather is the present W. M., and J. B. Hammond, Secretary.

There are now four lodges, one Chapter, and one Commandery in Springfield.

Central Lodge, No. 71, meets the second Monday in each month. A. M. Brooks is the present W. M., and F. Cleverly, Secretary.

Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, meets the third Monday in each month. H. M. Davidson, W. M.; H. G. Waldo, Secretary.

St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, meets the second Tuesday in each month. L. W. Shepherd, W. M.; A. R. Robinson, Secretary.

Springfield Chapter, No. 1, meets the fourth Monday in each month. Henry Wohlgemuth, E. C.; H. G. Waldo, Secretary.

Elwood Commandery No. 6, K. T., was organized under dispensation, granted by R. E., Sir Knight James V. G. Blaney, Grand Commander, May 16, 1859, as Illinois Commandery U. D., at Masonic Hall, Springfield, Illinois, June 23, 1859, Sir Nelson D. Elwood, of Joliet Commandery, presiding. The dispensation was granted to Sirs William C. Hobbs, William H. Turner, Mason Brayman, F. K. Nichols, D. C. Martin, James Newnan, George Thorp, A. R. Robinson and Harmon G. Reynolds. Of these, Sirs Nichols, Brayman, Robinson and Reynolds became charter members. The charter was granted November 3, 1859. At a subsequent meeting of the Commandery, it was resolved that the name of the Commandery should be changed to Elwood. Since its organization, the Commandery have made pilgrimages to St. Louis, September, 1868; Baltimore, September, 1871; New Orleans, September, 1874; Cleveland, August, 1877; Chicago, August, 1880, participating in the Grand Conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States of America. The following named have held the position of Eminent Commanders of this Commandery: Harmon G. Reynolds, 1860; Charles Fisher, 1861; Phares A. Dorwin, 1862; Newton Bateman, 1863; William Lavelly, 1865; Andrew J. Dunning, 1866; Benjamin C. McQuestan, 1867; Phares A. Dorwin, 1868; Rheuna D. Lawrence, 1869; William Lavelly, 1870; Robert L. McGuire, 1871-2; Rheuna D. Lawrence, 1873; Dwight Brown, 1874; William D. Richardson, 1875; John Cook, 1876-7; Samuel J. Willett, 1878; Jacob B. Hammond, 1879; James H. Matheny, 1880; Henry Wohlgemuth, 1881. The ranks of the Commandery have been thinned by death, as follows: Nelson D. Elwood, Phares A. Dorwin, Walter Whitney, William L. Dougherty, S. C. Toler, John Brotherton, James W. Sponsler, Nicholas Strott, Lewis B. Smith, William A. Turney, Jesse K. Dubois, W. Jarvis London, P. C. Latham, James I. Davidson, F. J. Martin, J. L. Crane, O. H. Miner, Alfred Sower, C. W. Matheny. The Commandery now numbers one hundred and twenty-eight members, with the following named officers: Henry Wohlgemuth, Eminent Commander; Joseph D. Myers, Generalissimo; Edward R. Roberts, Captain General; Samuel J. Willett, Prelate, Edward T. Smith, Senior Warden; Robert H. Moor, Junior Warden; John S. Fisher, Treasurer; Charles P. Kane, Recorder; H. Fayart, Sword

Bearer; Richard Young, Standard Bearer; Nelson D. Lee, Warden; James W. Watson, Captain of the Guard.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

This is one of the largest and best of the self-governed benevolent and provident associations.

The institution originated in Manchester, England, in 1812; some scattering lodges, it appears, existed before this date. The object of the Manchester organization, it was declared, was to render assistance to every member who may apply, through sickness, distress or otherwise, if he be well attached to the Queen and government and faithful to the Order; and this is still the basis of the Order in that country. There are about four thousand lodges in England, and the membership is about half a million.

The Order in the United States is known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and greatly differs from the English organization, and is entirely separate from what is known as the Manchester Unity, although a kind feeling exists between the societies, and efforts are being made to effect an arrangement by which interchanging visitations may be made by the respective membership.

The father of Odd Fellowship in America, was Thomas Wildey, who had been connected with similar associations in England, and who organized Washington Lodge No. 1, at the house of William Lupton, Sign of the Seven Stars, in Baltimore, on the 26th day of April, 1819. This lodge was composed of five members; the organization now has a membership of nearly half a million.

The organization has a Sovereign Grand Lodge, composed of representatives from every State and Territory in the United States, from the Dominion of Canada and numerous foreign jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge is held annually.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized at Alton in 1838, but was re-organized in 1842, since which time it has grown, until it now has a membership of thirty thousand. The first lodge in Springfield was organized in 1840, it being Springfield Lodge No. 6, of which many of the old settlers of Sangamon county were members, N. W. Matheny, L. B. Adams, James H. Matheny, Stephen Carman, and Thomas Lushbaugh being among its earliest members.

Teutonia Lodge No. 166 was organized in 1850, and contains among its membership many of the leading Germans of the city.

Springfield Lodge No. 465 was organized in 1871, by Hon. A. L. Knapp, as Special Deputy.

The Lilla Lodge, of the Degree of Rebekah, was organized in 1873, and is in a flourishing condition.

There are two encampments—Prairie State, organized in 1857, and Schiller, organized in 1871.

The following are the principal officers of the lodges named:

Sangamon Lodge No. 6.—W. A. Young, N. G.; Antonio Frank, V. G.; T. A. Withey, R. S.; H. Engelskirchen, P. S.; H. O. Bolles, Treasurer. This lodge has its meetings every Wednesday evening, over the State National Bank.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 166.—William Helmle, N. G.; Jacob Felber, V. G.; Emiel Fritsch, R. S.; J. M. Striffler, Treasurer. The lodge meets weekly, over the State National Bank.

Springfield Lodge, No. 465.—A. Orendorff, N. G.; John O. Raines, V. G.; John C. Hughes, R. S.; John W. Withey, P. S.; O. F. Stebbins, Treasurer; J. O. Humphreys, S. P. G. Lodge meets every Thursday evening, over the State National Bank.

Prairie State Encampment, No. 16.—David Simpson, C. P.; W. M. Duggans, H. P.; E. P. Beach, S. W.; W. H. Davis, J. W. Encampment meets every first and third Mondays in every month, over the State National Bank.

Schiller Encampment, No. 121.—Rudolph Hellweg, C. P.; Fred Walther, H. P.; Fred Weisz, S. W.; G. Ritter, Scribe and Treasurer. Encampment meets every first and third Friday in each month, over the State National Bank.

The combined membership of the order in Springfield is two hundred and fifty in subordinate lodges, and eighty in Encampments.

HEBREW SOCIETIES.

Emes Lodge, No. 67, I. O. Benai Berith, (Sons of the Covenant).—This is a benevolent society composed exclusively of Israelites, and was organized in Springfield, in 1863, with twenty members. It has now increased to thirty-seven. The I. O. of Benai Berith was first organized in Philadelphia, about the year 1856, and has since extended all over the country, with a present membership of twenty-five thousand in the United States. It is an organization somewhat similar to the United Workmen, giving the widow or heirs of a deceased member \$1,000. Some lodges give sick benefits, of which No. 67 is one, allowing \$5 per week in case of sickness of a member. The present officers of the lodge are: Charles Seaman, President; S. Bernheim, Vice President; A. Friedman, Secretary; S. Hess, Treasurer; C. Stern, Mentor; L. S. Ensel, Warden.

Ladies' Benevolent Society.—A society, composed of Israelite women, was organized in this city in 1870, its object being to minister to the sick and needy and to help one another in a systematic manner, similar to the various benevolent orders of the day. In case of sickness of a member, sick benefits are paid by the society. A good work has already been accomplished. Its officers in 1881, were: Mrs. S. Hammorslough, President; Mrs. C. Stern, Vice President; Mrs. Charles Seaman, Secretary; Mrs. S. Benjamin, Treasurer. Meetings are held quarterly.

KNIGHTS OF UXOR.

Peerless Lodge No. 403, K. of H., was organized February 23, 1877, with S. J. Willett, J. D. Roper, W. H. McCormick, C. G. Averill, T. E. Shutt, W. H. Staley, A. D. Campbell, J. S. Doyle, H. O. Bolles, H. B. Graham, O. E. Dowe, T. C. Smith, P. Bird Price, F. Floury, J. L. C. Richards. At the first meeting of the lodge, W. H. McCormick was elected P. D.; S. J. Willett, D.; C. G. Averill, V. D.; J. L. C. Richards, A. D.; T. C. Smith, C.; H. B. Graham, G.; J. S. Doyle, R.; P. Bird Price, F. R.; J. D. Roper, Treas.; H. O. Bolles, Guard. The lodge has met with fair success and now numbers thirty-two members. The order is a beneficiary one, each member being insured to the amount of \$2000. Since its organization the lodge has been called upon to lay away in the silent tomb three of its members—T. P. Boone, Henry Speckman and Henry B. Graham, the widows and families of each receiving the beneficiary of \$2000. The following named are the officers in June, 1881: E. P. Beach, D.; T. C. Smith, V. D.; M. L. Pearce, A. D.; H. O. Bolles, R.; J. D. Roper, F. R.; G. A. Mueller, Treas.; T. English, C.; W. C. Sommer, G.; B. Meisner, Guard; A. D. Campbell, Sent.

UNITED WORKMEN.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen originated in Pennsylvania some ten years ago from a desire to assist each other in case of sickness or death—and soon partook of the present form of the society—that is, a contribution of \$2,000 to the legatees of a deceased member. The first lodge instituted in Illinois was Noble No. 1, of Rock Island, November 18, 1874, with twenty-six members, followed by Harmony, No. 2, Moline, December 3, 1874, with twenty-three; Union, No. 3, Sterling, February 13, 1875, with twenty-three; Island City, No. 4, Rock Island, April 23, 1875, with thirty-seven; Industrial, No. 5, Rock Falls, June 11, 1875, with thirty-two members, and these five lodges, with a total

membership of one hundred and eighty-two, constituted the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which was instituted June 28, 1875.

Prior to June 1, 1877, all death claims were paid through the Supreme Lodge, but upon that date, Illinois having increased her membership to upwards of two thousand, was set apart as a State Mortuary District, and entitled to collect and disburse her own beneficiary funds. Since that time the order in Illinois has grown rapidly, and numbers a little over ten thousand, with about one hundred and ninety lodges. During this time there has been one hundred and seventy-seven deaths, necessitating fifty-six assessments of one dollar each, and as the legatees of each deceased member have received \$2,000, the grand total thus collected and disbursed has been \$354,600.

The order is represented in Springfield by four lodges—Springfield, No. 37, instituted May 31, 1877; Capital City, No. 38, February 8, 1877; Good Will, No. 39, February 10, 1877; Mozart, 106, in February, 1878. The total membership in the city is over three hundred.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Charity Council No. 236, Royal Arcanum, was organized January 20, 1879, with fifteen charter members. The first officers were: C. G. Averill, Regent; J. P. Lindley, Vice Regent; Wm. J. Footner, Past Regent; Geo. C. Cole, Orator; J. F. McNeill, Secretary, H. K. Weber, Collector; J. H. Barkley, Treasurer; R. J. Williams, Chaplain; G. S. Dana, Guide; M. H. Jelley, Warden; J. A. Jones, Jr., Sentry; H. B. Buck, G. S. Dana, J. P. Lindley, Trustees; H. B. Buck, T. S. Matthews, Medical Examiners.

Its present officers are: John L. Phillips, Regent; Wm. C. Wood, Vice Regent; Wm. C. Cowgill, Orator; Jas. F. McNeill, Secretary; H. K. Weber, Collector; J. H. Barkley, Treasurer; Geo. E. Copeland, Chaplain; J. A. Jones, Jr., Guide; Frank Fleury, Warden; J. W. Fuller, Sentry; L. W. Shepherd, Louis Souther, J. M. Adair, Trustees; Dr. J. A. Jones, Medical Examiner. Its present membership is 30.

AMERICAN LEGION OF HONOR.

Amity Council 409, American Legion of Honor, was organized January 28, 1881, by Deputy Supreme Commander J. L. Phillips, with twenty-six charter members. There has only been one election and the original officers are still serving, viz: John L. Phillips, Commander; Chas. G. Averill, Vice Commander; C. L. Conkling, Past Commander; E. L. Merritt, Orator; J. F. McNeill, Secretary; Franz Bode, Collector;

Jas. H. Barkley, Treasurer; Jno. M. Adair, Chaplain; Wm. D. Baker, Guide; Isaac N. Ransom, Warden; J. N. Dixon, Sentry; Jas. T. Jones, Wm. C. Wood, Jno. F. Wolgamot, Trustees; Examining Surgeon, J. Norman Dixon. Its present membership is 29.

Independent Order of Mutual Aid have a lodge, in which many of the leading citizens of the city are interested. The lodge is styled Abe Lincoln Lodge No. 5, and meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month. William Keene is the present Recording Secretary.

Springfield Council No. 40, Royal Templars of Temperance meets first and third Tuesdays in each month, at Knights of Pythias Hall, corner Fifth and Monroe streets. J. B. Bennett, S. C.; R. S. Hill, R. S.

Esperanza Commandery, Knights of Universal Brotherhood meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening, in Opera House Block, George McCutcheon, Commander; William L. Gardner, Chief of Reds.

Stevenson Post No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, was instituted in Springfield, in the early history of the order, and has had regular meetings since that time. The post take charge of all services on Decoration Day, in Springfield. H. Chapin is the present Commander, with A. Wilson, Adjutant, and E. D. Vredenburg, Quartermaster.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Capital Lodge, No. 14, K. of P., meets every Monday evening in the Library Building. The present officers are: J. P. Lindley, P. C.; C. G. Averill, C. C.; B. F. Talbot, V. C.; S. J. Willett, Prelate; J. H. Freeman, M. of E.; R. A. Higgins, M. of F.; J. D. Roper, K. of R. S.; T. E. Shutt, M. of A.; J. W. Young, I. G.; J. B. Keucher, O. G.

Springfield Typographical Union was organized in 18—. Its present officers are: John E. Allen, President; A. M. Barker, Vice-President; H. T. Schlick, Financial Secretary; Howard Williams, Recording Secretary; Timothy Collins, Treasurer; Harry Collins, Sergeant-at-Arms; John Ankrom, P. J. Doyle, Charles Bradley, Thomas Thorpe, Arthur S. Hoag, Executive Committee.

NEWSPAPERS.

In another part of this work is a chapter on the newspapers of the county. Among the papers not mentioned was the Odd Fellows Herald, a five column quarto, published and edited by A. D. Sanders. The Herald was started in 1877, and has had a prosperous existence

almost from the beginning. As its name implies, it is devoted to the interest of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is well and ably edited. Its circulation is larger than any paper published for the benefit of any class in this region of country.

Edwin A. Wilson also publishes two Sunday School papers, one being "Labor of Love," the other, "Food for the Lamba." The papers are undenominational in character, and are furnished to Sunday schools regardless of sect. The Labor of Love has been issued since 1871, and the Food for the Lamba, since 1875. The average circulation of the former is twenty thousand per month, and the latter fifteen thousand. A large amount of money is annually expended on the two sheets.

THE CAPITAL RAILWAY.

The Capital Railway was organized under the general laws of the State of Illinois, August 10, 1865, and permission was at once given by the City Council of Springfield, to locate the road on all the streets the company desired to occupy. They commenced operations with a capital of \$18,000, which was afterwards increased to \$28,000. The first Board of Directors were: J. K. Dubois, John Williams, D. L. Phillips, Alexander Starne and J. S. Bradford.

The officers chosen were: D. L. Phillips, President; John Williams, Treasurer; A. W. French, Secretary; Alexander Starne, Superintendent. John Williams afterwards resigned as Treasurer, and Jesse K. Dubois was chosen to fill the vacancy.

A portion of the road was built in the autumn of 1865, commencing at the old depot of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway, on the corner of Tenth and Monroe streets, and running west on Monroe street to Lincoln Avenue, one-third of a mile west of the city limits. It was opened for business January 1, 1866; the total cost to that time, being about \$27,000.

The track was afterwards extended about one-third of a mile further west, and subsequently about the same distance was taken up at the east end of the road—from Tenth to Seventh streets.

By an Act of the General Assembly of Illinois, approved February 25, 1867, the former transactions of the Capital Railway Company of Springfield, were legalized and its future rights and privileges defined. Its capital stock was fixed at \$50,000, with authority to increase it indefinitely.

THE SPRINGFIELD CITY RAILWAY COMPANY was chartered February 10, 1861, by a special act of the legislature of Illinois, entitled "An act to

promote the construction of Horse Railways in the city of Springfield." Jacob Bunn, John T. Stuart, Stephen T. Logan, Benjamin S. Edwards, Christopher C. Brown, Thomas S. Mather, and George Carpenter, were named as the first Board of Directors.

They were authorized to organize a company under the name that heads this article, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and permission to increase it indefinitely. The company was invested with authority to build and operate street railroads on any street in the present or future limits of the city, and to extend them to any point in the county of Sangamon. They were to go on any public highway, but were forbidden to put any obstruction in the way of travel.

March 3, 1866, the Springfield City Railway Company was organized by the election of Hon. John T. Stuart, President; Asa Eastman, Vice President; George N. Black, Treasurer; and George Carpenter, Secretary. They commenced building the road at once, and opened it for business on the fourth of July.

The original road commenced at Monroe street and ran north, on Fifth street, to Oak Ridge Cemetery. The road, cars, and all the equipments cost \$42,000. In the spring of 1867 it was extended on Fifth street to South Grand Avenue, at a cost of \$13,000, making the total cost \$55,000. The southern extension was opened for business just one year from the first opening, namely, July 4, 1867.

The two companies were subsequently consolidated, and are now operating under the name of the Capital Railway Company.

This company owns a fine park of twelve acres adjoining Oak Ridge Cemetery on the east. This park is finely shaded with native trees. It has a bountiful supply of pure well water, and a pagoda for refreshments. There is a stand on the ground fitted up for public speaking, with rustic bridges and appropriate places, and seats under most every tree. These attractions, with a green turf over all the ground, make it a great resort for picnics.

This park and the fine walks and drives, among the sylvan groves of Oak Ridge Cemetery, forms a delightful retreat from the scorching heat and dusty streets of the city, in the summer months; and at all seasons with the memories that cluster around the Lincoln Monument, it is one of the most attractive spots in the West, both to citizens and strangers.

The company now have about six miles of track and are well equipped with cars and horses. The present officers are: A. L. Ide, President

George N. Black, Vice-President; John W. Bunn, Secretary; William Ridgely, Treasurer; George C. Ripley, Superintendent.

CITIZEN'S STREET RAILWAY.

The Citizens' Street Railway Company was organized March 5, 1879, by John Henry Schuck, Henson Robinson, Oscar F. Stebbins, J. N. Reece, Frank Reisch, J. E. K. Herrick, and A. H. Saunders. The right of way was granted to the company by the City Council in April of the same year, and on the 20th of July, they began grading and track laying on North Grand Avenue, south on Ninth to Washington street, and west on Washington to the square. They then went north from North Grand Avenue to the Rolling Mills, thence to the fair grounds. Beginning on the square, they next went south to Capital Avenue, thence west to the State House. From the corner of Sixth and Washington, the next move was west to Second street, thence north to Carpenter, west to Rutledge, thence north to Lincoln Park, Lincoln Monument, and Oak Ridge Cemetery. Again, starting from Ninth street, they ran east to Eleventh, and south to Kansas street. In October, 1880, they completed the road south from the State House to Allen street.

The company have a capital stock of \$75,000. They now have about eight miles of track in complete running order; have eighteen cars and seventy-six head of mules and horses. They have two stables, one near the Rolling Mill, and the other and main one, on the corner of Washington and Ninth streets. They employ twenty-six men.

The first Board of Directors were J. H. Schuck, Henson Robinson, Frank Reisch, A. H. Saunders, W. O. Converse, and F. W. Tracy. Mr. Tracy subsequently resigned, and George Reisch was elected in his place. The present Board are the same as the first, substituting Mr. Reisch for Mr. Tracy. J. H. Schuck was the first and is the present President.

SPRINGFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Springfield Library Association was incorporated under the general laws of the State, March 15, 1866. Dr. Samuel Willard was the first Librarian, and served until September 1, 1870, when Miss E. Gertrude Seaman was chosen to occupy that position. Mrs. H. L. Kimball, the present Librarian, was appointed in 1877.

The capital stock authorized by the articles of association is \$20,000. Fifty dollars paid at one time constitutes the person paying the same a life member, and secures the use of the Library,

and one vote during life. Shares of stock are ten dollars. A stockholder can have the use of the Library and one vote, by paying three dollars annually. Persons who are neither stockholders or life members can have the use of it by paying five dollars annually. The selection of books includes the very choicest works of reference, history, geography and travels, biography, theology, ethica, ecclesiastical history, philosophy, political science and education, science and art, poetry and drama, novels, juvenile works and general literature.

The Library now consists of about seven thousand volumes, and new and rare works are being constantly added. During the year 1880, about thirteen thousand volumes were loaned. The Library is visited daily by a large number of persons, who avail themselves of the privilege of reading and examining the books, papers and magazines.

The following named constitute the officers of the Association in 1881: C. C. Brown, President; John W. Bunn, Vice-President; Ernst Helmle, Recording Secretary; James T. Jones, Corresponding Secretary; B. H. Ferguson, Treasurer; E. F. Leonard, A. N. J. Crook, Henry Remann, Charles Ridgely, Henson Robinson, George N. Black, Directors; Mrs. H. L. Kimball, Librarian.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY.

This library is designed for the use of the officers of State, Members of the Legislature, etc., they being the only parties allowed to take books away from the library. Any citizen, however, can visit the library and consult any work there.

It contains four thousand volumes of miscellaneous works, and about ten thousand volumes of the publications of the United States and of the several States, including copies of all the publications of Illinois. This makes the library proper about fourteen thousand volumes. These, with surplus copies of Illinois publications and incomplete sets of duplicate miscellaneous works, swell the number to about fifty thousand volumes in the care of the Librarian.

The catalogue of miscellaneous books comprise some choice selections of works of reference, history, biography, philosophy, science and art, and a small number of volumes in the German language.

The State department contains the colonial laws of many of the old thirteen States; laws of the Territory and State of Illinois; laws of the Congress of the United States, with Senate and House reports; reports of the United States census;

Congressional Globe, etc., etc. This library is at present in a room on the first floor of the old State House, at the west side, and is in the custody of the Hon. Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, who is *ex officio* State Librarian, assisted by Edith Walbridge, Assistant Librarian, who has been in the office since June, 1881.

The Law Library is the property of the State also. It contains about seven thousand volumes, composed of the reports of the United States Courts, and of the Supreme Courts of the several States; text books, digests and statutes, and English, Irish and Scotch reports.

There is also a great number of Congressional Documents, American Archives, Secret Journals of Congress, and a small number of miscellaneous books, among which are Appellton's Cyclopedia and the Encyclopedia Britannica. This library is also in the care of the Secretary of State.

The General Assembly in the winter of 1880-81, made an appropriation of \$5,000 for two years.

BANKS.

The first bank in Springfield was the State Bank, established about 1830, and which failed in 1842. Since then several banks have been organized, and there is now in the place four safe and reliable institutions.

The Ridgely National Bank.—In connection with the Messrs Clark, in 1851, N. H. Ridgely organized Clark's Exchange Bank, of which N. H. Ridgely was President, and James Campbell Cashier. In the course of four or five years Mr. Ridgely purchased the interest of his partners and continued the institution in his own individual name. Shortly after, Charles Ridgely was admitted as a partner, and the business was then conducted under the firm name of N. H. & Charles Ridgely. Subsequently, William Ridgely became a member of the firm, and the title was changed to N. H. Ridgely & Co. In October, 1866, the Ridgely National Bank was organized as successors to N. H. Ridgely & Co., with N. H. Ridgely, President; Charles Ridgely, Vice President; William Ridgely, Cashier. October 1, 1875, J. Taylor Smith was elected Second Vice President. No further change has been made in its officers since organization. When organized the capital stock was placed at \$100,000. A surplus has since accumulated of \$100,000.

The Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank was chartered in 1851 as an Insurance Company with banking privileges. Only the latter were ever used, the institution never organizing as an insurance company. The

charter was granted to Robert Irwin, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, William B. Fonday and John C. Lamb. The first officers were Antrim Campbell, President, and J. C. Sprigg, Cashier. In September, 1854, Thomas Condell became President, upon the resignation of Mr. Campbell. In 1868, R. F. Ruth became President, and has since occupied the position. Robert Irwin was the successor of Mr. Sprigg, as Cashier, Mr. Irwin died in the spring of 1865, and was succeeded by B. H. Ferguson, the present Cashier. The building occupied by the bank was erected by the old Illinois State Bank, and was purchased by the Marine and Fire Insurance Company on its organization. The bank incorporated with a capital of \$100,000, has a large surplus, and does a business equal to any bank outside of Chicago.

The First National Bank.—This bank was organized December 12, 1863, but did not begin business until May 1, 1864. The first officers were John Williams, President; George N. Black, Cashier. It succeeded the private banking house of John Williams & Company, which had been doing a safe and profitable business for some years. The original capital stock of the First National was \$125,000. It has since been increased to \$250,000. In 1866, Frank W. Tracy succeeded Mr. Black as Cashier. In 1874, Noah W. Matheny became President. Upon his death, which occurred in the spring of 1877, C. W. Matheny succeeded him. He also died in April, 1879, when Mr. Tracy was elected to that position, and H. K. Weber became Cashier. This banking house was first established on the northwest corner of Fifth and Washington streets, where it remained until the present fine building was erected in 1878, especially for its occupancy. It stands on the southeast corner of Sixth and Washington, and cost \$25,000. This bank has been a United States depository since it was first opened for business. Its deposits average over \$1,000,000, and carries loans from \$700,000 to \$800,000. The fine safes of the bank, manufactured by Hall, at a cost of over \$5,000, and its ability to keep valuables in absolute security, has also led to the doing of a safe-deposit business for the general public, and money, bonds, securities and other valuables are here guarded and protected against the possibility of loss. As a depository of the United States the bank has, it is estimated, received and disbursed for the government, over \$50,000,000.

The State National Bank.—This bank owns and occupies the elegant building on the southwest corner of the public square, which is con-

sidered the best located bank building in the city,—a banking business having been carried on at this corner for nearly twenty-five years. The State National commenced business on January 1, 1871. Its abundant capital of \$200,000 was subscribed by a large number of the wealthiest and most prominent business men of the city and county. Notwithstanding it was the last bank organized in the city, it has steadily grown in public favor and gained in profitable business until now it is among the largest and strongest financial institutions in the State of Illinois, as will be seen by its last published statement made to the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, in compliance with the provisions of the National Banking law. The following is a copy of the statement:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts.....	\$713,378 31
Real Estate and Fixtures.....	16,899 08
Banking House.....	20,000 00
Current Expenses.....	3,823 08
Premiums.....	17,500 00
United States four per cent. Bonds.....	250,750 00
Cash on hand.....	376,237 74

\$1,398,588 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$200,000 00
Surplus and Profits.....	71,758 00
Circulation.....	135,000 00
Deposits.....	991,829 77

\$1,398,588 76

It transacts a general banking business, draws its own drafts on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe, receives deposits and loans money on approved security.

Its officers are: S. H. Jones, President, F. K. Whittemore, Cashier.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Springfield Board of Trade was organized in May, 1880, with one hundred members. Dudley Wickersham was elected President; O. H. Miner, Secretary; F. K. Whittemore, Treasurer. R. D. Lawrence is the present President, and in January, 1881, John G. Ives was elected Secretary in place of Mr. Miner, deceased. The Board is operated under the general system governing such bodies. Its headquarters are in the second story of the brick building, on the southwest corner of Seventh and Washington streets.

FIRES AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It has been many years since the old volunteer "bucket brigade" gave way to the systematic fire department, with its engines, hose carriages, and other appliances for extinguishing a

fire. For many years the fire department, as originally organized, was upon the volunteer plan, and it was not until 1869, that a paid department was thought advisable by the "powers that be"—the City Council. The following named constitutes the department as it now exists: Thomas Dunn, Fire Marshal; John H. Freeman and Julius Cottett, Engineers; Merritt Whipple, James Davis, Firemen; Augustus Miller, A. O. Sanders, Hosemen; Oscar Phillips, Samuel Hunt, Drivers; Henry Miller, Thomas Rourke, Hook and Ladder Men; Harry Hooker, George Hodge, William Donnelly, Philip Hoffman, John Rourke, J. C. Decker, Extra Hosemen. The Fire Marshal receives a salary of \$25.00 per month, and is only required to serve in case of fire; all other men, with the exception of extra hosemen, receive \$55.00 per month, devoting their entire time to the work. The extra hosemen receive \$12.50 per month, and are required only to report for active duty in case of fire.

The department has two engines, with hose carriages, hook and ladder truck, and are supplied with such other things as they deem necessary for active service.

During the year 1880-81, there were sixty-seven alarms, some of which were false ones, and fires doing damage to the amount of about \$12,000. This is certainly a good record, and speaks well for the "boys."

It is impossible to give anything like a record of the fires in this connection, therefore only a few are given as a specimen of how fire can destroy, and to serve as a reminder to the old settler.

On Saturday evening, February 13, 1858, a destructive fire occurred, beginning on the east side of the square, in the crockery store of William McCabe & Company, and from there extending to the drug store of Corneau & Diller, adjoining on the north. The next building destroyed was that of Benjamine Piatt. Here, for a time, the fire was stopped, but the wooden rear of the book-store of Paine, Booraem & Co. having caught from the smouldering ruins of McCabe's store, that house was consumed in spite of all efforts to save it. With the destruction of this building it was again supposed the fire was at an end, as the remaining store houses appeared to be entirely free from danger, but about two o'clock, a. m., the alarm was again sounded, and it was discovered that the dry goods store of C. W. Matheny was on fire under the roof. Every effort made to subdue it was in vain. The fire rapidly spread until three more

buildings were destroyed. The heaviest losers were McCabe & Co., Cornean & Diller, Paine, Booraem & Co., C. W. Matheny, John Cook, and N. H. Ridgely. The loss by this fire was about \$50,000.

On Wednesday night, October 6th, 1858, the freight house of the Chicago & Alton Railroad was destroyed by fire, together with the greater quantity of freight stored therein. The building was a frame one 40x400 feet, and was of but little value, but a large amount of freight was then on hand. The loss was estimated at \$10,000.

On Sunday morning, April 21, 1860, a fire broke out in a livery stable on Washington street, and spreading, burned several other buildings, including the wagon and carriage factory of Withey Brothers, entailing a loss upon this firm of \$15,000. The total loss by the fire was about \$25,000.

A fire occurred Monday evening, March 13, 1865, commencing in the drug store of T. J. V. Owen, druggist, destroying the building occupied by Mr. Owen and the bookstore of A. B. Mackenzie. Adjoining buildings somewhat damaged. Total loss about \$35,000.

On Tuesday night, February 21, 1870, a fire was discovered in the fourth story of a building occupied by H. W. Rokker, on the east side of Fifth near Monroe street. The building was owned by Black & Amos, and was occupied by H. W. Rokker as a book bindery; H. G. Reynolds, publisher of Masonic Trowel, and by the American Sewing Machine Company. It was entirely destroyed. The building next on the north, owned by Mrs. E. S. Johnson and Mr. Hickman was also destroyed, except the walls, which were left standing. The first story was occupied by Mr. Hammer for the sale of second-hand furniture, stoves and other articles. The building north of Mrs. Johnson's was damaged somewhat, but not destroyed.

The Masonic Hall building, on the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets, was next attacked by the fire and the roof and third story destroyed, the first and second stories, with their contents, being saved. The third story was occupied by four of the Masonic lodges of the city. In this room were the records of the lodges, together with the valuable regalias belonging to the order, which were destroyed. The estimated loss of all parties was \$67,300.

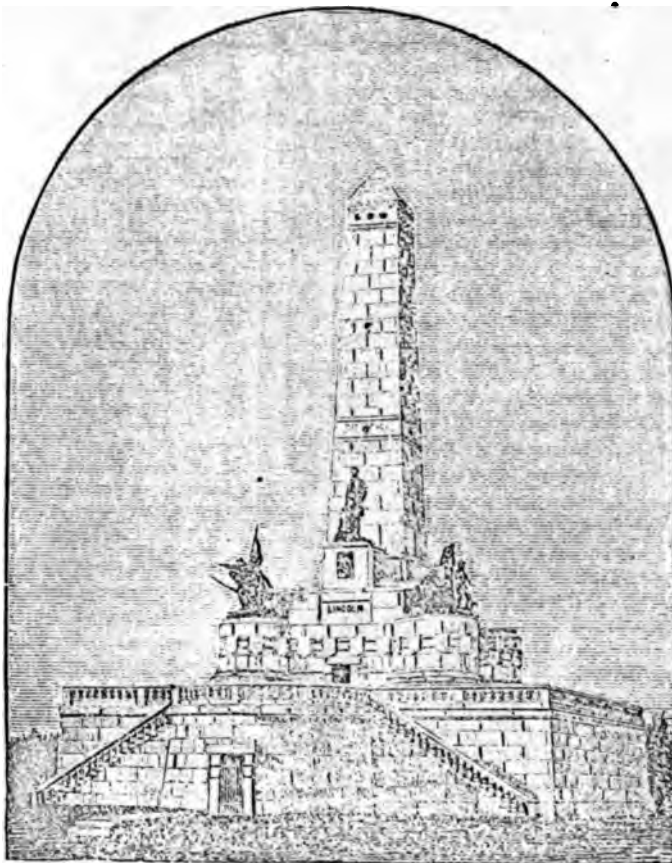
THE CITY OF THE DEAD.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old,

Here the fearful and the bold,
Here the matron and the maid,
In one silent bed are laid:
Here the vassal and the king,
Side by side lay withering;
Here the sword and scepter rust—
'Earth to earth, and dust to dust.'"

"Man was born to die." Day by day, the number of the inhabitants of the "city of the dead" increases. Here they remain until the resurrection. Says James C. Conkling, in his address at the dedication of Oak Ridge Cemetery: "Standing upon the borders of the tomb, methinks I hear the mighty tread of unnumbered millions, as they are traveling onward from the cradle to the grave. Firmly and steadily they are pressing forward, resistless as fate. No obstacle can impede their progress. Neither the threats of power, nor the blandishments of love, nor the influences of wealth, can check their inevitable career. Indolence cannot retard, pleasures cannot divert, riches cannot bribe them to halt in the midst of their onward course. Inexorable destiny presses them forward, without a moment's respite, to the tomb. The heavy tramp of their march resounds through all the earth. It may be heard amid the frozen regions of the North, as the bold adventurer forces his passage across their icy plains in search of glory or of gain. It echoes amid the desert sands, parched by the burning blaze of a southern sun. From the far distant islands of the sea, mingled with the eternal roar of the surf that dashes upon their rock-bound shores, it comes booming across the mighty waste of waters. It resounds with the noise of the caravan, whose bones are left to bleach upon the arid plain. It is wafted upon our western breezes, with the dying groans of thousands who rush in search of golden treasures. It follows in the wake of the gallant ship, as she plows her lonely course along the trackless deep. It rises above the din of commerce upon the crowded mart. In the secluded valley, upon the fertile prairie, and on the mountain top, it is mingled with the wailing and lamentations of the mourner. Amidst the wretched hovels of the poor, and the gorgeous palaces of the rich; in the dark lane, as well as upon the broad avenue, amid the whispers of affection by the dying couch, and above the raging tumult of the battle field, may still be heard that ponderous tread of humanity, as it marches onward to the grave, in obedience to the fiat of the Almighty, 'Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return.'"

The first place of deposit of the dead of Springfield and vicinity, was on a lot of ground



NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT.

donated by Elijah Iles, and long known as the "City Grave Yard." The second is the well-known Hutchinson Cemetery, lying west of the City Grave Yard, and the third is Oak Ridge Cemetery.

Charles H. Lanphier, Esq., who was at that time, 1855, a member of the City Council, representing the Second Ward, is entitled to the credit of inaugurating the enterprise which has resulted so successfully in what Oak Ridge is to-day.

From the small beginning, and the limited area of the first purchase, at a cost of \$350, it has now come to rank among the most noted and best improved of American cemeteries.

The original plans and plats of the grounds were made by Mr. William Sides, City Engineer. Under his plans the lots were laid out in squares, regardless of natural slopes and ravines, or of the general character of the ground, wholly un-

adapted to the purpose of a rural cemetery, and they were therefore very soon abandoned.

The second survey and plat was made by Mr. William Saunders, of Washington, D. C. His plan, in its general features, was more practicable, and in keeping with the natural features of the grounds.

As perfected and thus far carried out, it has been the work of successive Boards of Managers, whose study and observation of older cemeteries, to-wit, those of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati, have enabled them to profit by what has elsewhere been accomplished, in adapting a system of landscape gardening to the purposes of cemetery improvement.

The grounds of this Institution now comprise seventy-four acres. The first purchase of a tract of land outside of the city limits of Springfield, for burial purposes, was made in June, 1855, and in May, 1856, a second purchase was

made, enlarging the area to twenty-eight and one-half acres. The site chosen was a most beautiful one. Situated about two miles north of the Capitol, with undulating surface and pleasing blending of hill and dale, interspersed with a natural growth of deciduous trees, the location was peculiarly fitted for the purpose of sculpture. Forest trees of various species being the prevailing shade, the name of Oak Ridge Cemetery was, at the suggestion of Hon. John Cook, Mayor of the city, given to what has now become one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the land. Previous to 1858 but little improvement was made of the grounds, except to enclose them with a common post and board fence. On the 18th of April, of that year, Mr. George Willis was appointed sexton, by the City Council.

Being under the exclusive control of the City Council, and its rules and regulations consequently liable to influences and changes not in accordance with the desires and feelings of lot owners, the cemetery did not at once gain the public favor which was desirable and necessary to its proper maintenance and improvement. It was therefore deemed advisable by the council to obtain such charter amendments as would more specifically define the tenure of lot owners. Such amendments were obtained from the legislature in 1859.

In April, 1860, under the Amended Charter, the first Board of Managers was chosen, as follows: Turner R. King, President; James L. Lamb, Gilbert S. Manning, Benjamin F. Fox; Presco Wright, Secretary. George Willis was appointed Sexton.

On Thursday, the 24th of May, 1860, according to a resolution of the Board of Managers above named, the cemetery grounds as originally laid out, were dedicated. The Mayor and members of the City Council, with a large concourse of citizens, participated in the imposing ceremonies of the occasion.

In this year, 1881, the grounds present a most beautiful appearance, and have a large number of handsome monuments, chief of which is the Lincoln Monument, a fine illustration of which is given in this work. Next after the Lincoln monument, as a conspicuous ornament to Oak Ridge, is that erected to the memory of Governor William H. Bissell. Situated in the eastern part of the cemetery, this most elaborate monument stands upon a limestone base, seven feet square, and is twenty-one feet in height. It is constructed of Italian marble, and is surmounted by an eagle holding a copper scroll in its beak.

The Soldiers' Monument is in the northwest part of the cemetery. Upon its four sides are the names of forty Union soldiers who died in the service or at home since the close of the war. The following are the names:

Alsop, E.	Mendell, Noah E.
Ames, Fisher	McIntyre, Marshall
Allen, Henry W.	McManus, M.
Alexander, John W.	Moffett, T.
Bishop, George W.	Moore, E. V.
Buck, William H.	Orr, S. P.
Burrows, James H.	Phillips, T. U.
Busby, A.	Phillips, Freeman F.
Caulfield, Daniel L.	Rouan, J. R.
Docnger, Kellings	Rummel, R.
Green, William J.	Sherman, W.
Harlan, E. B.	Sell, Louis D.
Haynie, L. N.	Stoneberger, George W.
Henry, Thomas F.	Sweet, Andrew A.
Hill, Eaton	Tomlinson, Charles L.
Ingels, William V.	Troxell, Aaron
Jones, Henry	Wallace, W. S.
Kavanagh, J. P.	Ward, William
Kern, John	Weber, Andrew J.
Latham, William H.	Wilson, Hall

The Edwards monument is situated near the western boundary, and consists of a plain obelisk and plinth of Italian marble, supported by a limestone base, four feet square. The height of the structure is fourteen feet.

The Wohlgenuth monument is one of the most elaborate and beautiful yet erected within the cemetery grounds. It was executed by G. L. Jameison, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and the statue of Hope, in Carara marble, by which it is surmounted, was executed in Italy. The base is of red Missouri granite, the second base of gray Scotch, and the plinth and column of red Scotch granite. Its cost was \$9,150.

Other monuments which attract the attention of all visitors are the McClernand, Ruth, Gibson, Kurr, Washington Hlex, Harrower, Colwell, Pasfield, Ridgely, Elijah Hlex, Smith, Flagg, Haynie, Barrell, Matheny, and Bates.

SPRINGFIELD WATER WORKS.

For the purpose of establishing water works, the city authorities of Springfield, a few years ago, purchased thirty acres of land adjoining the city on the north. From the business part of the city to this land, the surface rises gently until an elevation of eleven feet above the old State House grounds is attained. For the purpose of commanding as great an elevation as possible, the surface was made the bottom of the reservoir, and an embankment of one hundred feet wide at the base, sloping equally inside and out, until it was raised to twenty-two feet in height and twenty feet across the top. To make it water tight, the bottom and sides were puddled with

blue clay and concrete, and the entire inside, except the bottom, covered with slabs of Joliet stone, imbedded in cement. One tier of slabs, or flag-stones, are laid flat on the top at the inner border, and a picket fence mounted on the stone around the enclosure.

The reservoir is a square, rounded at the corners. It is two hundred feet in diameter at the bottom, and about two hundred and seventy-five at the top, inside, and has a capacity of four million gallons. The embankment is nicely sodded on the outside, and presents a beautiful appearance. The earth for making this embankment was taken from the grounds adjoining on the east, west and north, so as to make a miniature chain of lakes, with islands interspersed. These islands have shrubbery planted on them, and in time will form some of the most picturesque scenery imaginable. There is what is called a stand pipe in the center of the reservoir. It stands on the bottom, and is seventy feet high. It is embedded in a pedestal of concrete masonry ten or twelve feet in diameter and octagonal in form. The pedestal rises four or five feet above the surface of the water. This stand pipe is made of iron, and is three feet or more in diameter. On the pedestal at each of the eight sides there is a sea horse rampant, and a huge dolphin, four of each alternating, the whole fronting outward. Just above this group there is a vase, twelve or fifteen feet in diameter, and about ten feet above the vase, four swans, life size, attached to the stand pipe. Sea horses, dolphins, swans and vase, are all made of iron. The crest of the stand pipe is a combination of iron work, highly ornamental, and extending outward on all sides.

Three and one quarter miles north of the reservoir, on the bank of the Sangamon river, there is a house with a steam engine and two large pumps in it. There is also a very large well, about one hundred feet from shore, and connected by a tunnel. A very strong set of iron pipes, fifteen inches in diameter, is connected with the well and laid under ground; the three and a quarter miles to the reservoir passes under the embankment, and connects with the stand-pipe at the bottom. These pumps at the river are so arranged that either one can be made to form the connecting link between the well and the pipe leading to the reservoir. When connected, one of them throws, ordinarily, nine hundred and sixty gallons per minute, fifty-seven thousand six hundred per hour, or one million three hundred and eighty-two thousand

four hundred in twenty-four hours, and this quantity can be doubled in an emergency.

The top of the stand-pipe is one hundred and seventy feet higher than the pumps, and three and a quarter miles distant. Put the machinery in motion, and we can soon have the water issuing on all sides, in the form of spray, from the ornamental work at the top of the stand-pipe, and falling over the swans into the vase; from there it is connected by pipes to the four dolphins below, and from the mouth of each of these a stream of water spouts into the reservoir. In order to conduct the water to where it is wanted for use, there is a fifteen inch pipe laid from the reservoir, under ground, about one mile into the city; and where it is necessary to branch off, ten inch pipe is used, and again four inch, and so on down to the small pipes, leading into the different rooms of the houses.

I have said that the ground on which the reservoir stands is eleven feet above the city, and the water in the reservoir twenty-two feet higher, making thirty-three feet it will rise—when the pipes are properly placed in the houses—on the principle that water will find a level. Some of the buildings are higher than this, and in order to supply them with water, the pumping machinery and pipes are so arranged that when the engine is running at the river, water may be forced more than eighty feet above the surface, five miles away from the propelling power at the river.

The works are constructed with the view of supplying a city of forty or fifty thousand inhabitants, and as Springfield contains only about twenty-five thousand, there is danger that too much water will be pumped up and overflow the reservoir. This, however, is guarded against by an opening in the stand pipe, a foot or more below the level of the embankments. This opening in the stand pipe is connected by a smaller pipe, passing down inside the stand pipe, and out under the embankments, to the artificial lake with the islands in it, around the reservoir, thus preventing an overflow and supplying the artificial lake by the same operation.

The whole work was designed by Henry Earnshaw, hydraulic engineer, of the Cincinnati Water Works. The engine, pumps, statuary, and all the ornamental iron work, was made at the foundry of Miles Greenwood, in Cincinnati. The construction of the work was superintended by John C. Ragland, of Springfield, under orders from the commissioners—John Williams, C. W. Matheny, and Dr. H. Wohl-gemuth. It was commenced June 1, 1866, and

completed July 1, 1868, at a total cost of about \$400,000.

John C. Ragland continued to superintend the works for some years, being succeeded by Smith W. Kimble, and he, in turn, by T. M. Averitt, and M. F. DeSouza.

In 1877, steps were taken for the formation of the grounds belonging to the works in which the reservoir is located. Drives and walks were laid out, and about nine hundred shade and ornamental trees were set out in conformity with the walks and drives and the platting of the grounds.

At the expiration of the fiscal year, ending February 28, 1881, there were in use nineteen and a half miles of pipe. During the year the pumping engine made three millions two hundred thousand and ninety-one strokes, pumping four hundred and eighty millions thirteen thousand six hundred and fifty gallons of water. There were received during the same time \$23,864.91 for water rents and assessments. The Board of Water Commissioners for 1881 is composed of the following named: H. O. Bolles, President; George Withey Treasurer; and Obed Lewis, with H. R. Brown, Secretary; M. F. DeSouza, Superintendent; F. L. Wheatley, Engineer; William McCabe, Reservoir Watchman; John Daughton, Tapper.

ARTESIAN WELL.

Pure water is always desirable, and every effort put forth to obtain a never-failing supply will meet the approval of every intelligent person. In the year 1857 an arrangement was made by which the City Council and some of the public spirited citizens, agreed to contribute equally for the purpose of sinking an artesian well. On the 15th day of June, 1857, an ordinance was passed appropriating \$3,000 to defray the expense on the part of the city, and on the 20th of December, 1858, \$2,000 more was appropriated, and again \$2,000, March 7, 1859. This last sum was never used, and the work was abandoned.

AMUSEMENTS.

By J. L. Phillips.

During the winter of 1841-42, Springfield had its regular theatre. In the early part of this season the dining room of W. W. Watson's restaurant on the south side of the square, in an old building that stood on the ground now occupied by the building used as a store room by the Smith Brothers was used as a theatre, and in this room a company of performers appeared who were managed by an actor named Jefferson,

the father of Joe Jefferson, the Comedian, whose name of late years has become famous by his excellent portrayal of Rip Van Winkle. In this dining hall, the comedian of to-day, Joe Jefferson, made his first appearance on any stage. He sang songs such as were sung at that time by "Daddy" Rice, the founder of minstrelsy, and among young Jefferson's vocal efforts we mention the following: "The Spider and the Fly," "The Steam Arm," and "The Cork Leg." After appearing at this place quite a while the old theatre on Sixth street, between Monroe and Adams, about where the Reiner building now stands, was opened as a theatre by a company under the management of Hastings & Jefferson.

At this house, young Joe Jefferson acted, and on the boards of this stage many young performers appeared whose names afterwards became famous in the dramatic world. After awhile this building was taken for other uses and the young boys of that day met there many evenings, before it was regularly occupied to "take gas" and see its effects on others, amusing themselves in this way evening after evening. During a performance given at this theatre Henry Ridgely, then a young boy, that had raised the anger of a young man, much larger than himself (a son of Colonel May) and May had given young Henry a slap in the face. Young Ridgely watched for a chance when May was not looking and he ran down the slightly inclined floor and with his head down, struck May from behind between his knees and came near pitching him out of a window which was open near by. This was his revenge for the slap given him by May. This old theatre was afterwards used by John DeCamp as a bowling alley, and has been torn down a number of years.

The next theatre in Springfield was the old Metropolitan Theatre, an old frame building which stood on the ground now occupied by the Western Hotel. This theatre was used as a place of amusement up to the close of the war, and on its stage appeared some of the most prominent people on the stage.

From a local paper published in the fall of 1881, the same writer gave the following reminiscences of the "Amusements of Springfield," covering a period of about twenty-five years:

"It has been a number of years since Springfield has had a place called an opera house, but prior to that she was well supplied with numerous halls, all of which served as places for the traveling showmen to exhibit their different entertainments in and furnish amusement for our people at that time. Among the old halls

were Capitol Hall, which was in the third story of the old Bunn's bank building, (now used as an Odd Fellow's hall,) Concert Hall, on the north side of the square, now used as a photograph gallery; Cook's Hall, east side of the square, and Burkhardt's Hall, the last named being used of late years as a hall for dancing, and Metropolitan Hall, located in the old frame building on the ground now occupied by the Western Hotel. In these old halls, Maggie Mitchell, Siddons, Jennie Hight, Virginia Howard, Laura Keene, Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, McKean Buchanan, Bob. Meldrum and other stellar attractions made their appearance, while the numerous other traveling attractions filled engagements at some one of the above halls. R. Rudolph, who several years ago was a prominent citizen of Springfield, recognizing the want of a first-class place of amusement, erected on the corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, what was termed by him an opera house, and was known as Rudolph's Opera House, but which should have been more properly named and called Rudolph's Folly, for it was a great barn of an edifice with no accommodations in it either for the audience or actor. The building was always considered by many of our people unsafe, and it is probably well that it was burned down as it was, for it might have fell and been the means of destroying many lives if it had remained and been used as a place of amusement for any length of time.

"When Rudolph's Opera House was first opened, the manager was George J. Deagle, of St. Louis, who not knowing anything of the people of the city, brought a very poor company (with one or two exceptions) to commence the season. The opening was made before the building was entirely finished, the opening attraction being J. B. Studley in the play of 'Eustache Baudin.' Aside from Mr. Studley and the comedy roles of Edwin Wight and wife, the rest of the company were very poor indeed, and the newspapers being outspoken in their denunciation of the performance, manager Deagle closed the house at the end of the first week—for two weeks—until he could engage a better lot of people. At his opening of the season the second time his company was a much better one, and included among its members, besides Mr. and Mrs. Wight, J. K. Vernon, Frank Rose and Annie Ward. The latter named has been dead for a number of years past. Deagle kept the house open, playing some first-class attractions during the whole season, and the next season R. Rudolph, with J. H. Huntley as business manager,

gave another season of amusements to the people of the city. During these two seasons of a regular theatre in Springfield, many well known celebrities appeared and were well patronized by our people. Among those who filled engagements at this house were Lotta, Laura Keene, who was the stellar attraction playing in the play of 'Our American Cousin' at Ford's Theatre, the night President Lincoln was assassinated, and who alone had the presence of mind to lift and hold up the wounded man's head after the act was committed; Vestvali, Sue Denin, Emelie Melville, Edwin Forrest, Mollie Williams and Felix Vincent, Mrs. Farren and W. E. Sheriden, Estelle Potter, Kate Fisher, and others whose names are now forgotten. Lotta played a three week's engagement while here, and strange as it may seem to many now, her house was large every night of the engagement. Forrest, who played his master-part of 'Richelieu' and appeared in 'Jack Cade,' also, had two of the largest audiences ever assembled in the old house. The writer remembers a little incident connected with Forrest during his stay in this city, which goes to prove that the man's nature was not hard and cold as many newspaper writers of to-day would make people think. The great actor was walking along one of our streets during the day while in Springfield, when, upon passing a stairway near the square, a little toddling child came out on the walk directly in front of the old tragedian. At the sight of the little one a smile lit up the face of Forrest, and stooping down he lifted the babe up in his arms and with it walked up and down the pavement, all the time talking to the little one, and neither looking at or speaking to any one passing by. The mother of the babe who was in the stairway at the time looking on, was the wife of a mechanic in the city. She did not know who the old gentleman was who had her child in his arms, but seemed to enjoy the pleasure the little one's prattle afforded him, and waited until Forrest had tired himself out with the exercise, and placing the child before its mother, walked on his way without even speaking to the mother or letting her know who had been so much taken up with the little one. His heart could not have been so hard, nor was he so void of feeling when a little child's prattle could so thoroughly entertain him as did this little one.

"Susan Denin was probably the most beautiful as well as the most business-like lady artist that ever appeared in the opera house. She would alone go to the printing offices and give her own instructions to the printer who was en-

gaged in composing any of her printing; telling him just what lines to display, and when her directions were carefully followed out she never complained of any work executed for her. Vestvali, termed 'the magnificent,' failed to keep the whole of her engagement here because of too much wine drinking, which incapacitated her for acting. This talented artiste has been dead several years. Emelie Melville, one of the best lady attractions at this house, was accompanied here by her mother, and while in the city, every Sabbath morning and evening the mother and daughter might have been seen in attendance at one of our churches, plainly dressed, worshipping the Father above with all the devotion of true Christians, which they most certainly bore evidence of being at all times. Edwin Wight, comedian and stage manager of the house for a long term, was a good actor and a pleasant gentleman. Mr. Wight is at present a resident of St. Louis, and during the fall and winter seasons, passes his time in managing a small company of his own, playing in the smaller towns. Mrs. Farrer, who, during her stay at the opera house here, made many friends, is still before the public, though well along in years. W. E. Sheridan is at present staring in the legitimate. J. K. Vernon, who was leading man at the opera house here, is at present acting in variety houses in the larger cities. Annie Ward is dead; she departed this life several years ago, after having first attained quite a high place in the dramatic world. Her old 'flame,' Frank Rose, was afterwards married to another lady, and they are both acting now in stock companies in the east.

"Before closing this sketch, I wish to make mention of the jolly old leader of the orchestra at this house, Professor Fessenden. The Professor was a capital leader, and as jovial and pleasant a man as one would wish to meet with, and added much to the entertainments of that time by the excellent music he furnished.

"During the seasons of 1868-9, the Stock Company of the Olympic Theater, St. Louis, made frequent visits to this city, appearing here during the engagement of other attractions at the theater in St. Louis. This company was managed by Mr. Frank Evans, the leading man of the company, who at present is manager and leading man for the Bartley Campbell Galley Slave Company. Among the people who were members of the Olympic Company appearing here, we remember Mr. Frank Evans, Mr. J. W. Albough, Mary Mitchell, (sister of Maggie) Bob Duncan and Dolly Davenport, both of whom are

since dead, W. P. Sheldon, the comedian, Miss Frankie McClellan, who afterwards became Mrs. Dolly Davenport, and Mrs. W. P. Sheldon. It was during one of the engagements of the Olympic Company in this city, that Mr. Frank Evans first played the role of Claude Melnotte, which performance was so highly praised by the local critics at that time.

"As before stated the old Rudolph Opera House was destroyed by fire, and on its site Jacob Bunn, Esq., erected a hall which was used as an opera house until the building was purchased by George W. Chatterton and afterwards altered with enlarged additions, and the present new and elegant Opera House built in its place, which the people of Springfield are favored with at present. The new house was opened by a concert of mixed talent, headed by M'l Litt'a, and since that time many of the best attractions in the country have appeared on its stage."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

With the exception of works on fiction, no class of literature is read more, or more sought after in public libraries, than biography. There is always a desire to know something about those of whom we have heard; something of the life work of individuals. In response to this general desire, we give short biographical sketches of many of the leading men and women in this county. These sketches, for convenience of reference, and to save the necessity of indexing, are arranged in alphabetical order. Representatives of the Bar are found in connection with the Bar history, pages seventy-six to one hundred and thirty-nine.

Capt. John M. Adair, Springfield, Ill., was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1840. When eight years of age his parents emigrated to Carroll county, Illinois; he was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he was employed as a clerk, which occupation he followed till 1861; he then enlisted in the Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, Company E, as a private; was mustered in at Mount Carroll, Illinois, September 14th, 1861; thence to Camp Washburn, Galena, Illinois; was promoted to First Sergeant November 22, 1861. Regiment moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where it remained until January 12, 1862; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 1, 1861; from Chicago went to Cairo, and February 3, 1862, left Cairo for Fort Henry, where they were to intercept the rebels; from Fort Henry he went to Fort Donelson, and participated in its capture; remained until March 4, 1862, when they broke camp and marched to the Tennessee river, where

they took boats for Savannah; then to Pittsburg Landing, where his regiment was engaged both days; was also at the siege and capture of Corinth. During the summer of 1862, he was stationed at Jackson, Tennessee, and the regiment was detailed to guard the railroad company, being assigned to Toon's Station, twenty-two miles from Jackson. On the 29th day of August, Armstrong's cavalry raided the country in the vicinity of Jackson, and struck Toon's Station, where a severe scrimmage took place; November 2, broke camp at Jackson, and participated in the Mississippi campaign to Oxford, under General Grant, and while on this move, the regiment had to subsist on ear corn (allowing three ears for a ration,) for two weeks; they, in the meantime, constructed a mill to grind it into meal. The command returned to Memphis, remained in camp for a time, and then proceeded down the Mississippi river and participated in the capture of Vicksburg. While on the Mississippi campaign, Captain Adair was promoted to Second Lieutenant November 4th, 1862, and soon thereafter to First Lieutenant.

During the Vicksburg campaign and the greater part of the time of the siege, he was in command of the company, as Fisk, captain of the company, was on detached duty.

During the siege of Vicksburg Captain Fisk was promoted to Major of his regiment, and Captain Adair received another promotion as his successor and earned his title of Captain during that memorable siege.

After the capture of Vicksburg and during the summer of 1863, Captain Adair was on detached service as Assistant Provost Marshal at Vicksburg, in charge of river transportation and general business of the city. In the fall of 1863 the regiment veteranized, and the following spring was given a veteran furlough for thirty days. Captain Adair was relieved as Assistant Provost Marshal, and returned to his home with the regiment. In April, 1864, he returned to duty, the Forty-fifth Regiment being attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, when they participated in the Atlantic campaign.

Capt. Adair resigned on account of ill health and returned to his home in Mt. Carroll, in 1865. Shortly after was employed as Deputy Circuit Clerk of Carroll county, under Maj. Nase in Mt. Carroll, where he remained until 1868; during the term, and in the winter of 1867, was Assistant Secretary of the State Senate; in the summer of 1868, bought the Carroll County Gazette, at Lanark, Illinois, and was associated with J. R. Howlett in its publication until the spring of

1871; in 1869, was elected chief enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Senate. After disposing of his interest in the Gazette, he became sole publisher and proprietor of the Mt. Carroll Mirror, which he conducted until 1874; in July of the same year he was appointed by Colonel Harlow, Secretary of State, to take charge of the department of indexes and archives in the office of the Secretary of State, which position he has held since, with the exception of the winter of 1881, when he was chief clerk of the Secretary of the State. The work upon which Captain Adair has been engaged, is one of great importance to the public service, and to be fully appreciated it must be understood that until his appointment, the files of the State department were in utter confusion, and the records without the means of reference. Out of this disorder and confusion, system and order have been wrought, and it is doubtful if any State in the Union has a better system of indexes or a more ready means of reference to its files and records than Illinois, at least as far as the work has progressed, for it is proper to say that it is not yet complete. It was organized and systemized under the intelligent direction of Captain Adair, and perhaps no person in the State has so full a knowledge of facts and State Legislative history as he has, in consequence of his long and intimate association with the public business and the special business of the departments.

In 1878, Mr. Adair married Miss Rebecca T. Halderman, of Mt. Carroll, a daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Halderman,

General Moses K. Anderson, Springfield, was born near Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 11, 1803; was reared on a farm, and received a limited education, having to go three miles, on foot, to school. The school building was a log structure; the seats being made from slabs of logs, and pins put in for legs. His father and mother died when he was very young, and he went to live with an uncle, William Anderson, who treated him as a son.

In 1827, he married Miss Cassarilla, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Stroud, of Dixon county, Tennessee, and the following year came to this county, where Mrs. A. died, August 17, 1850, leaving six daughters and three sons. For his second wife Mr. A. married his wife's sister, who was a mother to his children. She also died, November 24, 1880. After coming to this county, Mr. A. located in Cartwright township. Being without means, he was forced to borrow money of Eli C. Blankenship, and pay fifty per cent. interest. Having purchased eighty acres

of land, he built a log cabin, twelve feet square; it was their kitchen, parlor and loom-room, his wife also spinning and weaving clothing for the family and their neighbors. Mrs. Anderson was a sincere Christian, being a member of the Christian Church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. They went to church with an ox team and double wagon, leading one ox with a rope, and tying him to a sapling during service. Mr. A. remained on the farm until 1860, when he came to Springfield, where he has lived most of the time since.

The General accumulated a large tract of land, and was the second largest tax payer in the county. Previous to the Black Hawk war, he was elected Colonel of a regiment of militia, and at that time was Captain of a company, but was never ordered out. Shortly after the war he was elected Brigadier General of the militia of the State, having competed with Colonel Dawson, of this county, and Colonel Bailey, of Tazewell county. At the time the State Capital was removed to this city, Colonel Berry was Adjutant General. As it was necessary for him to be a citizen of the county, and he being engaged in business, he resigned his office, and General Anderson was appointed by Governor Carlin to fill his place; he held the office for eighteen years. He was Justice of the Peace twenty-eight years, and held several other local offices of trust.

Thomas Armstrong, of the firm of R. B. Zimmerman & Co., is a native of Dublin, Ireland; born in May, 1831. He learned the painter's trade there, beginning at the age of fourteen years, and pursued it till he crossed the Atlantic, in 1862, locating immediately in Springfield, Illinois. He was employed as a journeyman by Mr. Zimmerman until he became a member of the firm, in 1871. They keep a large stock of wall papers, window shades, glass, oils and painters' supplies; do all kinds of painting, graining, frescoing and sign writing, at which they work from fifteen to twenty-five men. Mr. Armstrong was married in his native country to Margaret Ostenburg, in 1856. They have five children.

I. M. Asbury, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in McLanesboro, Hamilton county, Illinois, July 6, 1848, son of Wesley and Susan M. (Mitchell) Asbury; father a native of North Carolina, and came to this State in 1844; at present engaged in farming; mother a native of Illinois. Her father, Ichabod Mitchell, was among the earliest settlers of Hamilton county, and was elected the first Treasurer of the county.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, where he received an elementary school education. When sixteen years of age he enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company A, and remained until the close of the war. He participated in the march to the sea, with Sherman. After the war ended he attended the High School of McLanesboro, and in the meantime read medicine with Dr. David Barry; in 1868, he went to Minnesota, where he was employed in a drug store, and at the same time, continued his medical studies; in two years, returned to Illinois, when he studied under his old preceptor; in 1871, attended lectures at Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, and graduated May 19, 1873. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order; was Master Mason, and represented his old lodge in McLanesboro three years. January 1, 1877, he married Miss Mary Webb, daughter of John Webb, of Hamilton county, Illinois, where she was born. He is a member of the Illinois State Eclectic Medical Society.

William B. Baker, lumber merchant, corner Wabash Railroad and Jefferson street, and proprietor of planing mill on Ninth street, keeps in yard a large stock of building and finishing lumber, shingles, lath, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lime, plaster, sewer-pipe, etc., in which he has a large retail and some wholesale trade. His sales for 1880, counting lumber by the foot, and lath and shingles by the thousand, footed up between three and four million, besides those of other articles. His mill is a frame building erected in 1872, thirty by fifty-five feet, and equipped with machinery and appliances for doing all kinds of planing, sawing and lumberyard work, with a capacity for dressing twenty-five thousand feet per day.

Mr. Baker was born in Connecticut in 1843; came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1852; began learning the machinist trade when thirteen years of age, and continued in that business until he went into the lumber trade, in company with J. H. Schuck, as Schuck & Baker, in 1865. At the end of twelve years he became sole owner, and has since carried on business alone. January 1, 1881, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hintze, of Chicago, and established a wholesale business in sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, on Lumber street in that city, which is doing an extensive trade. In June, 1861, Mr. Baker enlisted in the United States Service as a member of Company I, Seventh Illinois Infantry; served three years and was mustered out in August, 1864. In December of that year was united in marriage with

Miss Adelia, youngest daughter of James L. Hill, of Springfield. They are the parents of one son, Ralph Norton Baker, thirteen years old.

✓ *George A. Ballou*, grocer, 320 North Sixth street, opened the business in his present location in the spring of 1865, and is consequently one of the oldest grocers in the city. His store is 18x100 feet, crowded with a general assortment of family groceries and provisions. He also has a feature of flour and feed. He carries on a large retail trade, extending over a large portion of the city, employing three to four hands and two delivery teams.

Mr. Ballou was born and reared in New Hampshire; at the age of twenty years he came west and located near Keokuk, Iowa, being entirely unacquainted with any person, and having but one gold dollar as cash capital. For about five years he taught school in Iowa and Illinois; at the end of which time he came to Springfield and embarked in his present line of merchandising. In 1864 Mr. Ballou was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Robertson, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who was born and reared in Sangamon county. Six sons and a daughter have been born to them, of whom the daughter and one son are deceased. The five sons range in age from sixteen to eight years. Mr. Ballou is a member of Lodge No. 465, I. O. O. F., and one of the Directors of the Springfield Board of Trade. Mrs. B. is connected with the Baptist Church.

Alexander Ballou married Susan Ray; and the subject of this sketch is the second of their family of five sons, four of whom were soldiers in the late civil war; two lost their lives in the service. Mr. Ballou and one brother and mother are all now alive, the latter residing in his native State.

George Baumann, grocer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in the State of Baden, Germany, October 21, 1835. When fifteen years of age, he came to the United States; landed in New Orleans, then *via* boat to St. Louis, where he remained a short time, thence to Springfield; worked by the month a short time, then went to Dorwin & Dickey; and learned the trade of tinner; remained with them nine years; afterwards bought the interest of Dorwin; formed a partnership with a man named Robinson, and remained in company with him four years, when he sold out and went in company with a Mr. Kennett, and was with him one year; then engaged with Robinson again, and continued in the business until 1871; formed a partnership with Mr. Leggott, and was with him until 1873,

when he embarked in his present business, which he has followed since. He married Miss Catherine Dinkel, and they have seven children—five boys and two girls. He is a member of the order of I. O. O. F. Lodge 166, of Springfield, Illinois.

Joseph Baum, marble dealer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Colon, Germany, October 3, 1838. When seventeen years old he traveled through the principal countries of Europe, and at the age of twenty, was put into the Prussian army, where he remained four years. In 1848, he was in the Polish war, where he lost the sight of one of his eyes. In 1854 he landed in New York, where he worked for Fisher & Beard four years; from there went to Charleston, S. C.; was there at the breaking out of the war, when he was doing a thriving business. With difficulty he left the South with his wife and four children. Through the influence of friends, he got a passport of Governor Pickens, and they started for Richmond; endured many trials and hardships before arriving at Richmond. Receiving a hint that whisky was better to buy his way than money, he bought some for \$30 per bottle, which was a great help to him. He started out from Richmond, having added one more to his number, a French lady who wanted to get through the lines; but after many a long day, camping out nights, and being robbed by everybody he came in contact with, he finally succeeded in crossing the Potomac, paying \$10 in gold, per head, for ferrying them over, and reached the Union lines; from there he went to New York, where he commenced work; in 1864 came to Chicago, where he was employed to do the fine work on Crosby's Opera House; remained there a short time, then came to Springfield, and has been in business here ever since. He married Miss Antonette Schundy, of Germany; by this union there were eleven children, ten of whom are living, five sons and five daughters.

Horatio Burdwell Buck, M. D., is the youngest of a family of four sons and five daughters of Dr. Reuben and Alice (Jaynith) Buck, and was born in York county, Maine, on January 27, 1833. Dr. Reuben Buck sprang from Scotch ancestry, and was born near Boston, Massachusetts, in which city he was educated, and after graduation, married Miss Jaynith and settled in Acton, York county, Maine, where he passed a long and successful professional life, dying in his eighty-eighth year, having lost his wife ten years previously, at the age of seventy-six. Dr. H. B. Buck was educated in his native town, completing an academical

course; and early evincing a strong desire to enter his father's profession, was encouraged to bend every circumstance and effort to prepare himself for the calling he has and is filling with such distinguished ability. In 1851, he began studying medicine with his father and elder brother, then partners. During nearly four years of his reading he taught several winter terms of school, from choice rather than necessity. Having passed through the full curriculum of the medical department at Bowdoin College, Maine, and desiring a diploma from the best college in the country, the Doctor entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the autumn of 1855, from which he received the degree of M. D., in 1856, together with a private letter of recommendation from Dr. Joseph Pancoast, then a very eminent surgeon. Doctor Buck at once commenced practice in Philadelphia, and continued successfully until the fall of 1862, when, responding to our country's call, he entered upon surgical duty under government contract at Columbia College Hospital. At the close of six months, the Doctor wishing to enter the army as a commissioned officer, passed a rigid examination before the Board at Washington, and with a Surgeon's commission signed by President Lincoln, took charge of the regular artillery attached to the Second Army Corps, in March, 1863. He was with the Army of the Potomac in all the battles of that year's campaigns, and while in winter quarters, late in the winter of 1863-4, the Doctor made application for a position which would afford him more extensive hospital experience. The request resulted in his being assigned Surgeon-in-Chief of the camp at Springfield, Illinois, the rendezvous of the troops of the State, where he arrived in February, 1864, and found the disabled soldiers in the care of eleven contract surgeons, and with no hospital buildings but ordinary barracks. Doctor Buck at once set about providing better accommodations for the sick and wounded; drew plans and specifications for eight new hospital buildings, each one hundred and twenty-four by twenty-four feet in dimensions, which were approved by the government and speedily erected. The buildings were modern in construction, with every provision for cleanliness and ventilation, the grounds and surroundings were decorated and beautified. The wisdom of the measure was demonstrated in the reduction of mortality more than fifty per cent. from its completion. Doctor Buck also had control of the Soldiers' Home of the city, and of the sick at the officers' headquarters. In June, 1865, the necessity for

medical service at the front being diminished, Doctor Buck was transferred, by order, to Madison, Wisconsin, and, associated with Doctor Culbertson, of Ohio, spent six months in winding up a large general hospital. This ended his official labors; and late in the autumn of 1865, he settled permanently in Springfield, and immediately engaged in a lucrative and annually increasing private medical practice, by which he has attained an enviable degree of eminence, with promise of an extended career of still greater achievements in the future. In 1867, Doctor Buck joined the Illinois State Medical Society, and has since successively filled several of its important official chairs; was its delegate to the American Medical Association, at Philadelphia, in 1876. He is also a member of the Tri-State Medical Society, composed of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and the cities of Cincinnati and St. Louis; was chosen its President for 1880. Through his zeal and labors, one of the largest and most interesting sessions of the society ever witnessed was held in Louisville, Kentucky, before which the Doctor read an elaborate and carefully prepared paper on "The Science of Medicine," which evinced such erudition and literary merit that it elicited the highest encomiums of the profession and the press, and earned for its author a proud reputation as a writer of clearness, force and elegance. The Doctor served for years as Secretary of the Sangamon Medical Society, and is now its President. In March, 1863, he married Miss Lizzie, daughter of George K. Heller, a much respected and influential citizen of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania. Her mother was Sarah Nice, before marriage. Mrs. Buck is the third of their family of two sons and two daughters. The Doctor and wife are the parents of three daughters and a son alive, and one daughter, deceased.

James H. Barkley, furniture merchant, 219 South Fifth street, embarked in the business in Springfield as a member of the firm of Nutt & Barkley in 1868, on the north side of the square. In August, 1875, he bought his partner's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. May 1, 1881, he moved to his present building, one hundred and twenty by twenty-five feet, of which he occupies three stories and the basement. The place is heavily stocked with the most popular styles of parlor and general household furniture, and furnishings, fine pictures and mouldings, the whole comprising an exhibit rarely met with in cities the size of Springfield. The annual sales amount to the snug sum of sixty thousand dollars and have largely increased during the past

and the center building of which is completed. The entire superstructure is to be of sandstone; will be eight hundred and thirty-one by two hundred feet in area, and cost about \$850,000. He and his partner are the architects of the Passfield Block and the Central Block, erected in 1881, the two finest business blocks in Springfield. They also furnished the plans for a school building in Chester, Illinois, which is to cost \$17,000. Mr. Bell was born near the old battle ground on the Brandywine, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and is thirty-three years of age; came with parents to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1853, where they still reside. His father, Chalkley Bell, is a Quaker farmer. The subject of this article married Adda Van Hoff, in 1871, in Springfield, in the same house in which she was born. They have two children of each sex.

Sigmund Benjamin, clothing merchant and dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, 102 South Sixth street, has been carrying on the business in Springfield since 1867; for about ten years on the north side of the square, and since October, 1878, in his present store. He keeps a large stock of clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, in which he does a heavy retail trade, amounting, in 1879, to about \$30,000; in 1880, to \$45,000, with an increase in 1881 that promises sales of \$50,000 for the year. Before coming to Springfield, Mr. Benjamin was located some years in Kansas City, Missouri, with a prominent firm in the same line of business. He was born in Germany, and is forty-one years old; came to the United States at the age of eighteen; spent two years and a half in Peoria, Illinois, whence he went to Kansas City. He landed in Peoria without a dollar; hence his large business and fine residence property on North Sixth street, are the result of his individual industry and enterprise. In 1869, he married Miss Mary Stern, of Springfield. They have two sons and a daughter. Mr. Benjamin is a Master Mason, and a member of the Order of Benai Berith, Emes Lodge, No. 6; also of A. O. U. W., and has passed through all the chairs of Capital City Lodge, No. 38, of that order.

John Bressmer, dry goods merchant, in Central Block, southeast corner of Adams and Sixth streets, has been identified with the dry goods trade of Springfield thirty-three years, thirty years of the time in one store, opposite the elegant new building he now occupies, and into which his stock was moved from the old store across Sixth street in September, 1881. Three floors and basement of this beautiful building are used for Mr. Bressmer's extensive retail busi-

ness. The first story, 110x25 feet, is devoted to dry goods, notions and yarns; the second floor, comprising the entire block, 110x45 feet, is used for carpets, upholster goods and curtains; the third floor for work room and storage purposes; the basement to oil-cloths and mattinga. The Central Block was erected and arranged with a special view to the purposes for which it is used, and is a model of its class. The stock of goods in every department of this house is large and varied, to suit the taste and purse of purchasers in every station of life. The carpet room is one of the finest and most ample in the West, and the stock of carpets, curtains and fancy trimmings it contains is rarely equalled anywhere. In this feature, Mr. B. has the heaviest trade in this part of the State. John Bressmer is a native of Germany, born in 1833. He crossed the Atlantic in 1848, and came *via* New Orleans to Illinois. Landing at Pekin, Tazewell county, he walked across the country to Springfield, and being a stranger in the land, without money, he worked as a common laborer at whatever offered, for three years. He began his mercantile career as a clerk in the store of Hurst & Taylor. About 1858, he became a member of the firm of Matheny & Co., and ten years later became sole proprietor, and has since conducted the business alone. By upright dealing and judicious management he has steadily increased the volume of trade until it is one of the largest in Central Illinois. The house requires a force of seventeen people to discharge its business.

George M. Brinkerhoff, Secretary of the Springfield Iron Company; was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1839. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College at that place in the class of 1859, and immediately came to Springfield, Illinois, for the purpose of teaching in the Illinois State University, which position he held for two years. He commenced reading law while in college, and continued it while teaching; was admitted to the bar in Springfield, but never engaged in active practice. During the late civil war he was disbursing clerk in the office of the Auditor of State and had entire charge of the war fund, its receipts and disbursements. He was elected City Comptroller, held the office two or three years, at the end of which he became Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the Auditor's office, retaining that position until chosen Secretary for the Springfield Iron Company in 1871, since which time he has had the general supervision of their vast business. From 1865, to the present time, Mr. Brinkerhoff has carried on

business as a private money and bond broker, having in that time made more than ten thousand loans. In politics Mr. Brinkerhoff has always been a staunch Republican, and one of the party's most active members in Sangamon county for years. He united in marriage with Isabella G., daughter of E. B. Hawley, of Springfield, on August 4, 1862. Two sons and three daughters are the result of their union.

George N. Black, is a descendant from Puritan ancestry, and was born March 15, 1833, in Berkshire county, Massachusetts. His parents were William M. and Pepsis Black, *nee* Fuller. His educational opportunities were comprised in the common schools and academic course in his native State. From fourteen years of age he became self-supporting, and in October, 1850, came to Springfield, Illinois, and entered the employ of Colonel John Williams as clerk in his dry goods store, on a salary of \$15 per month. Six years later young Black was received as a partner by his employer, the firm assuming the title of John Williams & Company. After a continuation of a quarter of a century, this partnership was dissolved by the sale of their business to C. A. Gehrman, in September, 1880. In addition to his mercantile business Mr. Black has been prominently identified with most of the public enterprises which have inured to the growth and prosperity of Springfield and Sangamon county; and has zealously labored to advance the best interests of the community. He was one of the company organized to build the Leland Hotel; was one of the original company that projected and constructed the Pana, Springfield & Northwestern Railroad, of which he was made a Director and Secretary. This line is now a part of the O. & M. Railroad. He was also one of the prime movers in the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, of which he was a one-tenth owner. This is now the Springfield branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was one of the original movers in the construction of the Springfield & Northwestern Railroad; was appointed Receiver of the same in 1875, and had charge of it four years. After the road was sold and the company re-organized, Mr. Black operated it as General Manager fifteen months. He was cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield the first year of its existence; was one of the organizers and original stockholders of the Springfield City Railway Company, and acted as its Treasurer till the last two years, since which time he has been a Director and Vice President. He was one of the original movers in the formation of

the Illinois Watch Company, in which he put \$8,000 capital and considerable labor, and held the office of Treasurer about two years. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Barclay Coal Mining Company from its organization in 1873. Is a stockholder in the Springfield Iron Company; is also the Secretary and one of the Directors of the Company incorporated for the purpose of building the Springfield & St. Louis Railroad, projected as an air-line between the two cities. Mr. Black is one of the incorporators of the Steam Supply and Electric Light Company, and a Director and Secretary of the organization.

In October, 1859, George N. Black and Louisa Iles Williams were united in marriage. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, December 22, 1840, and is the eldest child of Colonel John Williams. Only two of their four children survive; namely, John W. and Annie Lulu Black. George, their younger son, was drowned while in bathing, on May 19, 1880, while attending Shattuck School, at Farebault, Minnesota.

Alfred Booth, grocer and commission merchant, No. 226 South Sixth street, has been engaged in the grocery business in Springfield as employe or proprietor since 1868. Over four years ago he opened his present store, moving from Adams street, where he had carried on business a few months. He keeps a general assortment of goods for the retail trade, and deals quite heavily in fruits, produce, and butter and eggs, both at wholesale and retail, and does a prosperous business in the several branches. He also established the Baltimore Oyster House, near his store on Sixth street, in September, 1880, and did a prosperous trade until the latter part of December, then sold out at a paying price. Previous to starting in business on his own account, Mr. Booth clerked for Mr. George White, a few months; for Butler, Lane & Co., from the fall of 1868 until they sold out, in 1872; and then for J. W. Bunn & Co. Having received no financial aid, his present fine growing business is solely the result of his individual industry and enterprise. Mr. Booth is the youngest of three sons of William and Elizabeth (Berriman) Booth, natives of England, and was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1853, where his parents had settled on their arrival in this country, in 1850. His father was a practical machinist, and was joint proprietor of the Excelsior Foundry for some years. He died in 1860. His widow is a resident of the city.

Henry E. Bolte, of the firm of R. B. Zimmerman & Co., general and ornamental painters,



THOMAS FOUTCH.

and dealers in wall papers, window shades, glass, and oils, 407 Adams street, has been a joint proprietor in the business since 1871, having for several years previously been an employe of the house, which is one of the oldest concerns in the city, established about forty-five years ago, and conducted by Zimmerman & Willard, and subsequently by Zimmerman alone, till the formation of the present co-partnership. Mr. Bolte was born in Germany, in 1838; there learned the painter's trade; studied fresco painting in the art schools. After carrying on business some years, he immigrated to America, in 1866, and settled in Springfield, Illinois, which has since been his home. In 1863, he married Frederick Schumacker, by whom he has one surviving son, Henry L. Bolte. Mr. B. and wife belong to the German Lutheran Church.

George W. Bolinger, dealer in stoves, tinware, crockery, and house furnishing goods, 210 and 212 South Fifth street, has been engaged sixteen years in that business, at that number. Three floors of the building, thirty-five by seventy feet, are filled with his large stock of cooking and heating stoves, queen's and glassware, and general house furnishing goods, in which he conducts a large retail trade. He also manufactures tin, sheet iron, and copper-ware, and does jobbing, roofing, guttering, and cornice work, employing an average of four mechanics. He has the exclusive local agency for the sale of the Omaha coal and the hot-blast Charter wood cook stoves. He does an annual business of \$30,000. Mr. Bolinger is a native of Maryland, and is forty-one years old. Previous to coming to Illinois, he was carrying on a harness shop in Hagerstown, in that State, having learned that trade in early life. In 1860, he came to Springfield, and continued in the same line three years here; then operated two years in dry goods, as a member of Herndon & Co., before embarking in the stove trade. He began in a modest way, in one room, and sold nothing but a few wood stoves. Each year his business has increased, demanding a larger and more varied stock, until it is now one of the most comprehensive in Central Illinois. Mr. Bolinger united in marriage with Margaret S. Staley, in Maryland. Their union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter. Mr. B. and family are members of the Second M. E. Church.

John S. Bradford was born June 9, 1815, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Delaware, and died in Philadelphia in 1816. John S. learned the trade of a book-binder in his native city, and in 1835 started on

foot for the City of Mexico. He walked to Pittsburg, thence to Cincinnati by steamboat, from there to Dayton, Ohio, and Richmond, Indiana. At Richmond he was induced, in 1837, to join a corps of United States engineers who were then engaged in constructing what was called the National road. It was a wagon road, built at the expense of the United States government. The road commenced at Cumberland, Maryland, crossed the Ohio river at Steubenville, passed through Columbus, Ohio, Richmond, Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Indiana, and ended at Vandalia. The corps of engineers disbanded at the latter point. The State Capital was then in transit from Vandalia to Springfield, and Mr. Bradford came here, arriving December 1840. In the spring of 1841 he bought the interest of Mr. Burchell in the book-binding of Burchell & Johnson, and became one of the firm of Johnson & Bradford.

John S. Bradford was married July 15, 1841, in Brandenburg, Kentucky, to Miss Adaline M. Semple, who was born October, 1817, in Cumberland county, Kentucky. Her brother, Hon. James Semple, was at that time Charge des Affaires to New Grenada, afterwards United States Senator from Illinois, and still later one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State.

Soon after coming to Springfield, J. S. Bradford became Lieutenant in the "Springfield Cadets." They were ordered to Nauvoo by Governor Ford, in 1845, serving two months in the "Mormon war." In 1846, Mr. Bradford enlisted in Company A, Fourth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel E. D. Baker, and was appointed Quartermaster by Governor Ford. As such, he accompanied the regiment to Mexico, where he started to go twelve years before with a book-binder's outfit. After his arrival in Mexico, he was commissioned as Commissary in the United States army. He was at the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, battle of Cerro Gordo, and others, returning with the regiment to Springfield in 1847. The result of that war securing to us California and the discovery of gold,

C. E. Bradish, wholesale and retail dealer in ice, and retailer of anthracite and Illinois coal and wood, Springfield, Illinois, was born April 6, 1850, in Camden, Oneida county, New York State, son of Horace C. and Elizabeth Wade Bradish, both of whom were born in New York State. The subject of our sketch came to Springfield May 1st, 1869, and engaged in selling goods for the firm of Dickerman & Co., proprietors of the Springfield Woollen Factory. Mr.

Bradish was for several years the most successful salesman ever employed by that company, and probably made the largest yearly sales of any one travelling in that same line of business through the Western States. February 1, 1873, he was taken into partnership by his employers, and was an active member of the firm until 1876, when he started with his brother in the retail ice business, under the firm name of C. E. & W. H. Bradish. The following year Mr B. bought out his brother's interest and also commenced the wholesaling of ice. He is now the Bradish of Huse, Bradish & Co, who have located at Clear Lake, this county, one of the best constructed ice houses in the West, holding about eighteen thousand tons of ice. The water of this lake covers about forty acres in area, and receives its supply from numerous springs, making it the largest, purest and best body of water in Sangamon county. From this Clear Lake the company fill their ice houses and ship to St. Louis, Missouri, Cairo, Illinois, Louisville, Kentucky, and many other Southern cities. Mr. Bradish is also connected with Bradish & McCullough, in the city of Springfield, and supplies a large portion of her citizens with ice in summer, and coal in winter. He is at the present time building at Sangamon Lake, six miles northeast of the city of Springfield, ice houses which will hold ten thousand tons; to which they have already put in a railroad track connecting with the Illinois Central railroad. Mr. B. was married in Jacksonville, Illinois, December 25, 1872, to Ella, the youngest daughter of Colonel George M. and Ellenor Chambers. Mr. Bradish attended the common schools of his native State until he was thirteen years old, when he entered the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, at Adams, Jefferson county, New York, and was a student of the same about two years. He is a sample of the self-made, practical business man, having made his way from a penniless boy of fourteen to his present position in the world without any assistance save that of his own head and hands. Mrs. Bradish was educated in the Presbyterian Female College of Jacksonville, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish are both members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield. They have been blessed with four children, three of whom are now living, Walter C., Bessie, and Charles E., Jr. The first named was born in Jacksonville, the others in Springfield.

William M. Brewer, grocer and commission merchant, 415 East Monroe street, settled in Springfield and engaged in the grocery business

eight years ago, at 323 South Fifth street. Five years later he moved to his present store. Besides keeping a general stock of groceries, in which he has a fine retail trade, he makes a specialty of commission jobbing in fruits and produce, of which he handles large quantities, and intends to constantly enlarge this branch of his business.

Daniel and Elenor (McVey) Brewer, were Pennsylvanians by nativity, and were the parents of nine children, of whom William M. is one of the six living. His father died when he was a lad eight years of age, and his mother seven years later. The former was of Dutch and the latter of Scotch descent. In September, 1861, the subject of this sketch enlisted in company A, Third Illinois Cavalry, and served under General Curtiss in the department west of the Mississippi, until discharged, from ill health, in the spring of 1863. He fought in the battle of Pea Ridge and several skirmishes. He did clerical duty in the Adjutant's office, and as private secretary for Colonel E. A. Carr several months, and was subsequently made hospital steward, in which capacity he served until he retired from the army. Mr. Brewer came from Ohio to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1856, and followed the avocation of teaching school about four years. He then bought a dry goods store in Chatham, which he owned till 1866; then sold out, and moved to Virden, Macoupin county, where he engaged in merchandising, first in the furniture, and then in groceries, until he removed to Springfield. In the fall of 1863, he married Virginia Sims, of Chatham, and a native of Kentucky. They have two daughters living. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the A. O. U. W., and was Master Workman of Capital City Lodge, No. 38, last term.

Evans E. Britton, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, October 28, 1791. His father, Elijah Britton, was a farmer, and Evans E. was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. When seven years old, his father died, but previous to his death had rented a farm in Virginia for three years, which his mother, with a family of seven children, shortly after moved upon, where they remained until 1800. She then removed to Ross county, Ohio, then a vast wilderness, where she leased a piece of land for seven years, and at the expiration of that time went to Champaign county, where she bought a piece of land. While in Ross county, they had to go into Kentucky, something over one hundred and

fifty miles, for breadstuff, on horseback. They lived in a cabin 16x18 feet, with puncheon floors. In 1818 the subject of this sketch married Miss Mary England, who was born in Kentucky in 1800, and in 1820 he came to this county with his wife and one child, which was a renewal of pioneer life. He located on Fancy Creek, where he took up land and made a farm. St. Louis was the nearest point where they could buy their farming tools, salt, and all other articles; for grinding meal and flour, they went to the American bottoms, east of St. Louis. There was plenty of game in an early day for their meat; his father-in-law, Mr. England, was an expert hunter, and they had plenty of venison and bear meat; the wild turkey were so thick that he would take a pole and knock them down from the trees. Mr. B. remained on the old homestead until about 1870, when he came to Springfield, and is at present making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Wilbur. Mrs. Britton died in August, 1846; she was a member of the Christian Church, and was loved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Britton is nearly ninety years old; he has seen the rough side of life; one of his most severe afflictions was the loss of his left arm, from the cause of a cancer. He is a Christian, and respected by all who know him.

Fred D. Buck, dealer in hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishings, 527 north side of the square, has been identified with this branch of merchandising in Springfield since 1872. He succeeded J. H. Adams, the pioneer hat manufacturer of the city, who in the early days of Springfield used to supply a large per cent. of the inhabitants of the surrounding new country with head gear. Mr. Buck became associated with this house, located at 127 west side of the square, nine years ago. As the building was about to be torn down to give place for a better one, he moved to his present number, April 1, 1881. Hats, caps and gloves are his specialty, of which he carries a large and complete stock. In 1880-1, his house sold two thousand eight hundred straw hats, and one thousand six hundred pairs of gloves during the season. A capital of \$10,000 is employed in the business, and is turned over about twice and a half each year. He started by purchasing the stock of the old firm for \$571, borrowing the money to make the payment. Besides his stock of goods he has \$2,500 invested in a home in the city. Mr. Buck is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland; born in June, 1852. Leaving there at the age of sixteen years, he spent three years in the confectionery business in Frederick City, Maryland.

Came from there to Springfield, Illinois, in 1871, and soon after embarked in present business. He and a sister and brother occupy the same home, all being unmarried. Their parents, George and Eva (Burn) Buck, are deceased.

✓ *Jacob Bunn*, President of the Illinois Watch Factory, Springfield, has for nearly forty years been one of the city's most enterprising and public spirited business men. He was born in Alexandria, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1814; came to Springfield in May, 1836; began business as a grocer July 1, 1840, and continued in that and banking until January, 1878. He was very successful and accumulated a large fortune, but through others, lost heavily and was compelled to make an assignment, turning over his property for the benefit of his creditors. Having been a heavy stockholder in the Watch Factory, and his superior business qualification received recognition in his election to the Presidency of the concern in January, 1879, which position he still fills with signal ability as shown by the marked success of the institution under his management. Mr. Bunn was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ferguson in Springfield, in 1851. She is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, but came to Springfield in early youth. They are the parents of four sons and two daughters.

✓ *John W. Bunn*, wholesale grocer, corner Fifth and Adams streets, has been many years connected with the house of which he is now sole proprietor. The business was established on that corner by Jacob Bunn in 1840. After being associated with his brother some years John W. Bunn became a partner, in 1859, the title of the firm being J. & J. W. Bunn. From 1872 to 1879 Mr. R. J. Roberts owned an interest in the business, then known as J. & J. W. Bunn & Co. The other partners retired, leaving J. W. Bunn exclusive owner, but the firm name remains unchanged. Until January 1, 1880, the business was carried on at both wholesale and retail, but from that time the retail feature was discontinued. The concern occupies four floors of the block, 28x76 feet each, and uses the building known as the Lamb pork house as a warehouse for storage purposes. The sales of 1880 were the heaviest ever experienced, reaching \$450,000; and in 1881 will reach \$500,000; chiefly distributed among the towns in Central Illinois.

James Brown, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Queen Anne county, Maryland, October 20, 1805; son of James and Mary Ann (Hackett) Brown, natives of Maryland, where

they were married and had six children, two of whom died in infancy; the mother died in 1821, and the father in 1822.

The subject of this sketch left Maryland and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he embarked in merchandizing, and became acquainted with Miss Mariol Page, daughter of Jarred Page, of Chenango county, N. Y.; she was born in that county. By this union there was one child, Sherman P., who is employed in the railroad business in Pueblo, Colorado. Parting with his first wife Mr. Brown married Miss Sarah J. Martin, daughter of Thomas Martin, of Maryland. The fruits of this marriage were nine children, four of whom are living, viz: John, of Kansas, Mary Anne, Lida M., now Mrs. George E. Copeland, and Antrim C. In 1834 Mr. B. came to Springfield, it being at the time of the cholera epidemic, he returned to Cincinnati, where he remained until 1837. Soon after coming to this State he was appointed clerk in the mail service, and afterwards was appointed Special Post Office Agent, his district comprising Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri. This route was made in a stage coach, being before the use of railroads. After leaving the road he came to this county where he followed farming seven years, since which time he has lived retired, having been an invalid for the last twelve years.

E. P. Burlingham. General Agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, opened an office for general business for this company, in Springfield, in 1879, it being the first and only general office representing any of the large Life Insurance Companies in the State, outside of Chicago. Mr. Burlingham controls the entire business for this powerful and popular company, in Illinois, and has ten assistants in the field. The New York Life is one of the oldest and strongest companies in the United States, as shown by the last published report. Its cash assets are over \$45,000,000, with a surplus of over \$9,000,000, with 48,548 policies in force, and an income in 1880 of \$8,964,719. Mr. Burlingham's last report shows his new business in this State running at the rate of more than a million and a quarter of dollars per year; and cash collections on old business of \$150,000 a year. More than half a million dollars of new Tontine Investment policies have been placed among the solid business men of Springfield, within the past year and a half. Mr. Burlingham has had eleven years of experience, ten of them in Springfield, in exclusive life business. He is a New Englander by nativity; came to

Illinois twenty years ago; pursued the avocation of teaching school eight years, and at the age of twenty-seven received the highest salary paid to any teacher in the public schools of Illinois, outside of Chicago, as Principal of the Cairo schools. In the fall of 1869, he abandoned teaching, and in the spring of 1870 engaged in the insurance business. He is now forty-one years of age.

John L. Burke, senior partner of J. L. Burke & Co., proprietors of the Home Mills, corner of Third and Washington streets, was born in Ireland, in 1835; crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1847; settled in Port Byron, Cayuga county, New York, and there learned and pursued the milling business until he came to Illinois, in 1856. He was employed in a mill in Cass county a year, and spent two years milling in Paducah, Kentucky; came to Springfield in the spring of 1859, and pursued the same line of business until the spring following, then catching the gold fever, he went to Colorado and remained about four years and a half in the mining regions, prospecting and mining. In the fall of 1864, he returned to Springfield and married Miss Jennie Fawcett, a resident of the city, but a native of Ireland. After passing that winter in Iowa, they returned and settled in Springfield, which has since been their home. Mr. Burke's first milling in the city was for Addison Hickox, in the City Mill. He was then five years in the old Illinois Mills, employed by B. F. Haines & Co.; was eleven years in the Excelsior Mills, operating for Martin Hickox and his successor, W. P. Grimsley, previous to becoming a partner in the Home Mills. These mills are well fitted up with modern improvements, and are doing a thriving business. Capacity, one hundred barrels in twenty-four hours. Mr. Burke and wife have one son and one daughter. He and wife are members of the Second M. E. Church.

W. S. McBurnie, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 10, 1844, son of Professor James V. McBurnie, of the higher branches, and one of the oldest teachers in that county; he was superintendent and secretary of the public schools until 1855, since which time he has been principal of the ward school, and owner of the Locust Grove Academy. He always took an active interest in all the schools of the State until his death, which occurred in 1872. The subject of this sketch was educated in the higher schools of Louisville, Kentucky. His professional education was commenced by reading medicine with Prof. Dr.

J. M. Bodine, and he graduated in February, 1867, in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, with honors.

His grandfather, James McBurnie, was an Ensign in the Thirty-ninth Irish Regiment of English Volunteers, and second on the staff of Sir John McClintock, who was also chief engineer of the Duke of Wellington. He married Lady Anna Riddle, which was a love match; there was an elopement which caused Sir John Riddle to disinherit her. After marrying he returned to the army, bought his commission, and joined the army. The Doctor's father was born in the Thirty-ninth Regiment and was known as the son of the regiment, being the first child born in the regiment. His grandfather afterwards engaged in the ministry, and at the time of the Protestant War in 1832, came to the United States on account of the trouble between the two churches. He left the family in care of his oldest son, who supported them by teaching school. In 1833, the family arrived in the States and located at Wheeling, Virginia, where he was pastor of the local church of that place. He was afterwards President of the Methodist Theological Seminary at Wheeling, West Virginia. He returned to his native country where they both died in 1864. His mother's father, Captain Thomas Davidson, assisted in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was captured by the Indians when he was a boy three years old, and was with them for seventeen years, after escaping, he located at Leavenworth, Indiana, which was known as Davidsonville. He married Miss Butler, who was the first female child born in that portion of Kentucky. Her father was with Daniel Boone at the time he came to Kentucky.

John Busher, of the firm of John Busher & Co., manufacturers of harness and saddles, and dealers in horse clothing, saddlery hardware, tents, and leather, 622 Adams street, was born in Portsmouth, England, June 1, 1811. He was educated in a classical and commercial academy in Portsmouth, and in a government college in Normandy, where he took a three years' course. After serving an apprenticeship to the trade of finishing leather, in London, he immigrated to the United States, arriving in October, 1833; worked a short time at his trade in Brooklyn, and the winter following in Zanesville, Ohio. He spent about seven years traveling and dealing in hides and leather. In the winter of 1837-8, he exported, *via* New Orleans, to Liverpool, the first shipment of western hides ever sent to that city. In 1839, he came to Spring-

field, Illinois, and purchased the lot on which their store now stands. In 1841, he shipped from Springfield to London, England, the first lot of furs ever sent to Europe from Illinois, direct. In 1840, he erected a building on the site of his present shop and store, and about 1858 built the three-story brick he now occupies. In 1842, he built a tannery in the city, and the same year, in company with his brother, erected the old Busher brewery, and run it some years. He has occupied his present location forty years. The firm, consisting of himself and son, does a fine business in manufacturing, employing eight to ten men, and besides the harness and saddle trade, does a large business in tents and awnings, the whole aggregating \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year. Mr. Busher has been twice married; first to Emma Everson, in 1842, in Morgan county, Illinois, a native of England, who died seven years after, leaving four children, of whom three survive, all married and settled. In January, 1852, he married his present wife, Emily B. Wyatt, by whom he has two sons and one daughter. Mr. Busher has crossed the Atlantic Ocean eleven times; was present at the coronation of Queen Victoria; attended the World's Fair in London and the Paris Exposition. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

Elizabeth Byers, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Hancock county, Ohio, March 27, 1836, daughter of Doctor A. F. and Dilemma (Whitelock) Barnd. Mrs. Byers was married January 6, 1861, to Isaac M. Byers, born in Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, and was a farmer in his native State and in Ohio, from which State he came and located in Sangamon county, near Springfield, Illinois, in 1861. Mr. Byers was educated in the common schools in Virginia. He entered the Union army of the late war by joining the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and served out his time for one year. Mr. Byers died October 9, 1877, after an affliction of paralysis for three years. He had four children by his first wife, namely: Mary E., John W., May, and Groves Byers. Groves Byers lives in Springfield, and his sister, Mrs. May Shoup, is residing on a farm eight miles south of Springfield. Mrs. Byers was educated in Lexington, McLean county, Illinois, which was her home for eighteen years, and has been a resident of the city of Springfield since 1861.

William Carpenter was born July 30, 1787, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He immigrated to Licking county, Ohio, in his young manhood; and in the fall of 1819 united in marriage there with Margaret Pence. In the autumn of 1820

they moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled about six miles out from Springfield on the Peoria road, where Mr. Carpenter opened up a small farm, surrounded by the haunts of the wild beasts and the wigwams of the Indians, who encamped several winters near their cabin on the bluffs of the Sangamon river, below where the city water-works are now located. Some years after Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter located in their wild western home, a ferry was established across the Sangamon a mile from their cabin, and a short distance below where Carpenter's bridge is now situated. Mr. Carpenter eventually became the owner of the lands on both sides of the river, and also of the ferry, and conducted it till the bridge was built in 1844. When they first settled there the nearest post office was at Edwardsville, from whence Mr. Carpenter hauled corn to feed his team the first winter, after picking it on shares. In March, 1828, Mr. Carpenter removed his family to Springfield, and occupied one of the few log cabins in the place, which stood on the site of the present Revere House. After a change or two of location he erected a frame house on the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Here he opened a store where he continued in the mercantile business a number of years. In 1843, Mr. Carpenter, in company with Adolphus Wood, a brother-in-law, erected a flouring and saw-mill on the Sangamon river, at Carpenter's bridge, which was known as the Rock-dam Mills, from the material used in the construction. This old mill still stands on section one, of Springfield township, and is operated a portion of the year. In the later years of his life Mr. Carpenter dealt extensively in real estate, investing the proceeds of the mill and business in lands, of which he owned a large quantity at his death, on August 30, 1859. Mr. Carpenter served the people many years in an official capacity, was elected Justice of the Peace in Ohio in May, 1820; was appointed to the same office in Sangamon county, Illinois, in July, 1822, and filled it by successive appointments and elections about seventeen years in all. He served as Representative in the Illinois Legislature in 1834 and 1835. Was appointed Postmaster of Springfield October 4, 1836, and resigned the office at the close of three years of service. He acted as Mayor of the city in 1846, during the absence of Mayor J. C. Conkling. He served in the Black Hawk war, and assisted in burying the dead after Stillman's defeat. May 15, 1830, he was made Quartermaster of the Twentieth Illinois Militia, and was Paymaster

of the Fourth Illinois Mounted Volunteers on April 30, 1832.

Mrs. Carpenter was born in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, February 5, 1803; is one of a family of four sons and three daughters of Peter Pence and Catharine Godfrey, who moved to Licking county, Ohio, in her early childhood. Her paternal grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution, and her maternal grandsire was killed by the Indians on the banks of the Ohio river. In those early pioneer times in Sangamon county, Mrs. Carpenter and her neighbors used to raise small patches of cotton, which they picked, and mixing it with wool, manufactured it into fabrics for the family clothing. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were the parents of eleven children, eight of whom survive. John, George, Sarah, Jane and Mary Ellen reside with their mother at the homestead, on the corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets. George, the youngest son, was born in March, 1835; read law with Stuart & Edwards, in Springfield, beginning in 1858, for nearly three years, when failing eyesight compelled him to abandon the profession and he has since devoted his attention chiefly to the interests of the family estate. He is now serving his second term in the Board of Supervisors from the city.

John W. Chenery, Springfield, Illinois, was born in West Boyalston, Massachusetts, July 28, 1826; son of William D. and Abigail (Partidge) Chenery, who emigrated to Illinois in 1831, and located in Morgan county, near Jacksonville; the following winter, returned to Massachusetts on horseback, *via* Indiana, when the snow commenced falling, and he, in company with three other gentlemen, going east, made jumpers, and in them made their way home. The following summer he started for his home in the west with his family, traveling in wagons to Albany, thence to Buffalo by canal, crossing the lake to Cleveland, then overland to the Ohio river, thence by boat to Naples, and finally to Jacksonville. Shortly after arriving there he rented the Western Hotel for eight years. In 1852, he came to Springfield, where he rented the old American House, one of the principal hotels of the State at that time, and was the headquarters of all the principal politicians of the State; here they remained until 1855; when the Chenery House was built they entered that, and remained in it until 1881. Mr. Chenery died in October, 1873; his mother died in October, 1880. Mr. C. was widely known, being identified with the hotel business over forty years in the State. The subject of this sketch

married Miss Eleanor M. Holihan, and they had five children, four of whom are living, namely: William D., John L., Thadins F., and James E.

George W. Chatterton, Jr., dealer in watches, jewelry, musical merchandise and optical goods, South Fifth street, west side of square, represents the oldest music house, probably, in Illinois. It was established by George W. Chatterton, Sr., in June, 1838. About nine years ago, the son and present proprietor succeeded to the control of the business. His leading pianos are the Knabe, Chickering and McCammon; and the George Woods and Loring & Blake are his leading organs. He also handles the best makes of violins, accordeons, and a complete assortment of sheet music. The jewelry, watch and optical instrument feature is a prominent branch of his business. A practical, skilled optician is kept constantly employed by the house. Two stories of the building, twenty by one hundred and forty feet, are occupied by his stock of \$25,000, which his large and growing trade demands.

Mr. Chatterton is a Springfield boy, born in the house where he now resides, in 1853. He was educated in the city schools, and early turned his attention to the branch of the business in which he is now engaged. In April, 1879, he purchased the Opera House, and that season rebuilt it in elegant style, making it the finest in the State, outside of Chicago. It is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, and has a seating capacity of one thousand three hundred. Chatterton's Opera House is a credit to the Capital City of Illinois.

George W. Chatterton, Sr., is a native of Ithica, New York, served an apprenticeship to the jewelry trade in New York City; came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1838; has been identified with that business here until 1873; then went to New York and engaged in the manufacturing and wholesaling of jewelry till 1880, when he returned to Springfield.

Henry E. Cochran, grocer, 517, East Monroe street, is a native of Brown county, Ohio, in 1846. He became an assistant in his brother's grocery in Ripley, Ohio, at eight-years of age. Five years later he succeeded his brother in business, and at thirteen was sole proprietor of a prosperous retail grocery. Since that time Mr. Cochran has given that business his undivided attention, and says he has never been absent from his store five days during all these years, and always opens in the morning and closes it in the evening. In March, 1868, he sold his business in Ripley, Ohio, and came to Springfield, Illinois, arriving on Friday, March 17, be-

ing an entire stranger in the city, and having little idea where or in what business he should locate. He bought a stock of goods on Sixth street, in what was known as the American House block, and took charge of the business on the following Monday. He conducted the trade in that store fourteen years, and five days, during which time he paid over \$11,000 in rent. In March, 1881, he sold out and opened business with a new stock in his present location. Mr. Cochran does a heavy retail trade, and in the season handles a large amount of fruits and produce at wholesale. The volume of business in 1880 amounted to \$36,000, and will be considerably larger in 1881.

In 1867, Mr. Cochran married Rachel Mitchell, in Aberdeen, Brown county, Ohio. They have only one child, Florence, twelve years of age. Mr. Cochran's parents, William and Mary (Flaughter) Cochran, reside in Ripley, Ohio. Of their family of four sons, three are in mercantile pursuits and one is a farmer.

William H. Conway, of the firm of Conway & Co., hat merchants and gentlemen's furnishings and furs, No. 104, east side square, is a native of Springfield, Illinois, and is twenty-three years of age. After completing a course in the City High School, he learned the carpenter trade with his father, who is a carpenter and builder. He also studied designing and architecture; drew the plans for the block in which the store is situated, and a number of dwellings in and about the city; still doing such work in that line as will not interfere with his mercantile business. The firm opened the hat and furnishing store in February, 1880. They make a special feature of substantial, well-made goods; carry a complete assortment of head gear and gentlemen's furnishings and furs for the retail trade, and handle the business with such ability and energy as assures success. The house sold nearly \$20,000 in ten months of 1880, and the monthly sales of 1881 show a large increase over last year. Good articles, one price, plain figures, and moderate profits is their motto.

William B. Cowgill, dealer in real estate, has been actively engaged in buying and selling real property, for himself and others, in and about Springfield, since 1865, and has been longer in the business than any real estate dealer in the city. During the past year and a half he has sold two hundred and fifty unimproved city lots, besides a number of pieces of improved property. Mr. Cowgill was born in Springfield, Illinois, in a two-story frame building, where J. W. Bunn's wholesale grocery now stands, in 1833.

His father, William M. Cowgill, was a native of Warren county, Ohio; married Clementine Sayer, also a native of that State. They came to Springfield on their wedding trip, in 1832, and settled here. Mr. Cowgill was engaged many years in the mercantile business in the Capital City, a portion of the time as a member of the firm of S. M. Tinsley & Co., then one of the heaviest firms in Springfield. He died in Petersburg, Menard county, in 1862, to which place he had moved some years previous. William was brought up in the counting-room, and pursued the business of book-keeping before engaging in the traffic in real estate. Except a few years spent in Petersburg, Springfield has always been his home. He married Margaret D., a daughter of John C. Sprigg, born in Effingham county, Illinois, in May, 1855. Three sons constitute their posterity. William C., their eldest, is a clerk in the General Freight Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, at Chicago; John A. is book-keeper in the hardware house of Hudson & Co., Springfield; Duncan S. is attending school. Mr. Cowgill has passed through the chairs of the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and has served as representative to the Grand Lodge.

✓ *John S. Condell*, of the firm of C. M. Smith & Co., merchants, corner of Adams and Sixth streets, was born in Ireland in 1818; came to America when six years of age, remained in Philadelphia until 1833, then came to Carrolton, Greene county, Illinois, and in 1840 settled in Springfield, where he has been engaged in the mercantile business ever since. Prior to the foundation of the present partnership with Clark M. Smith in 1864, he was for twenty-one years in business on the northwest corner of Washington and Fifth streets, chiefly as a member of the firm of Condell, Jones & Co. Selling out there he was two years in the First National Bank before engaging in his present relation. Mr. Condell married Arabella Rice in Springfield in 1844. She is a native of Maryland. Their family consists of two sons and three daughters living, one deceased. Mr. C. has voted for ten Whig and Republican Presidential candidates. He was forty years an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ransom F. and Marion I. Day, comprising the firm of Day Brothers, farmers and flour and feed merchants, 404 Washington street, were born in St. Lawrence county, New York, and are aged thirty-five and thirty-three years, respectively. They are the only sons in a family of six children of Ira Day and Electa Wil-

son. Mr. Day having died some twenty years ago, the family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in March, 1869; bought two farms, one a half mile, and the other two miles east of Springfield, and settled on the latter. Two of the sisters have since married. The brothers, other two sisters, and mother reside together. The brothers farm, of their own and leased lands, eight hundred acres, on which they harvested in 1881 between seven hundred and eight hundred tons of hay, between two thousand and three thousand bushels of oats, and cultivated two hundred and twenty acres of corn, besides other crops. They opened the mercantile branch of their business in the city in the fall of 1879, and have built up a trade of \$3,000 a month. The two brothers own their property and conduct their business in common, keeping no personal accounts, and making no division of profits. Miss Jessie Day is cashier and book-keeper at the store, for which her practical common sense and broad business ideas admirably adapt her, and render her thoroughly mistress of the situation. Their mother is an active, well-preserved woman of sixty-two years.

George W. Davis, M. D., Springfield, Ill., was born in Macoupin county, Illinois, June 26, 1842; was reared on a farm and received what schooling the county afforded at that time. His father was a pioneer in Macoupin county, coming as early as 1820, and was by profession a physician. He traveled extensively over the west as a Magnetic Healer, and followed it until his death, which occurred in 1876. George W. studied with his father for several years previous to his death, and since that time has taken his father's practice; he makes a specialty of rheumatism, torpid liver, fevers and all acute diseases.

Kenyon B. Davis, M. D., Dentist, Springfield, Illinois, was born in this State January 15, 1836. Practiced medicine five years and then turned his attention to dentistry, and has since practiced this special department of medicine. He came to this city as the successor of Dr. C. Stoddard Smith in May, 1876. The Doctor is a member of the American Dental Association of the Illinois State Society, and an honorary member of the Indiana State Dental Society. He was Vice President of the State Society in 1876, and President in 1877. The Doctor has always been a zealous member of the State Dental Society, and has read many essays at its annual meetings. In 1876 he had the honor of reading an essay before the Iowa State Dental Society, and also one in 1877.

William Hope Davis, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Genesee county, New York, September 1, 1835; son of David and Harriet (Wilder) Davis. His father's ancestors emigrated from Ireland, and were noted, for generations, as Protestants and Free-Thinkers. His mother was from the well known family of Wilders, of Massachusetts. When five years old, his parents removed to Michigan, then a vast wilderness. His father worked at the carpenter's trade, and William, as soon as old enough, was engaged with him during the summer, and attending school in the winter, occasionally. It became necessary for him to depend upon himself early in life, and at the age of seventeen, he left home to spend a summer in his native State, and from there he went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he soon became acquainted with many of the best families of the city. In 1854 he commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of Professor Gabbett, who had held a prominent position in the Worcester Eclectic Medical College, of Massachusetts. In the winter of 1854-5, he attended a course of lectures in the Memphis College of Medicine, after which he pursued his studies in Barbus Academy until the spring of 1857, when he removed to Paris, Texas, and there commenced the practice of his profession; remained about two years. During the summer of 1858, he crossed the plains to California by way of Mexico, traveling the whole distance on horseback, and returning in autumn of the same year. In August, 1859, he left Paris, on a Texan pony, for Memphis, some four hundred and seventy-five miles, three hundred miles being through a dense and almost trackless wilderness. Disposing of his faithful pony at Memphis, he proceeded to Hillsboro, Ohio, which place he reached September 7, and on the tenth day of the same month was united in marriage to Miss Rachael Ann Davis, who, although of the same name, was not a relative. In the spring of 1860, he bought a book store in Leesburg, Ohio, but sold it in a month, and returned with his wife to Memphis. Soon after the war broke out, and he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence to Goodrich, Michigan, where he successfully practiced medicine, and at the same time conducted a drug store, accumulating several thousand dollars, but greatly impairing his health by extensive night practice. Needing rest and a change, it was decided best for him to spend the winter in Cincinnati; meanwhile, he attended a full course of medical lectures at the Eclectic Institute, at which he graduated. Subsequently, he

re-commenced practice in Clay county, Illinois; but on account of failing health, he remained only one season, spending the next in traveling through the Eastern States. In the spring of 1867, he located permanently in Springfield, where he has been engaged in an extensive practice up to the present time. In 1869, he procured a charter and organized the Illinois Eclectic Medical Society, of which he has been Secretary for five years. He was unanimously elected editor of the journal of the society, and has acquitted himself in this responsible position with honor.

At the meeting of the National Eclectic Medical Association, in the city of Washington, in 1876, he was elected Secretary and has been a large contributor to periodical medical literature, was one of the first movers for the laws regulating the practice of medicine and of which he has been a firm supporter. Has been a member of Springfield City Board of Health for a number of years. And is esteemed among its members as a man worthy the position. Dr. Davis is a self-made man, having suffered the privations incident to poverty and pioneer life. In his youthful days he has camped with the savages of Michigan, in the Indian Territory, and in Texas; is familiar with the Spaniards of Mexico, and Chinamen of California. He has crossed the plains four times, twice on horseback, and twice on the cars. He is generous to a fault, industrious from principle, believing it is better to labor without remuneration than to be idle; is always ready to attend the worthy poor without hope of reward.

John DeCamp, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Monroe county, Virginia, December 22, 1800; son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Kinder) DeCamp; father of French descent, and mother of German. His father was a farmer, and John was reared upon a farm, working summers and attending school winters. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-seven years of age, then came to Springfield, where he has resided since; at the time he came, there was not a frame building; he has plowed corn where the city now stands. After coming here, immediately commenced making brick, and has continued in the business most of the time since. He married Miss Malinda Orr, daughter of Robert and Sarah Orr, who were natives of Virginia, and came to the State in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. DeCamp have had seventeen children, nine of whom are still living, viz: Sarah Ann, now Mrs. William DeCamp; Helen, now Mrs. James H. Barkley; Armada, now Mrs. N. Wagner; Zachariah;

Vagninia, now Mrs. Edward Wardhaus; Elnora, now Mrs. Matthew Jelly; Albert, Giles W. and John G.

John Baptiste Deligny, machinist and engineer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in the north of France, April 23, 1809. When twenty-four years old he came to the United States with a colony, who settled at Nauvoo, Hancock county, Illinois, after the Mormons had left. He remained there but a short time, when he went to St. Louis and worked at his trade, building steamboats. From there he went to Warsaw, then to Springfield, where he has resided since, accumulating a fine home and property. At the time he came there was but one brick house in the city. For his first wife, he married Miss Elizabeth Cassia, who was born in France, and died in April 1881. Mr. D. is again married, to Mrs. Dockson, a native of New York, whose husband took a prominent part in the rebellion, and was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; he figured extensively in politics; she had nine children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Dockson died in 1871.

Joseph H. Delaney, proprietor of the "Side Board" saloon, north corner of Fourth and Washington streets, was born in New York State, December 13, 1859. When three years of age he came with his parents to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he attended school and clerked until 1880, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and took charge of Dual's French Restaurant, formerly known as Blood's Restaurant, he is manager of this restaurant, and he owns and runs the Side Board saloon. His father, William Delaney was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to the United States and settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he still resides; he is a blacksmith by trade. His wife, Mary Dowling, born also in Ireland, she and husband are both members of the Catholic Church, and have a family of seven children, viz: Jerry E. Delaney, married Miss Katy O'Hara, they reside in Fargo, Dakota; Joseph H., the subject of this sketch, John, also residing at Fargo, Dakota; Katy, Dora, and Billy, residing with their parents, at Jacksonville, Illinois. Mr. Joseph H. Delaney is a member of the Catholic Church in Springfield, and is a member of the Y. M. B. C. Society, at Jacksonville. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Hancock for President.

David A. De Vares, grocer, corner of Ninth and Reynolds streets, started in that branch of business in Springfield, in 1872, locating on the corner of Tenth and Mason streets. Two years

after he erected the building he now occupies, and putting in a new stock of groceries, has carried on a fine local trade since. In January, 1878, he formed a partnership with Joseph De Frates. Their stock consisted of a general line of family groceries, country produce, and flour and feed, and they buy all goods for cash.

Mr. De Vares was born on the Atlantic Ocean while his parents were on the voyage to the United States, in September, 1848. They settled in Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois, which was his home until he came to Springfield, in 1870. He learned the trade in the office of B. A. Richards, and subsequently worked as a pressman in the Journal office until 1864, when he enlisted in Company B., Tenth Illinois Infantry, and served with the regiment till the war closed, accompanying General Sherman on his "campaign to the sea." On returning home he resumed the printing business nearly seven years before embarking in the grocery trade. In October, 1868, he married Mary Nunes, of Jacksonville, Illinois. Two children, one of each sex, have been born to them. Mr. De Vares is a member of Knights of Pythias, Capital Lodge, No. 14, and of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Henry Dickerman was born November 19, 1835, in Hamden, Connecticut, being the fifth in a family of nine children. His father was a well-to-do farmer; both of his parents were of the staunchest New England Puritan type; he received a good common school education, and spent one year in Williston Seminary, Massachusetts, after which he taught school in Massachusetts and Connecticut for three terms, and started West on the last day of March, 1857, expecting to become a Western farmer, but circumstances did not seem to favor this, so in the fall of that year he secured a school in Morgan county, teaching one term, and returned East in the spring of 1858, expecting to remain, but the little fields were too small after having seen the great West, and in about a month he retraced his steps, but did very little during that summer. He had become acquainted with the father of his present partner, and one evening, on returning to Springfield from the country, was sent for by the old gentleman, upon whom, it seems, the Yankee boy had made a favorable impression. He responded to the call, being ready to do anything to help pay his expenses and being a good book-keeper, he was sent to the mill to post the books, which, owing to the sickness of the clerk, were several weeks behind. The following night the clerk died. Being faithful and industrious, young Dickerman was hired for the remainder

of the year, and then from year to year until he became a partner, as before stated. Mr. Dickerman has been strictly a private citizen, though interested in all public enterprises, having attended strictly to his own business, and meddling very little with outside matters. He was twice elected to represent his ward in the City Council, which he did acceptably, and has been earnestly solicited to run several times since, but positively declined, feeling that he had done his part by serving two terms. He was one of the original members of the First Congregational Church of this city, organized in 1867, having been a member of the Second Presbyterian Church since he first came to the city up to that time, and has since been one of its most active members and officers, having been elected deacon several terms, and serves in that capacity at present, as well as being treasurer for the past six years, during which time he has labored with untiring zeal to rescue the church from a debt which, though not large, hung as an incubus over it, and during the last year succeeded in paying off the last dollar. April 25, 1876, Mr. D. was married to Miss Sarah A. Holmes, of Morgan county, this State. To them have been born five sons: Edward T., H. Holmes, Henry S. Jr., and John Stewart, (the latter dying at the age of two years) and Ralph V. The family home is on the corner of Fourth and Scarret streets, and it is there, in the bosom of his family, that the subject of this sketch enjoys his sweetest hours in the society of his loving wife and sons, whom he hopes will grow up to be no less an honor to the city than their father has been.

Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State of Illinois, was born in Galena, Illinois, October 10, 1840, is the son of John and Mary L. Dement, of Dixon, (natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively) and grandson of Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin. Mr. Dement began his education in the common schools in Dixon, Illinois, which was preparatory to his collegiate education at Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Illinois; and a Catholic College at Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, and a Presbyterian College at Dixon, Illinois. The breaking out of the late war, at which time Mr. Dement was attending the last named College, was the cause of his not completing his collegiate course, as he enlisted in the Union army and took an active part, as is shown by the service he rendered his country during the war. Mr. Dement enlisted in the United States army in 1861, and received his commission of Second Lieutenant of Company

A., Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, April 20, 1861, and the following day was commissioned First Lieutenant. Lieutenant Dement received a complimentary commission as Captain, February 3, 1863, for gallantry at Arkansas Post and Vicksburg, which rank he held to the close of the war. He served with Generals Fremont and Curtis throughout all their campaigns west of the Mississippi, was with General Sherman in his defeat at Chickasaw Bayou; with General Grant when he marched to the rear of Vicksburg, and present in all the assaults upon the works of that stronghold; was with General Sherman's corps, in both engagements, in the capture of Jackson, the capital of Mississippi. Captain Dement served until August, 1863, and subsequently, after his returning home, was elected to the Lower House of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth General Assemblies, and as Senator in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first General Assemblies from the Twelfth Senatorial District, composed of Lee and Ogle counties. Was elected Secretary of State at the election of 1880, which position he fills at present. Secretary Dement was engaged in the manufactory of plows from 1864-1870, with the firm known as Todd & Dement. In the year 1870 he engaged in the manufactory of flax bagging for covering cotton bales, in which he is still engaged. The factory is located in Dixon, Illinois, and does a flourishing business. Secretary Dement was married in Dixon, Illinois, October 20, 1864, to Miss Mary F. Williams, of Castine, Maine, who is the daughter of Hon. Hezekiah and Eliza (Patterson) Williams, natives of Vermont and Maine, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Dement had five children, of whom three daughters are living, Gertrude May, Lucia W., and Nonie E. Mr. and Mrs. Dement are members of the Presbyterian Church, and their residence is in Dixon, Illinois.

✓ *Roland Weaver Diller* was born in Downingtown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of October, 1822. His father's name was Jonathan Diller, and his mother's maiden name, Anna Weaver. They were born near the Blue Ball, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and were married in January, 1813. They moved from Lancaster to Chester county in the spring of 1822. They had six children, Weaver, Susanna R., Maria W., Isaac R., Roland W., and Annie E. His father died September 30, 1831, leaving his mother five children, in very moderate circumstances. His mother moved to Lancaster City, in the fall of 1834, and in the spring of 1835, he was sent to learn the printing business and do

chores, with Mr. Caleb Kinnard, then in Downingtown, but he being rather self-willed, and not liking the constraint of a "boss," run off, and returned home; but his mother made him return, the first opportunity. But, after a few weeks' apprenticeship, in which he learned to set type, cut wood, make fires, and do "devil" work generally, about the house and office, he graduated, by again returning to Lancaster City, without the "boss' leave." The Pennsylvania Railroad then ran passenger cars from Lancaster to Philadelphia, horses tandem (one before the other), about like our street cars, which also carried the mail, and, boy-like, he was well acquainted with the drivers, and thereby stole a ride home. About this time, his mother married Morgan L. Reese, of Downingtown, a well-to-do old bachelor, whom the young Diller delighted to hate; but he in turn did everything in his power to make happy. There were two girls born to them, Sarah E. and Fannie Reese. Mr. Reese died in 1868, much loved by all.

A year after his mother's marriage, he was put into Hoopes & Sharpless' store, in West Chester, where he remained until 1837, when he was again started to the printing trade in the Republican office, a Democratic paper, published by Price & Strickland, in West Chester. He was to serve them until he was twenty-one, for victuals and clothes, and the last six months to go to school, which was a wise provision for the boy, as he had been to school but little since he was eleven years old. At the end of his apprenticeship, October, 1843, he borrowed \$5, and started to Philadelphia. After about a month's "subbing" at the different offices, got a steady case in the Citizen Soldier's office, published by his brother, Isaac R. Diller, and Harry Diller, his cousin, until he started west, in the fall of 1844. Mr. D. says: "This was the year of the great political battle between Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, and James K. Polk, the Democratic candidate. Mr. Clay was beaten by six thousand abolition votes being cast for Mr. Berney, their candidate for President, and thereby giving that State to Mr. Polk and the victory to the Democrats. In July of that year, the Native American riots occurred in Philadelphia, costing the city millions of dollars for damages done churches, etc., all through fanaticism." He cast his first Presidential vote for Mr. Polk, and has ever continued steadfast to that party, as he regards it "a party of the people, for the people, and by the people."

His sister Maria married R. F. Ruth, August 11, 1841, and moved to Springfield, Illinois. On

the 8th of November, 1844, he left Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for the West, via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Harrisburg, then by canal to Pittsburg, then by Ohio river to Cairo—up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, then by stage to this city, taking sixteen days to make the trip and nearly two days from St. Louis to Springfield. On the 1st of December he commenced work in the State Register office, conducted by Messrs. Walters & Weber, and assisted in getting up the Statutes, revised by Mason Brayman, in 1845; Edward Conner, Morse Ballard, S. G. Nesbitt, Mr. Brooks, Sr., and others as co-laborers; Mr. Farnsworth, proof reader, and Mr. Charles H. Lanphier, State Reporter, whose many kindnesses to a stranger in a strange land will ever be prized.

In July, 1845, General W. L. D. Ewing, then Auditor of State, took him to Iowa, as a surveyor; he there sub-divided five townships into sections, and meandered about thirty miles of the Des Moines river, south of what is now Osceola. The Sac and Fox Indians received their last payment that fall, at Racoon Forks, now Des Moines City, just prior to their removal West. He finished the contract in December, 1845, being compelled by sickness to suspend operations for six weeks—in August and September. When he returned from the work, he found General Ewing sick, and soon after he died, and Mr. D. lost all his work and the money advanced to carry it on. Mr. Thomas H. Campbell was appointed Auditor in Ewing's stead; he gave Mr. D. a place as land clerk, at \$25.00 per month, increasing from time to time, as he became useful. August 9, 1849, he formed a partnership with Mr. Charles S. Corneau, in the drug business, purchasing the stock and stand of Wallace & Diller, on the same ground his store now occupies. Mr. Campbell regretted his leaving his office, and promised to use his influence to get him the nomination for Auditor at the next election, if he would remain, but Mr. D. preferred a steady business to the uncertainty of political life.

On October 31, 1850, he married Miss Esther C. Ridgeway, daughter of Joseph Ridgeway, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—good Quaker stock—and to her benign influence and his mother's early teaching he attributes his success in life. Three children, Emma, Isaac R. and Essie, were born to them. Emma married David B. Ayres, of Morgan county; Isaac married Addie, youngest daughter of W. T. Hughes, of Springfield, and Essie lives with her parents in the old homestead. On the night of February 14, 1858, the

south half of the east side of the square was entirely consumed by fire, including Corneau & Diller's drug store. They then put up the present building. In June, 1860, Mr. Corneau died; since then Mr. D. has carried on the business. His store for years was the headquarters of both political parties—he was well acquainted with all the great men of early days, and with Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln he was very intimate and a personal friend. During the great revival of 1866, conducted by the Rev. E. P. Hammond and city pastors, Mr. D. and his whole family embraced the religion of Jesus Christ, and connected themselves with the Third Presbyterian Church; since he has been an enthusiastic worker in the cause, and is an elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

In 1868, on the re-organization of the Old Settlers' Society, Mr. Diller became identified with its work, and has been actively engaged in forwarding its interest. In 1879 he was elected President and re-elected in 1880 and in 1881. He is an enthusiastic "old settler," and while he lives and is in active possession of his faculties, the society will have in him a friend, and one who will do all in his power to make the meetings a grand success.

In all moral and religious work Mr. Diller engages with his whole mind and strength. He shows his love to his God by his love to his fellow-men, and none will sink so low but he will take them by the hand and lift them up.

Anton Dirksen, senior partner of the firm of Dirksen & Son, manufacturers and dealers in upholstered furniture and mattresses, 410 Washington street, has been in the business in Springfield thirteen years. In 1879 he admitted his son Theodore H. Dirksen into partnership, when the firm took its present name. Until within the past two years Mr. Dirksen directed his attention to mattress-making, which includes every grade from the cheap husk to the finest hair spring mattress. Since 1879 the feature of upholstered goods has been added, and so elegant in design and finish, and substantial in workmanship are their parlor sets, that they have already built up a large demand for them, and have furnished a number of the most luxuriant homes in Sangamon county, with goods rarely equaled anywhere. The product of their factory is sold at both wholesale and retail. An average of eight skilled artisans are employed on this class of work.

Mr. Dirksen was born in Germany, in 1827, learned the cabinet and upholstering trade in his native land, commencing at the age of fourteen;

served two years in the Prussian army; crossed the Atlantic in 1853, and settled directly in Springfield, Illinois. Worked nine years for the Wabash Railway Company, at cabinet finishing and upholstering their passenger coaches, and two subsequent years for Jacob Hough, at cabinet work. In July, 1865, he married Mary Elshoff, in Springfield, a former neighbor in Germany. They have six sons and one daughter, three of the former are with their father in the factory. The eldest, Theodore H., is twenty-five years of age; began learning the trade at thirteen, and is now a partner. Mr. Dirksen is one of the organizers and a charter member of the St. Vincent De Paul Benevolent Society, and the family are members of the Catholic Church.

Richard N. Dodds, druggist, corner of Monroe and Fifth streets, embarked in that branch of business, in Springfield, eight years ago, and in his present locality two years later. His store is one of the most elegant and completely furnished in the city, and stocked with a large assortment of drugs, medicines and fancy goods. His prescription business is very large. Richard is the son of James C. Dodds, deceased, and was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, in November, 1851. His grandfather, Gilbert Dodds, moved with his family from Kentucky, and settled in Sangamon county, in an early day. James C. Dodds married Jane S. Boulware, a native of Morgan county, Illinois. She is also deceased. Only three of their family of eight children survive, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. He graduated from the Springfield High School in the class of 1871, and soon after entered the drug business.

Peter P. O'Donnell, confectioner, wholesale dealer in candies and ice cream, and general caterer, 529 Washington street, north side of the square, began the business in Springfield in 1866, and moved to his present location seven years ago. He manufactures candies and confectioneries, in which he has a large wholesale and retail trade, keeping a traveling salesman on the road in the jobbing interest. He uses three stories of the building, one hundred feet deep. The first floor is occupied for retail store and ice cream parlors, the finest in the city. The second floor is devoted to manufacturing, and the basement to ice cream and storage. He pays special attention to furnishing supplies for parties, receptions and sociables, and as a caterer is very popular. He is doing a prosperous, growing business, employing in the busy season eight assistants. Mr. O'Donnell is a native of Ireland, and is thirty-three years old. He came to the

United States in 1860, locating first in Brooklyn, New York, then in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; spent several years in each place, and settled in Springfield in 1866. He has given his attention chiefly to the branch of business in which he is now engaged, first starting on his own account in Springfield. Mr. O'Donnell is unmarried.

✓ *Harry F. Dorwin* was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 4, 1855. He attended school here until 1868, when he began to work as clerk for the publishers of the "Masonic Trowel," a paper published here, and remained in this position two years. Then in 1871 he was employed as clerk in the State National Bank for five years. In January, 1877, was appointed Assistant Private Secretary in the Governor's office, a position he still retains. His father, Phares A. Dorwin, was born in Jefferson County, N. Y.; he was a merchant, and in politics a Democrat. He was also a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, where he died April 18, 1870. His wife, Caroline Fisher, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania; she is a member of the First Presbyterian church in Springfield, Illinois was the mother of six children, three living—H. F., the subject of this sketch, Chas. G., clerk in the General Division Freight office in Springfield, Illinois, and Shelby C. Dorwin, employed as book-keeper in the Joliet, Illinois, Penitentiary. Harry F. Dorwin in politics is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes for President of the United States.

Adam Doenges, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Hesse Castle, Germany, June 10, 1830; son of Martin and Hallena (Schuenky) Doenges; father was a soldier in the French war of 1812 and 1813. Adam attended the school of his native town, and when he became large enough to do manual labor, was employed in a hotel as waiter; afterward became head-waiter, and remained there until he was twenty-seven years of age, when he sailed for America to make his fortune; landed in New York City, remaining a short time, then came to Springfield in 1857, when he was engaged in various works; a portion of the time was watchman at the Treasurer's office, which place he filled until 1881. In the meantime he started a grocery store. In 1871 he commenced the study of medicine, and since that time has practiced more or less. In 1872 he was ordained a preacher in the German Methodist Church. He married Miss Mary E. Mentemeyer, of Holland, in 1858. There were twelve children, eleven of whom are living:

Mary E., born January 10, 1860; Lydia, July 23, 1861; Emma R., April 16, 1863; Henry, November 23, 1864; Charles, October 4, 1866; Albert, June 8, 1868; Katie, March 6, 1870; Julius, May 21, 1871; Minnie, February 21, 1873, died November 14, 1875; Wesley, born February 11, 1875; Louis, May 28, 1877, and Mattie, December 14, 1878.

✓ *Noah Divelbiss*, citizen of Springfield, Illinois, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1824; son of Jacob and Catharine (Adams) Divelbiss, who were married in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1819, and had four children, three of whom are living: Cathen, Noah and Amanda. In April, 1838, Mr. D. left his home in Pennsylvania, coming by wagon to Pittsburg, thence by water to Beardstown, himself and son Noah walking, while the family came through by stage. After arriving in this city he rented for three years, then purchased a lot on the corner of Eighth and Mason streets, where he built him a brick cottage, and lived in it until his death, which occurred in 1876. He was a wagon-maker by trade, which business he followed for a number of years. He was elected alderman, and was also collector and assessor in 1853. Mrs. D. died in August, 1875; they lived together over fifty-seven years. Mrs. D. was one of the original members of the Lutheran Church, and Mr. D. was the first member admitted.

Noah Divelbiss came to Springfield when he was thirteen years of age, and was employed as clerk. In 1844 he was appointed deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, which position he held four years. In 1848 he went to Naples, where he clerked for the firm of Ridgely, Mathers & Dresser, remained eighteen months, then returned to the city and was clerk in the post office two years; in 1851, embarked in the clothing business with Little, where he remained one year; was then engaged in the Mechanics' Bank as Cashier, two years, and in December, 1854, was in the Marine Fire Insurance Bank as book-keeper and teller, until 1865; when he went to Pike county and purchased Perry Springs, which was a financial failure. In the fall of 1869, he returned to Springfield, where he again engaged in the banking business, until the fall of 1878, since which time he has lived retired. He married Miss Cordelia Watson, a daughter of W. W. Watson; she was born in Nashville, Tennessee, March 16, 1825. There were five children, one of which is living—Nellie Chase. Mr. Divelbiss has been identified with the interests of the county nearly all his life, and an

active business man. Mrs. Divelbiss died November 9, 1880. She was a sincere christian, and was loved and respected by all who knew her.

Thos. W. Dresser, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, January 11, 1837; son of Rev. Charles Dresser, an Episcopal minister, who emigrated to this county in May, 1838, where he supplied the pulpit for seventeen years, and did more for the elevation of the church than any man in Springfield. He died, after an active life, in March, 1865. His mother, Louisa (Withers) Dresser, was a native of Virginia. There were a family of six children, Thomas W. being the second son; was educated principally at Jubelee College in Peoria county, Illinois, under the supervision of Bishop Chase, the founder of the school. When twenty-three years of age he attended two courses of lectures at Louisiana Medical College, and afterwards attended one course at the New York University, where he graduated with honors in March, 1864. He married Miss Margaret Dorennus, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John E. C. Dorennus, a graduate at Princeton College, and an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln. They have one child, Katherine. After graduating in New York, the Doctor came to Springfield, established himself in his practice, and has remained ever since.

Abner Y. Ellis, mailing clerk in the Springfield, Illinois, post office, was born in Springfield, Illinois, June 1, 1840, and is the son of Abner Y. and Virginia (Richmond) Ellis; the former born in Warsaw, Kentucky; the latter born in the State of Vermont, near Montpelier, and came to Springfield in an early day. The subject of this biography received his earlier education in the private schools, and then attended the Illinois State University, in Springfield, and at the age of fourteen ceased to pursue his studies, as his labors were required at home. After leaving school, was in a telegraph office a short time, and then clerked for B. F. Fox, hardware, etc., then clerked for his father in forwarding and commission house, in connection with which he had a grocery store; then clerked for his father, who was with John Williams & Co., dry goods and groceries, and afterwards clerked for the firm of Hunt & Ellis, dry goods, groceries, etc., in which firm he clerked until 1857, when the firm ceased. On November 10, 1858, Mr. Ellis was employed in the post office in Springfield, Illinois, as paper distributor, and shortly after promoted to take charge of the letter mailing department, under Postmaster Lindsay, which position he has held since, a

period of twenty-three years, as letter mailing clerk, (with the exception of a short interval, in which time he was in the office of Governor Yates.) All of the various places of Mr. Ellis' employment were in Springfield, Illinois. His father, A. Y. Ellis, Sr., was in business with A. G. Herndon, groceries and provisions; Assessor under General Henry, Sheriff; was with General Henry in his store, and with Foley Vaughn, and next with Mr. Garland; was with Condell, Jones & Co.; was Postmaster in Springfield under Presidents Taylor and Fillmore; was with Z. A. Enos in the feed and commission business; then in partnership with H. A. Grannis in merchandising; next with John Williams & Co., then Hurst & Ellis, and afterwards merchandising by himself; afterward general delivery clerk in the post office in Springfield, under Postmaster Lindsay, then removed to his farm in Moro, Madison county, Illinois, in 1864, or thereabouts. The different firms mentioned with whom Mr. A. Y. Ellis was with, were all of Springfield, Illinois. He was born in Warsaw county, Kentucky, November 30, 1807, and died March 10, 1878, aged seventy years. His wife, Virginia, was born September, 1813, and resides on their farm near Moro, Illinois. The subject of this sketch, Abner Y. Ellis, was married December 20, 1865, in Reynolds township, Ogle county, Illinois, to Carrie L. Flagg, daughter of Willard Flagg (farmer) and Mrs. Lucy Flagg, natives of the State of Vermont, came to Ogle county, Illinois, in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. E. have four children, Richard Y., Alfred F., William F., and Lucy V., all born in the city of Springfield, Illinois. Mrs. Ellis was educated in her native county, Ogle county, in which she taught school for one year. She has one brother, Alfred M., and one half-brother, Oscar M. Lake, and two sisters, Mrs. Julia Braiden and Mrs. Antoinette Young. Mr. Ellis has four brothers, namely: Volney R., Orville P., Henry, John C., and two sisters, namely: Jane F., Salom E., all living. Mr. Ellis is a member of the National American Association, Calhoun Lodge, No. 13. Mr. Ellis has shown his integrity to the people by retaining his position of trust for a number of years.

Temp Elliott was born in Frankfort, Franklin county, Kentucky, December 9, 1835, and when seven years of age came with his parents to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Cartwright township, Sangamon county. Lived there on the farm until 1850, when his came with his parents to Springfield. He attended the Lutheran College, which is known now as the Concordia, until 1850. During that time Mr. Springer was Presi-

dent. In 1856 Mr. Temp Elliott went to California, and remained in the mines until 1862, when he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and opened a wholesale and retail grocery business on the east side of the square. The firm was Keily & Elliott. He remained in the business five years, then traded in stock until 1871, when he was deputy sheriff two years. He then traded in cattle until 1876, when he was elected Sheriff of Sangamon county, by a large majority. He was Sheriff until 1878, when he engaged in the buying and driving of Texas cattle from Texas to Colorado and Wyoming Territories, his present occupation. He was married to Miss Mary Constant, October 8, 1862. She was born in Logan county, Illinois, and she was a daughter of A. E. Constant, born in Xenia, Ohio, and came to Sangamon county in 1819. He and Mr. Lathrop built the first house north of the Sangamon river. He was a member of the Christian Church, and died February, 1874. His wife, Miss Mary (Latham) Elliott, was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the Christian Church, and died in 1872. She was the mother of three daughters, viz: Mrs. Margerie Thompson, one of the principal teachers in the Bettie Stuart Institute, at Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. Temp Elliott, and Miss Kate Constant, who has charge of the Primary Department in the Bettie Stuart Institute at Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Temp Elliott have six children, viz: Miss Hatty Archie, Rita, Harry, Griffith, and Maude Elliott. Mrs. Elliott is a member of the Christian Church.

The father of Temp was John Elliott, born in Virginia, and when small moved to Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1834, and settled in Sangamon county. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died June, 1856. His wife was Jane E. Taylor, born in Kentucky in 1795. She is living with her son, Temp Elliott, in Springfield, Illinois, in her 87th year. Her father, John G. Taylor, born in Virginia, was a Baptist minister for sixty years. He wrote the history of the "Twelve Baptist Churches." He died in Kentucky in 1836. Three of his children came to Sangamon county, viz: Judge W. Taylor, for many years Judge of Sangamon County Probate Court; Mrs. Joseph Smith, living in Bates, Illinois, the mother of Major Smith, of Bates; John T. Smith, of the Ridgely National Bank; Mrs. David Brown, of Bates, and the mother of Temp Elliott. Mr. Elliott, the subject of this sketch, has a nice residence at 835 South Sixth street, where he resides. In politics he is a Democrat, and

cast his first vote for Breckenridge for President of the United States.

✓ *Samuel S. Elder*, dealer in stoves, tinware, grates, and mantles, 616 Washington street, has conducted that branch of merchandising in Springfield over a quarter of a century. Samuel Elder and Phebe Clinkinbeard married and settled in Bourbon county, Kentucky, where the subject of this biography was born, May 5, 1831, and is one of their family of twenty children, of whom fourteen lived to adult age. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in November, 1834, and located two miles north of Rochester village, where they reared their large family. Mr. Elder died there in 18—. His widow resides in the city, aged eighty-three years in December. Samuel came to Springfield, February 17, 1849; began learning the tinner's trade the following day, and has operated on his own account since 1854. He has a fine trade in stoves and grates and mantles, making a specialty of the latter, and does an extensive business in roofing, galvanized iron cornice, and general job work, in which he employs an average of six men. He married Sarah Shives, in Springfield, Illinois; she was born in the State of Pennsylvania, but brought up in Sangamon county. They have but one living child, Gusta J., now the wife of L. A. Constant, of Springfield. Mr. Elder has been an Odd Fellow more than twenty years, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Zimri A. Enos, civil engineer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 29, 1821. He is a son of Pascal P., and Salome (Paddock) Enos, natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively. Mr. E. was two years old when his parents came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and located on the present site of Springfield. His early education was received in the old-fashion log school house and later enjoyed better school privileges. Has been a student in the Springfield Academy, the Jesuit University in St. Louis, Missouri, and the Illinois University in Jacksonville. After this course of instruction, he became a student in law and studied under Colonel Baker and Albert T. Bledsoe, in Springfield, Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1845. Mr. Enos entered into the practice of his legal profession in Springfield, during which time he was associated with James H. Matheny and Vincent Ridgely. After giving up the profession, he became a commission merchant in Springfield and continued as such for three years. Turning his attention to the original purpose of his education, viz.: civil

engineering and surveying. He entered this field of labor in 1854, and ever since has given it his attention. Mr. Enos has been elected twice County Surveyor; is a member of the Masonic Order, Central Lodge, No 71, in Springfield, and associated with the following degrees of the order, viz.: Chapter, Counsel, and Consistory. Mr. Enos was married in Springfield June 10, 1846, to Agnes D. Trotter, born February 15, 1825, in New York City. By this union were born six children in Sangamon county, viz.: Pascal P., George T., William P., Catharine I., Allen Z., and Louisa I. who are all living.

Orlistus R. Baker, was born in Prebble county, Ohio, June 30, 1832, and is the son of John Baker, native of Rockingham county, Virginia, born June 23, 1810. He moved with his parents to Prebble county, Ohio, in 1818, when but seven years of age. He married Mary A. Freeman, who was also a native of that county and daughter of Henry and Polly (Campbell) Freeman. The Bakers sprang from German ancestors, and were farmers. John Baker removed from Ohio to Sangamon county, November 22, 1837, where he remained until 1871. He then moved to Bates county, Missouri, where he died, September 12, 1880. His first wife's death occurred in Prebble county, Ohio. Orlistus R. Baker is the eldest of eight children; was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of Sangamon county. He followed farming until 1869, when he was elected to the office of County Treasurer of Sangamon county, which office he held for two successive terms, and previous to that, being a member of the Board of Supervisors for eight years. May 29, 1854, Mr. Baker married Polly Ann Duncan, a native of this county, born August 1, 1835. She is the daughter of William T. H. Duncan, of Salisbury township, who was one of Sangamon county's early pioneers. Her mother's name was Eve Miller Duncan. Their family consists of eight children, Ann Louise, Charles B., Harriet M., John W., Carrie N., Minnie A., Eva B. and Orlistus R., who are living at the present time. In 1874, after retiring from the office of County Treasurer, he returned to his farm, where he remained until January, 1881, when he removed to the city of Springfield, where he engaged in the grocery business with his son-in-law, H. W. Sheiry, on the corner of Fifth and Wright streets, where they are doing a prosperous business.

Louis H. Coleman, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Hopkinsville, Christian county, Ken-

tucky, September 2, 1842; is the son of H. H. and Barbra A. Coleman, natives of the State of Kentucky. At the age of six, Mr. Coleman came to Warren county, Illinois, on a visit to his grandfather, William Hopper, who emancipated his slaves in Kentucky over fifty years ago, and moved to a free soil State and became an early and earnest champion of the great principles upon which the great National Republican party was afterwards founded. During this visit of eighteen months, he became very much attached to a farm life, and upon his return to Kentucky, entreated his parents to permit him to return. In 1853 he carried his point, and returned to the farm in Warren, to remain four years, during which time he farmed in summer and attended school in winter. After attending school in Abington, Illinois, during the college years of 1856-57, he returned to Kentucky, entered school in his native town, and continued until the summer of 1860, when he entered Bethany College, Virginia, with the intention of taking a thorough collegiate course. This institution, being largely patronized by Southern boys, the opening up of hostilities between the North and the South, made the students very nervous and anxious to return home. The school being virtually broken up for a time, Mr. Coleman returned home, in the summer of 1861, and resolved to give up a professional for that of a commercial life. So, in 1862, he entered the dry goods house of E. H. Hopper, and applied himself closely to the study of the trade. After remaining in this house four years, and filling the most responsible position in it, he determined to return to Illinois and make it his permanent home. Arriving in Bloomington in the spring of 1866, he bought an interest in a dry goods house, and supposed himself a fixture of the place. But on the fourth of October, of the same year, he was married to Jenny B. Logan, of Springfield, Illinois, (daughter of the late Hon. Stephen T. Logan and America Logan,) and at the earnest solicitation of the Judge, he sold out his interest and moved to Springfield. Their children are Logan, Christopher B., Mary Logan, and Louis Garfield. In the spring of 1868, Mr. Coleman and G. M. Brown bought out the store of W. H. Johnson & Co., on the east side of the square, in Springfield, and commenced business under the style of Brown & Coleman. This co-partnership lasted two years. Mr. Coleman then bought out Mr. Brown's interest, and continued the business in his own name until May, 1881. Being an entire stranger to his trade, he was compelled to apply himself very closely and study diligently

the best means of building up a good and profitable business. During the thirteen years he was in the trade, he had strong competition from old and well established houses, and he never could have built up the trade he had, and secured the class of customers that patronized him, had he not attended to his business closely, treated his customers courteously and served them honestly. His business grew on his hands every year, and having acquired the habit of continually looking after all the details, personally serving many of his customers, he discovered that he was wearing out too fast, so decided to sell out and quit the business entirely. This he did in May, 1881, and in returning his thanks to his many friends and customers, he said he retired from the trade with many regrets, for he had the largest trade and the best class of customers of any house in the city.

✓ *Sullivan Conant* was born February 26, 1801, at Oakham, Massachusetts, and was married at Shutesbury, Massachusetts, September 10, 1822, and in November, 1830, they built a raft and started west, and floated to Pittsburg. There they took a steambot down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi river to Chester, Randolph county, Illinois, where the youngest child died. In January, 1831, Mr. Conant started with his family, in a sleigh, to visit some old friends near Carrolton, Greene county, Illinois, going by Illinoistown, now East St. Louis. They continued their journey by Jacksonville to Springfield, arriving February 18, 1831. When they left Chester the snow was about six inches deep, but when they arrived in Springfield it was on four feet of snow, being the height of the "deep snow." Mr. Conant is yet a citizen of Springfield.

James Fairchild was born in London, England, May 9, 1834. At the age of eleven years, he left school, and was put with a jeweler and gilder, to see how he would like that trade, as he cared little for school, and was desirous of going out to work. At fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed for seven years, to learn watch gilding. At twenty-one years of age, having served his apprenticeship, and trade being dull, he obtained a clerkship with Thomas Smythe, Esq., barrister, in Lincoln's Inn, with whom he remained two years. September 14, 1850, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Robbins, daughter of Thomas and Mary Robbins. They had attended Sunday school together from childhood, and were both members of City Road Wesleyan Chapel.

Thomas Smythe, Esq., having retired from business, Mr. Fairchild got a situation with Messrs Biron & Cary, barristers, Lincoln's Inn. Soon after, they dissolved partnership, and he went with Mr. Biron, who removed to the Temple, and Mr. George Hunter Cary soon after this was appointed Attorney General of British Columbia.

In August, 1850, Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild emigrated to Canada. After visiting the principal cities of Canada, and spending a month with friends at Adolphustown, on the Bay of Quinte, they came to the United States. At New York City, he was engaged at silver-plating. Here he remained seven months, then removing to Waltham, Massachusetts, where he worked at his trade, watch gilding. After working here for twelve months, the war having broken out, and work being scarce, he sought and obtained a situation at Nashua, New Hampshire, where a new watch factory was started, remaining here about a year and a half, when the American Watch Company, of Waltham, bought out the Nashua factory, the said company removing the tools and hiring the hands. Mr. Fairchild returned to Waltham, and remained about a year, till the National Watch Company, of Elgin, was started. Here he remained five years. In 1870, the Springfield Watch Company, on their organization, engaged his service for five years, by written contract, visiting Springfield, and then with his wife and adopted son James, making a trip to the home of his boyhood, visiting his aged father, and spending two months with his old friends. Returning, he took his position as foreman of the gilding department, in which position he is now engaged.

April 3, 1879, Mr. F. lost his wife, who died of cancer. She was an earnest Christian, and beloved by all who knew her.

May 1, 1880, Mr. Fairchild was married in Brooklyn, New York, to Miss Mary Parkea, of that place, daughter of Thomas and Esther Parkea.

On March 22, 1881, they had a daughter born to them, Marian P. Fairchild.

Mr. Fairchild is the son of Henry Donville Fairchild, who was a city missionary in London for twenty-three years. He was born in London, and educated at the Christ Church Blue Coat school. He died in 1873, his wife, Mary A. Bridges, having died in 1863. She was born in Bury street, Edmonds, Suffolk, England. She, with her husband, were members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. She was the mother of twelve children, eight only living at one time.

Mr. James Fairchild is a Mason; was made such in Rising Sun Lodge, Nashua, New Hampshire; now a member of Monitor Lodge, Elgin. He is an active Christian worker, having organized several Sunday schools, and built a church in Riverton, in this county. He received a license as an Exhorter, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Waltham, in 1860, and then licensed as Local Preacher in Nashua, New Hampshire, in 1861, which license has been renewed every year since that time. He is also an ardent temperance worker, having been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Reform Club in the City of Springfield for the last four years, and also Lodge Deputy of the Good Templars of the above city.

Mr. Fairchild is acknowledged to be the best gilder in America.

Andrew L. Fawcett, foreman of the Etna Foundry, has filled that position since January, 1857. He was born in Ireland, and is forty-five years of age. He emigrated to America with his parents, in childhood. They settled in Connecticut, and from there moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1856, his father coming as an employe of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company. Andrew learned the trade of iron molding in New Haven, Connecticut, where he worked two years at the business as a journeyman, before coming West. The Etna works have grown from infancy during his connection with them. He has from thirty to fifty men under his supervision in the molding department.

Mr. Fawcett married in Springfield in 1807, to Mary A. Delaney, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and was brought by her parents to Springfield, Illinois, when two years of age. Their family consists of four daughters and a son.

Hypolite Fayart, manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes, and also dealer in leather and findings, 416 Adams street settled in Springfield in 1853, and began the manufacture of foot gear in a small way. The business rapidly grew until he employed at one time sixteen mechanics; now works five. In 1862, he put in a stock of ready-made goods, in which he soon secured a very heavy trade. In 1860 he erected the front part of the building he now occupies, and subsequently built two extensions, making his store and shop twenty by one hundred and fifty-seven feet. In 1879, Mr. Fayart added a stock of leather and findings, of which he keeps a general supply for the market. During 1880, the sales in the boot and shoe de-

partment aggregated \$24,600. Mr. Fayart is a native of France, and is forty-nine years of age; came to the United States in 1849, and with a French colony settled in Nauvoo, after the departure of the Mormons. In 1854, he married Eugenie Fayart, a cousin, who emigrated with the colony when he came over. They have three sons and an adopted daughter. The eldest son, Eugene, is twenty-four; Joseph, twenty; and Jules, sixteen years of age, all of them salesmen in the store. They lost their first son, and the youngest child, a daughter. Mr. Fayart was elected to the City Council in April, 1881, from the Sixth Ward. He is a Mason, and has passed through the degrees to Knight Templar.

Fred R. Feitschans, Superintendent of the Springfield Schools, and Principal of the High School, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1846. His parents were both natives of Germany. After attending the common and High Schools, graduated from Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in the class of 1869, with the degree of B. A., and three years later, received the degree of M. A. He studied theology under Dr. Henry E. Jacobs, Professor of Latin Literature in Pennsylvania College, and completed the course, but did not enter the ministry. He taught in the country schools two years before graduating; and after leaving college, taught a year in the classical school, at Rochester, Pennsylvania, as Professor of Mathematics. He came from there to Springfield, in the fall of 1870, and took charge, for three years, of St. Paul's College—the old Illinois State University. In September, 1873, Mr. Feitschans entered the Springfield High School as Assistant Principal; was promoted to Principal the same fall, and has filled that position until the present time. In the summer of 1881, he was elected Superintendent of City Schools in addition to the Principalship. In 1872, Professor Feitschans was elected to the Chair of Mathematics, in Wisconsin University; in 1873, he was elected to the Chair of Greek, in Carthage College, Carthage, Illinois; was elected Professor of English Literature in Thiel College, Pennsylvania, in 1874; and the following year was tendered the principalship of the Newark Academy, Newark, New Jersey. He declined all of these proffered honors, preferring the broad, untrammelled field of labor afforded in the public school work. Mr. Feitschans is a gentleman of broad culture and progressive ideas and methods as an instructor. In September, 1876, he united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Flanders, then Assistant Principal of the Bloomington High

School and teacher of the German language and astronomy. She is a native of Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois; was educated in Lake Erie Seminary, graduated in 1865, and spent three years in Europe, studying the German and French languages. She taught two years in Lake Erie Seminary, and two in Cleveland Seminary. Two children, one of each sex, have been born to them.

Benjamin H. Ferguson, Cashier of the Marine Insurance Bank, Springfield, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois; was born in December, 1835. His father, Benjamin Ferguson, was born in Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, where he married Sarah Irwin, also of that State. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1834. Eight years afterwards Mr. Ferguson died, leaving a widow and four children, all alive but the eldest son. The subject of this sketch passed about ten years in the grocery of his brother-in-law, Mr. Jacob Bunn, and in August, 1862, recruited Company B, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, was elected its Captain, in which capacity he served two years; participated in the siege of Vicksburg, at Jackson, and other minor engagements. Retiring from the army, Captain Ferguson entered the bank, in the fall of 1864; the following spring he became, and has since been, its cashier. In 1868, he established a glassware and crockery store, on the corner of Monroe and Sixth streets, which he still owns, and which is one of the largest and most prosperous houses of its class in Central Illinois, doing a business of \$60,000 to \$75,000 a year. Mr. Ferguson married Miss Alice, daughter of Judge B. S. Edwards, in 1865. She is a native of the city of Springfield. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the First Presbyterian Church of the city.

Stephen D. Fisher was born in Charlotte, Vermont, March 7, 1822. When a year old his parents moved to Essex, New York, where he attended school, he also attended the West Point Academy. He left Essex, New York, for Springfield, Illinois September 1844, and taught school one quarter in the Baker District and at Rochester one year, and in May, 1846, returned to Essex, New York, where he was engaged in teaching until the spring of 1850, when he returned to Rochester, Illinois, and taught during the winters of 1851 and '52, and October 19, 1852, was married to Miss Marion J. St. Clair, at Rochester; she was born in Essex, New York, September 18, 1828, and died in 1867; she was a daughter of L. H. St. Clair, born in Vermont, May 6, 1800; he was a farmer and a cloth-dresser

by trade, and died April 14, 1866; his wife, Miss Lurenda Spaulding, born in Vermont October 31, 1799, died in Rochester, Illinois, February 21, 1853. They had eight children, were both members of the Second Presbyterian Church, in Springfield. After Mr. S. D. Fisher was married, in 1852, he settled in Waynesville, Illinois, where he was book-keeper in a store of general merchandise, two years, when he went with the same firm to Atlanta, where he was book-keeper until 1875, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and was elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, a position he has faithfully filled and still retains. He was elected a member of the Illinois State Board of Equalization in 1872, served three years, when he resigned on account of his duties as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, he was a member of this board four years before he was appointed secretary: He was married to his present wife, Miss Elzina M. Benton, October 20, 1868. She was born in Ohio, November 30, 1844; she was a daughter of Francis A. Benton, who was born in Lenox, Massachusetts April 30, 1816. He was a graduate and followed teaching as a profession, he died in Lincoln, Illinois, November 10, 1866; his wife, Elizabeth A. Ketcham was born in Connecticut, April 1823; they were married in Berkshire, Ohio, November 9, 1842. They had four children, three living, Elzina M., Moretta A., and Frank J. Benton. Asa Fisher, father of S. D. Fisher, was born in Vermont, April 25, 1781, he died in Troy, New York, in 1832, he was married to Lavisa D. Smith, in Vermont, January 1, 1807, she was born in Vermont, January 2, 1792, and died at Whallonsburg, New York, May 25, 1838.

Abraham H. Fisher, Jeweler and dealer in musical instruments, 504 south side of square, located in business at his present number eight years ago. He occupies two floors of the building twenty by ninety-six. The store is beautifully fitted up and furnished with several ample burglar proof safes, which serve as depositories for his elegant stock of diamonds and fine jewelry, aggregating \$35,000 in value. The second floor is devoted to musical merchandise where may be seen constantly in stock many of the best standard instruments, among them the Steinway, Weber, Steck, and Fisher pianos, and the Esty, Burdett, New England and Taylor and Farley organs, for all of which Mr. Fisher has the agency in this part of Illinois. He keeps three traveling salesmen on the road in the interest of his music trade. He is also a partner in the music house of Fisher & Judkins,

established in August, 1881, on north Sixth street, which carries on a wholesale and retail business in the same class of pianos and organs, handling all kinds of small instruments and sheet music besides. Mr. Fisher is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is thirty-seven years old. He came to Springfield, Illinois, in April, 1869, and has been identified with this branch of mercantile business ever since. His parents and family came to the city with him. His father, John Fisher died here in 1876, and the widow and five sons and two daughters are residents of Springfield. The subject of this article remains unmarried.

John M. Forden, grocer, 112 North Fifth street and 523 East Monroe street, has been in the grocery business in Springfield since 1863. He first started on the south side of Washington street, two doors west of the square, and moved to his present store in 1875. He erected his building on Monroe street in 1880, and opened with a fresh stock of goods in January, 1881. The Fifth street store is 20x110 feet in area; and the Monroe street store 20x80 feet. They are both stocked with an extensive assortment of staple and fancy groceries, and each has a large retail trade.

Mr. Forden was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in January, 1831; is the son of John Forden and Evaline Sydner, who married in Kentucky, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, when the subject of this sketch was three months old, settling on Round Prairie, four miles east of Springfield, where they passed the rest of their lives. His mother died nearly forty-five years ago, father in 1850. Mr. Forden improved a farm of one hundred and ninety acres in that neighborhood, and tilled it eight years before entering into his present business. In 1855 he married Eliza J. Wright, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. They have but one child alive, Alice, fourteen years of age.

Frank Fleury, druggist, 505 Washington street, north side of the square, established the business at this number in August, 1876. He has a fine store, carries a large stock of drugs and toilet goods, and has an extensive trade. His prescription business, a special feature of this house, is exceptionally large. The Fleury Medicine Company, of which he is chief proprietor, manufactures several valuable medicinal remedies of tried and acknowledged merit. Among them are, "Indian Herbs of Joy," a remedy for diseases arising from impurities of the blood, of which more than four thousand bottles have been sold in Springfield in the past

year; and Fleury's Tasteless Cascarina, a new remedy for billiousness, headache and torpid liver. Of this over one thousand five hundred packages have been sold in Springfield in the past eight months. Mr. Fleury has also manufactured DuFay's Magic Fluids for about five years, and has sold over ten thousand bottles of them in that time.

Mr. Fleury was born in Meadville, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1841; served three years at the drug business with Carter & Brother, in Erie, Pennsylvania; and declining an offer from the firm of \$50 per month, he came West, landing in Illinois in 1858. After spending a short time in Alton and Chicago, he located in Bloomington; from there came to Springfield in June, 1865; was elected City Clerk on the Democratic ticket in 1868, and served till 1872, four consecutive years. Previous to opening his present store he had been clerking in the drug business. He married Annie M., the eldest daughter of William H. Herndon, June 26, 1863. She was born April 9, 1843, in Springfield, Illinois. One child has been born of their union, Annie May Fleury.

John Foster, proprietor of Foster's livery, Washington street, near Ninth, established the business at that location in March, 1879. In July, 1876, he added the undertaking business, and has since carried on both, employing a capital of about \$12,000. His stock comprises about forty horses and a corresponding number of vehicles. He owns a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres, three and a half miles south of the city, which he also cultivates. Mr. Foster is a native of Ireland, born March 19, 1840; came to America with parents, in 1847, landing in Philadelphia in January. The family lived for a time in New York and Pennsylvania; came to Illinois in 1852, and lived a number of years in Lee and Whiteside counties. In October, 1862, the subject of this memoir came to Springfield, and was employed as a hand in the lumber business about eight years. At the end of that time he started in the business of teaming, which he carried on about five years before engaging in livery. Mr. Foster married in Springfield, in 1863, to Mary Grady, also born in Ireland, and came to the city about the same time he did. They have seven children and one adopted child. Mr. F. was elected Alderman of the First Ward in the spring of 1881; is a member of the Western Catholic Union, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

B. Franz, meat market, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Baden, Germany, May 10, 1847. Mr.

Franz is a son of Fred and Maria Franz, natives of Germany. In the year of 1865, at the age of eighteen, he left his home for America, and landed at New York City, where he remained a short time, and from thence to Springfield, in October, and began the work of butchering, and in 1869 commenced in the same business for himself on Fifth street, from which time was located in the market house, up to 1876 and subsequently in the same street where he built a brick building in which he is located at present. Mr. Franz is doing a good business and he sells fifteen head of beeves each week, and ships two hundred pounds of sausage each day to different points. Was married in Springfield, October 19, 1869, to Miss Mollie Reisch, born in Germany, 1849, and daughter of Joseph and Josephine Reisch, natives of Germany, who came to America and landed at New Orleans, from which place they came to Springfield in 1855. Mr. Franz was educated in Germany and Mrs. Franz in Springfield. They have four children Rosalie, Adolph, Heinierak and Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz are members of the Catholic Church.

C. G. French, a native of New York, was born at Painted Post. Emigrated to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1835. Was married in 1844 to Elizabeth C. Welsh, of Washington City, commenced housekeeping at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, but shortly after removed to Waynesboro, where he resided for a number of years. From thence he moved to the city of Washington and continued to reside there till the spring of 1856, when he arrived in Springfield. He has been engaged in the practice of dentistry about 35 years, and was one of the few engaged in that profession at the beginning of his professional career outside the large cities. He is one of the oldest dentists in Illinois, and has practiced in Springfield over twenty-five years. He is the author of many devices and several patents pertaining to the business. His family consists of four daughters and three sons. He was one of eight brothers. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother from Connecticut.

James Furlong, dry goods merchant, has had a mercantile experience in Springfield of about sixteen years. He was born in Ireland thirty-five years ago; was educated there in the business of an iron monger—in American parlance, hardware business. He immigrated to Canada in January, 1865, and came to Springfield in April of that year; but before settling here permanently, spent a year in Omaha keeping books.

He arrived in Springfield forty dollars in debt, with no cash capital; obtaining a position as clerk continued to work for others till he opened his present store at 128 South Sixth street, east side of the square, with an entire new stock of goods in 1879. Three stories and basement of the building, one hundred feet deep, are devoted to his large stock, which embraces every article kept by a first-class dry goods house. His large retail trade requires the labor of seven salesmen, and has grown from \$32,000 to \$60,000 per annum. Mr. Furlong married Miss Kate Armstrong, a native of Springfield, Illinois, in 1875. They have one surviving son, Thomas Furlong, and have buried one.

Ernest F. Gehlman, contractor and builder, located in Springfield in 1849, and has been carrying on his present business since 1862. He is a native of Germany, and is fifty-four years of age. Having learned the trade of cabinet making in the old country, he crossed the Atlantic and came via New Orleans to Beardstown, and from there walked across the country to Springfield arriving in February, 1849. Notwithstanding he was unable to speak a word of English, he soon obtained employment and continued working as a journeyman at cabinet and carpenter work about thirteen years. The first days labor he performed in Springfield was in making gates, on the same ground where he erected the palatial residence of Hon. James C. Conkling, twenty years later. Starting in contracting in 1862, Mr. Gehlman's superior knowledge of the construction of buildings, and conscientious discharge of his obligations in executing contracts soon earned for him a deserved popularity, and gave him an extensive business. In 1863, he erected the residence of D. A. Brown, at Bates, Illinois, costing \$4,000; the following year built the elegant farm house of W. B. Huffaker, near Berlin, in Sangamon county, costing \$26,000. Mr. E. Myers furnished the plan, which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition and took the prize. The Catholic school building, in Springfield, was erected by him in 1867, and in 1868, he built an addition to Blackburn University, in Carlinville, at a cost of \$32,000; in 1869, built the dwelling of Hon. James C. Conkling, on South Sixth street, costing \$30,000. In 1871, Mr. Gehlman was awarded the contract for building the Illinois State Industrial University, at Champaign, which he completed in 1873, together with the Drill Hall and Mechanical building. The main superstructure cost about \$200,000 and the latter about \$20,000. Immediately after completing these he built a

bank and a business block in Champaign, costing respectively, \$14,000 and \$32,000; at the same time erected a building in Urbana, at a cost of \$20,000, and two costly buildings in Chenoa. In 1876, he built B. F. Caldwell's residence in Curran township, at a cost of over \$20,000; in 1879, rebuilt the opera house in Springfield, for George W. Chatterton, Jr., at an expense of about \$50,000, making it one of the finest theatrical buildings in Illinois. Upon the completion of this work Mr. Chatterton presented Mr. Gehlman with a fine watch and chain as a testimonial of his appreciation of his work. In 1880, Mr. Gehlman remodeled the St. Nicholas Hotel, which was done without closing or materially disturbing the business of the house. In 1881, he erected the Passfield block, corner of Adams and Fifth streets at a cost of about \$35,000, the most elegant business block in Springfield. Besides the buildings mentioned, he has erected many others of like character in this city, among them the dwellings of Bluford Wilson and John T. Peters, which stand as monuments of his mechanical skill and industry.

In 1850, Mr. Gehlman united in marriage with Mary C. Sidener, of Springfield, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1865, leaving three sons. In 1868, he married Martha Gourley. Five children have born of this union. Mr. Gehlman has been a member of the Masonic order since 1853.

✓ *Charles A. Gehrman*, dry goods merchant and wholesale dealer in millinery, numbers 113 west side, and 507 north side of square, started in the dry goods business in Springfield August 1, 1861, and has continued with firm name and sign unchanged for twenty years. Mr. Gehrman is a German by nativity, born in Nord Hausen in 1835. At fourteen years of age he began mercantile life as an apprentice in a store, and spent several years in Berlin; came to America in 1858, and after stopping a few months in St. Paul, Minnesota, and visiting several other cities, settled in Springfield in June, 1859. The first two years he was employed as salesman in a dry goods store; then opened his present store at 113 South Fifth street. Early in the summer of 1881 he purchased the lot and building he occupies, 20x160 feet in area. In 1880 he bought the dry goods stock of the old firm of John Williams & Co., on the north side of the square, and has since carried on business there also as a branch house. Mr. Gehrman keeps a heavy stock of dry and dress goods, and in connection has a wholesale and retail notion

and millinery department, in which twelve to fourteen milliners are employed. The trade in the two stores requires a force of fourteen salesmen, who transact a large volume of business. These extensive mercantile establishments, as well as his elegant homestead, comprising seven acres in the north part of the city, artistically improved and ornamented, and one of the most beautiful places in Central Illinois, are the result of Mr. Gehrman's industry, economy and business tact. He married Minnie Jahnke in Springfield, a native of Berlin. They have two sons and three daughters, Charles A., aged seventeen; Clara Minnie, fifteen; Adele Agnes, twelve; Ella A., ten, and Paul Morton, three years old.

Frank Godley, proprietor of the Springfield Shoddy Mills, was born in Yorkshire, England, and from ten years of age began learning the manufacture of woolen goods, and steadily pursued the business until he immigrated to the United States, in the fall of 1864. Arriving in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, he entered the employ of David Hay & Brother, at Chestnut Hill, proprietors of a woolen and shoddy mill. At the end of a year he came West and engaged in mining coal at Duquoin, Illinois; came from there to Springfield in February, 1867, and was employed as one of the foremen to sink Beard, Hickox & Co's. coal shaft, north of the city, in which he broke away the first entry. Leaving that company, he opened a coal and wood-yard in 1868 and continued that business nine years, then sold out, bought the site on which his factory stands, comprising one hundred and fifty-seven by five hundred feet of ground on the corner of Madison and Fifteenth streets; erected buildings and established his shoddy manufactory in 1877. Under his skillful and energetic management the business has rapidly developed until he now uses about four thousand pounds of rags per day, the woolen ones being converted into an article called shoddy, sold to many of the woolen manufacturers in various parts of the country, and used in small proportions with wool in making cloths, cassimeres, etc. Mr. Godley has invested in the plant and premises \$16,000. He married in England at twenty-one years of age, Elizabeth Lister. They have two daughters and a son. Mr. G. has served as a member of the fire department of Springfield nine years, and seven years in England. In the spring of 1881 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors on the Democratic ticket. He is a Mason, member of Tyrian Lodge No. 333.

was a member of the Quaker Church, and the mother of seven boys and three girls. Mrs. Isaac Gray was a daughter of James McCleary, born in New Jersey, and Gertrude Van Horn, born at Whitehouse town New Jersey, they were both members of the Baptist Church, and had a family of ten children. After Mr. Isaac Gray was married, in 1836, he began in the mercantile business, where he remained until 1849, when gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, California. He took a steamer from New York for California, crossed the Isthmus of Darien to Panama, a perilous journey through canyons, gulches and the Chagres river, a distance of twenty-three miles, encountering great peril at that date; he took a steamer from Panama to San Francisco, and was seventeen days on the Pacific Ocean. From San Francisco he went up the Sacramento river to Sacramento, and from there to the north and middle fork of the American river, and was there chosen "Alcade," and held that office during his stay in California. He worked a mine with fourteen men one year, then returned to his family at Fall River, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1851, when he moved with his family to Carlinville, Illinois, and bought a quarter section of land at Girard's Point, which he soon after exchanged for a hotel in Carlinville; in 1853 sold out and moved to Springfield, and bought the National Hotel, which he sold, and bought the American, afterwards known as the Central House, which he sold to R. D. Lawrence, for \$23,500 cash, March 1880, and where Mr. Lawrence has erected one of the most splendid buildings in Central Illinois. Mr. Gray bought the Pike House in Bloomington, Illinois and ran it one year, when he leased it for a number of years, and while on his second trip to California in '64, it burned down; the insurance was ample to cover the loss; he then platted the ground and sold it for \$22,000. In 1867 he took his wife and daughters to the Paris Exposition, and traveled with them all over Europe, went through France, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Russia, Denmark, Holland, Bavaria, Scotland, Finland, Ireland, Wales, England and Switzerland; visited Mount Vesuvius, crossed the Alps and saw where Bonaparte's army encamped; they stopped at Vienna, the queer streets of rivers; was there during King Emanuel's visit. From Europe Mr. Gray and family returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he has since remained. While away he made notes of dwelling houses in various countries, and how built, and is just completing one of the most beautiful and convenient residences

in the city, at 422 South Sixth street, where he resides. In politics he is an Old Line Whig and Republican, and he cast his first vote for Harrison for "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," in the days of log cabins and hard cider.

Bluford S. Graves, confectioner and proprietor of the Farmer's Restaurant and Eating House, 224 South Sixth street, opened business in Springfield in the fall of 1871. He keeps a stock of confectioneries, nuts and cigars for the jobbing trade, and also conducts a restaurant and eating house, where meals are served to order at all hours. He does a business of \$15,000 to \$18,000 a year. Mr. Graves was born in Racine, Wisconsin, in December, 1836; was reared on a farm in Vermilion county, Illinois, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until he went into the army. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and fought in twenty-one battles and skirmishes, among them, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Graysville, and Buzzard's Roost; received a gun-shot wound in the left thigh at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain, in June, 1864, and gangrene setting in, he was unable for active duty thereafter. He was honorably discharged early in June, 1865. He carried on the grocery business in Vermilion county before moving to Springfield. In December, 1867, Mr. Graves married Lizzie Smith, of Vermilion county. Politically, he has always been a Democrat.

Charles W. Green, retired wholesale boot and shoe merchant, residence corner Cook and Fifth streets, was born in Spencer, Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1828, and took a full English course in the schools of his native town. His father, Josiah Green, was one of the pioneer New England manufacturers of boots and shoes by machinery, and carried on the business very extensively in Spencer. A large stock of goods having accumulated in his father's factory, Charles, after making a prospecting tour through the West in 1849, proposed to establish a wholesale boot and shoe house in the city of St. Louis. This met the approbation of the senior Green, the stock was shipped, and the subject of this memoir opened an extensive store, in 1850, on the corner of Main and Vine streets, and after conducting a heavy business for a number of years, was joined by his brother, Jonas H. Green, and they continued the house together until 1873, when they closed it out, and he removed to Springfield, Illinois, since which time he has not engaged in any steady business. During this period of merchandising in St. Louis, Mr. Green

traveled extensively through the Western States, and sold large quantities of boots in Springfield and other towns of Illinois. He and the other three brothers, Jonas H., Henry R., and Josiah Jr., are all practical manufacturers, and the brothers are carrying on large factories in Worcester and Spencer, with capacity of 1,000 pairs of boots per day, each.

In December, 1850, Mr. Green married Miss Emily Kibbe, daughter of one of the early and leading merchants of Jacksonville, Illinois. They have four children, namely, Emily, now Mrs. Ryan, Edward, Charles, Jr., and Lillie.

Benjamin M. Griffith, M. D., is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky; born in 1831; read medicine in Louisiana, Missouri, beginning at twenty-one years of age, and after practicing three years in Pike county, Illinois, graduated from St. Louis Medical College, in the spring of 1859, and located in practice in Louisiana, Missouri, remaining there till he moved to Springfield, Illinois, in 1865, where he has carried on an extensive practice till the present time. During his twenty-six years of professional life, Dr. Griffith has made surgery a prominent feature, and has performed a number of capital operations, among which was that of dissecting out the shoulder joint in the case of a compound fracture of the shoulder, attended with a complete recovery; and a case of ovariectomy, in which he removed an ovarian tumor from a lady of Sangamon county, weighing eighty-six pounds. She was twenty-nine years of age; the tumor had been twelve years growing, and adhered throughout the entire front to the abdominal walls. The Doctor is a zealous advocate of conservative practice in surgery, and has performed some remarkable cures by this method; one case just recovered was that of a young man who had his foot crushed at the Springfield Rolling Mills. The toes were amputated, and erysipelas setting in, the flesh sloughed off, leaving a large portion of the bones of the foot bare; but by conservative treatment the Doctor induced the integuments to grow over them sound and healthy, thus saving the foot. Another triumph in this plan of treatment was in the case of a young man whose arm was mangled in a threshing machine, and by dissecting out the ulna of the fore arm he saved the hand and restored its action in a great measure.

Dr. Griffith was one of the originators and organizers of the Sangamon County Medical Society, and has served two years as its President, is a member of the Illinois District Medical Society, of the Illinois State Medical Association,

and of the Tri-State Medical Society, comprising Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky; has filled the office of Vice President in the two latter Societies, and President of the District Society; in 1877, was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Tri-State Society. He married Miss Alice A. McElroy, a native of Rawles county, Missouri, but a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, in June, 1859. Three children have been born of their union; the living are Elsie A. and Benjamin Barret. The son is preparing for the medical profession. Mrs. Griffith is a graduate of Jacksonville Female College, Illinois, is a lover and devoted student to the sciences and English literature. She and the daughter are members of the Springfield Art Society, and she is also an active worker in behalf of foreign missions.

William P. Grimsley, Secretary of the Elevator Milling Company; was born in Rochester, Sangamon county, Illinois, May 9, 1841; is the son of Alexander Grimsley, a native of Virginia, who settled in Sangamon county, Illinois, in his young manhood in 1832. He married Caroline McCoy, born in Kentucky, of Virginia parentage. They had but two children, the subject of this sketch, and a sister. William has been in the milling and grain business from his boyhood, erected the old Grimsley Mill on the corner of Madison and Tenth streets; ran the Hickox Mill on East Adams street from 1875 till February, 1881, when he became a member of the Elevator Milling Company, which handles a large amount of grain, and manufactures a great quantity of flour, a fuller account of which appears in the chapter on manufactures in this work. Mr. Grimsley married Mary F. Burch, a native of Springfield, in June, 1877, who has borne him one daughter, Fannie, aged three years. Mr. G. is a member of A. O. U. W., and is Guide in Capital City Lodge No. 38. His parents both died in 1842, and his home through childhood and youth was with his uncle, William P. Grimsley, Sr.

Edward A. Gubitz was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 3, 1858. He attended school until he was fifteen years of age, when he clerked in the grocery store of J. G. Byerline, two years, then clerked for John W. Bunn & Co., four years and six months, then opened a store of his own at northwest corner Fourth and Grand avenue, where he carries a \$3,000 stock of groceries and provisions. His father, Adam Gubitz, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1827, and came to the United States when twenty-one years of age, in 1848. He died January 19,

1862. His wife, Maggie Baker, was also born in Bavaria, Germany. She and husband were both members of the German Lutheran Church, and had a family of six children, four living, viz: Cornelia, Barbara, Edward and Matilda Gubitz. The mother is still living in Springfield. Edward A. Gubitz, the subject of the sketch, is a member of the English Lutheran Church, at Springfield, Illinois, and in politics rather independent.

Louis H. Hahn, meat market, Springfield, Illinois. Among the business men of Springfield may be mentioned the name of Louis H. Hahn, who established himself in business in 1875. He carries everything usually kept in a first-class market; is a young man, with good business abilities, and one of the enterprising men of the city. He was born in New York City, January 17th, 1854; son of Charles Hahn, also a butcher by profession, who came to this city in 1864, and has been engaged in the business since. He married Miss Eliza Hammarth, and they have had eight children, seven of whom are living.

Rev. Albert Hale, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Glastenburg, Connecticut, November 29, 1799, son of Mathew and Ruth (Stephens) Hale. In youth, he served seven years as clerk in a store in Weathersfield, Connecticut, but afterwards entered Yale Theological Seminary. Among those of his graduating class, were the late Rev. Henry Durant, Sidney L. Johnson, lawyer, and Rev. Asa Turner, all residents of California (the latter founded the first Presbyterian Church in Quincy, Illinois); Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York; Rev. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Connecticut; Judge Edwards and Judge Gould. The first ministerial service of Mr. Hale was on a missionary tour in Georgia and other Gulf States, preaching, founding Sunday schools, and laboring in his might in the Lord's vineyard, where he found work to do. He first came to Illinois in 1831, and located in Bond county, as a home missionary. When he reached Shawneetown, the Black Hawk war was in the height of its fury, and the terrified inhabitants were seeking refuge in log forts.

In 1833, in the discharge of missionary duties, he visited Chicago, where he found two hundred and fifty Pottawotomies, many of them intoxicated, receiving their annuities in blankets, clothing, and money. The village of Chicago at that time contained about one thousand inhabitants, including soldiers, and twenty-two groggeries. When once under the influence of fire-water, the untutored savage became an easy

prey of the proprietors of those vile dens, who robbed them of their clothing and money. Mr. Hale appealed to the Indian agent to interfere and put a stop to this iniquity on the part of the rum-sellers, but his suggestions were unheeded, and no efforts were made to arrest the evil. During his visit to Chicago, he preached in a school house at the mouth of the river. Many Indians, though imperfectly understanding the language, gathered in the doorway and around the windows, listening, many of them probably for the first time, to the sound of the Gospel.

About this time, he met an old friend, Mr. Carpenter, who has since accumulated considerable wealth in Chicago, near the place upon which now stands the Cook county court house; and in conversation upon the future of the village, Mr. Hale said: "You expect to have a city here?" "Yes, some day," replied his friend. "What is the land worth here?" "Five dollars an acre," replied Mr. Carpenter, "but the difficulty is, nobody appears to want to buy."

In 1839, Mr. Hale accepted a call as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Springfield, and continued in that capacity over twenty-seven years, since which time he has labored and preached in both city and country.

March 27, 1839, he married Miss Abiah Chapin, of Newport, New Hampshire, who died June 10, 1864. She was a graduate of Ipswich Seminary, Massachusetts, and came to Illinois as a teacher, in 1831. She was a lady of rare accomplishments, endowed with all graces which adorn the true Christian character. Mr. Hale is the senior minister of Springfield, and one of the first pioneers of the State. He is universally loved, not only by those associated with him in his own church, but by all people, of all phases of religious faith and sentiments.

He has been a faithful worker, speaking words of hope to the dying, of comfort to the desponding, and of warning to the wicked. In secular matters, he has been a good citizen, loyal to the government of his country in all emergencies.

Hall & Herrick, clothiers and dealers in hats, caps and gentlemen's furnishings, southeast corner of Adams and Sixth streets, is composed of Edward A. Hall and Jonathan E. K. Herrick, who entered into partnership and engaged in the business in that location in June, 1876, under the firm title of E. A. Hall & Co. This was changed to the present title in March, 1881. Their stock embraces a general assortment of ready-made clothing, hats, caps, and gentlemen's furnishing goods; in addition to which they carry on a merchant tailoring department, and a

shirt manufactory, where goods are made up to order with dispatch in the most approved style. Their establishment employs eight to ten hands, besides those engaged in the manufacturing departments. The house does a large retail business, which has increased a hundred per cent. in the past four years.

Mr. Hall is a native of Pekin, Illinois, born in 1845; was reared and educated there, and from 1861 until 1876 was engaged in general merchandising, the last seven years as proprietor of the business. He married Miss Frances A. Myers, of Pekin, in the spring of 1873. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery.

Mr. Herrick was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1844, of Vermont parentage. At the age of nineteen years he went to the city of Boston, and for twelve years was identified with the gentlemen's clothing and furnishing trade. June 10, 1876, he formed a partnership with E. A. Hall, and opened the business in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Herrick united in marriage with Miss Marie E. Bangle, of Massachusetts, in 1875. One daughter has been born of this union. Mr. H. is a Mason, and member of Lodge, Chapter and Commandery.

Mrs. E. B. Harlan was born in England, February 19, 1841, and came with her parents to Illinois in 1856, locating in Marion county. Mrs. Harlan completed her education in Salem, Marion county, and engaged for a short time in teaching in Clay city, Illinois, in 1861. Mrs. Harlan, whose maiden name was Mary A. Crandwell, was married to E. B. Harlan on July 4, 1864. She removed with her husband to Springfield in 1866. He died in 1875, leaving her with four children—Emma C., Paul P., Edgar A., and Brooks, all of whom were born in Springfield, save the first named, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky. A sketch of General E. B. Harlan may be found in connection with "Illustrious Dead," on page 512.

Elizabeth J. Hatfield, Springfield, Illinois, widow of the late Rinaldo B. Hatfield, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, February 18, 1836; is the daughter of Jonas, farmer and stock dealer, and Mary N. (Headleston), natives of Bourbon county, Kentucky. Mrs. Hatfield was married in a Baptist Church in Scott county, Illinois, to Rinaldo B. Hatfield, deceased, July 20, 1856, and by the union had seven children, four of whom are living, viz: Mary E., Emma E., Menter J., and Robert L. Mr. Hatfield was born in Ohio, December 21, 1828, and son of William B., farmer, and Eliza (Wilmington)

Hatfield. Mr. Hatfield finished his education in a public High School in Ohio, after which he learned engineering. After his marriage he turned his attention to farming, which he followed one year, and was then engaged as engineer in Charles Groves' distillery, Meredosia, Illinois, which position he held until he enlisted in the late war, in Company A, One Hundred and First Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, August 6, 1862. Mr. Hatfield was taken prisoner December 20, 1862, and retained as such for three months, after which he was released in exchange, June 8, 1863. Mr. Hatfield was with his regiment in all its movements and battles, and with it mustered out of service at the close of the war, June 25, 1865, having contracted sickness which so impaired his health that he was unfit for physical labor, and which finally resulted in his death, March 24, 1872. He was promoted from the rank of private to that of sergeant, which he held to the end of his warfare. Mrs. Hatfield is a member of the Congregationalist Church, and her daughter, Mary E., is a member of the Christian Church.

Eliphalet Hawley, deceased, was born December 17, 1782. He was married August 24, 1815, to Elizabeth McMurdy, who was born in Albany, February 26, 1797, and of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley had two children in Albany previous to coming here. In 1821 he purchased several war claims, which was one cause of his coming West to locate land. He started out with his family in a carriage, hauling their household goods in a wagon. When they arrived at Olean Point, on the Allegheny river, they transferred their goods and floated down to Pittsburg, where they remained until the next spring. Mr. Hawley and a man by the name of Wheelock united in purchasing a boat in which their two families descended the Ohio river to Shawncetown, where they arrived in April, 1822. Mr. Hawley proceeded to Sangamon county, where he arrived the last of April or the first of May the same year, and located in Fancy Creek township. Previous to coming west, Mr. Hawley located his war claim in the military reservation west of the Illinois river, and began improving a farm on Spoon river, in Fulton county, a short distance from Havana. June 21, 1822, as he was returning to his family on horse-back, in attempting to swim his horse across Salt Creek, in Mason county, was drowned. The horse came home, and search being made, the body was found a week later and interred. The widow and children removed to Springfield the next winter. Isaac A. Hawley, the second son of Eliphalet and

for thirteen years. On July 1, 1878, Mr. Hayden accepted his present position as chief clerk of the money order department in the post office, in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Hayden was married in St. Louis, January 27, 1848, to Margaret C. Cohen, daughter of Thomas and Mary W. Cohen, natives of Virginia; Mr. Cohen was one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis. Mrs. Hayden was born and raised in St. Louis, Missouri; her early education was in her native city, and completed in Monticello Seminary, Godfrey, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden had seven children, of whom three are living, viz: Albert C., Frank N., and Adeline A.; all were born in St. Louis. Mr. Hayden located in Springfield, Illinois, in May, 1862. United with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in St. Louis—Missouri Lodge, No. 11. Mr. and Mrs. Hayden are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Hayden is an elder; and he has, for the last twelve or fifteen years, been actively engaged and deeply interested in the Sunday school work of the city and county; and for the last eight years, has conducted a mission at what is known as "Grace Chapel," near the West Coal Shaft, near the city.

Rudolph Helweg, of the firm of Helweg & Snape, plumbers, gas and steam-pipe fitters, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Germany, and emigrated to America in 1851, and landed at New York City, from which place he went to Chicago, and learned the trade of plumbing and gas fitting, with William Gwynn, and was in his employ three years, then came to Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1854, and was employed by the Springfield Gas Company, which had just begun its operations at above given date. He worked with this company about seven years, or till 1861, when his services were again employed by William Gwynn, in Springfield, and continued in his employ till 1869, when he formed a partnership with Robert Snape, which partnership continues under the title of Helweg & Snape, plumbers, gas and steam-pipe fitters. The firm deals in gas fixtures, and is the leading firm of the kind in Springfield.

Carl Albert Helmle, a native of Karlsruhe, capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, was born on the 10th of September, 1827, and is the son of Heinrich Helmle and Carolina nee Himmelheber. The family was one of the oldest in that city.

Carl Albert received his education at the Lyceum of Karlsruhe, he never had any desire to study the classics, and intended to enter a military academy, but was finally dissuaded by his mother, a highly educated lady, and influenced

to choose a mercantile life. Soon after this he became book-keeper in an extensive commission and forwarding house, and after leaving this position, accepted a situation in a banking house in Brussels, Belgium, and later removed to Paris. Indoor life and too close confinement began to impair his health, and for the purpose of recuperating, and prompted also, by his love of independence and liberty, he determined to emigrate to America. Accordingly he closed up his affairs and embarked, arriving in New York on the 21st of November, 1849. He had letters of recommendation to leading business houses in that city, but feeling that his health demanded it, he went west to Missouri and engaged in farming. Here, on the 20th of February, 1853, he was married to Miss Marie Flesche. In June of the following year, not succeeding as well as he had anticipated in farming, it being new to him, with a small capital he removed to Springfield, Illinois, and established himself in the tin and stove business, and continued with good success till April, 1857. At this time in company with Frank Reisch, he opened a general store, and later, engaged in the brewing business, beginning on a small scale, manufacturing only one thousand barrels during the first year. Their business increased gradually from year to year. In 1864 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Reisch and commenced the wholesale liquor business, in which he still continues, having established a very good and successful trade throughout the center of the State.

He has always been a Democrat, and has filled various public offices, has had numerous calls to accept others, but his tastes have led him to decline the honors.

As a business man, Mr. Helmle is prompt, systematic and accurate, and gives his personal attention to all the details of his affairs. In public enterprises he has always taken a worthy part. He has devoted much time to self-culture, and from his extensive reading and observation has accumulated a most valuable fund of information and experience. He has collected a library composed of many rare volumes, and adorned his residence with valuable paintings and other works of art, and, in the enjoyment of an ample competence, lives surrounded by the pleasures and comforts of a happy home.

George H. Helmle, architect, residence 430 South Fifth street, is a native of the city of Springfield, Illinois, and was born in 1853, William and Elise (Warschutz) Helmle, his parents emigrated from Germany to America in 1849, and settled in Springfield, where they still re-

side. George was educated in the city schools, and having a natural tact and taste for drawing, took lessons in that art in the city, in 1867-68. The following year he entered the office of E. E. Myers, since moved to Detroit, Michigan, and one of the most prominent architects in the United States. Young Helmle remained there as draughtsman two years, when, receiving an offer from Helena, Arkansas, to make plans for a Masonic temple, which was to cost \$30,000, he accepted, and forming a partnership with John A. McKay, and superintended the erection of the building. Subsequently he made the plan for the Arkansas State University, which drew the prize of \$1,500, won in competition with architects from St. Louis and various other cities. During the two years of Mr. Helmle's stay in Helena, he and his partner made plans for and constructed a number of other buildings in that and other towns, that received flattering eulogies from the public press of that State. In 1872, Mr. Helmle went to Chicago, and spent two years, one in the architect's office of W. A. Furber, and one in the office of W. J. Edbrooke, during the re-building of the city after the great fire. Returning to Springfield, in 1874, he has since furnished plans for many elegant dwellings in and about the city, among them B. F. Caldwell, of Curran township, Dr. L. Gillett's, of Buffalo; Hiram E. Gardner's, of Gardner; Daniel Waters, of Cooper, in the country, and George P. Bowen's, A. H. Fisher's, Frank Reisch's, John T. Peters, H. K. Webber's, and others of the city. He has, during 1881, made plans for buildings. Besides his architectural work, Mr. Helmle has kept the books of the First National Bank, of Springfield, for three years.

In 1876, he united in marriage with Miss Minnie Whitehurst, also of Springfield, daughter of Stephen S. Whitehurst and Maria Matheny, who is a daughter of Charles R. Matheny, and still resides in Springfield.

✓ *R. F. Herndon & Co.*, dry goods merchants, is composed of Richard F. Herndon and John T. Grimsley. They established their business, which is now one of the largest and most prosperous retail houses in Central Illinois, in 1866, on South Sixth street, moved in 1871 to the south side of the square, and in the fall of 1881, to the new Passfield block, northwest corner of Adams and Fifth streets, southwest corner of the square, where they have the most elegant store in the Capital City. The firm carries a large and complete stock of staple and fancy dry goods, dress goods, laces and millinery.

They also conduct a large manufacturing department, devoted to ladies' suits, cloaks and millinery to order. The firm occupies three floors of this splendid building, besides the basement, which is devoted to domestics. The first floor is a magnificent double corner room, heated by steam, and communicating with stories above by elevator. This room is devoted to dress goods, silks, satins, hosiery, kid gloves, &c. The second floor is stocked with ready-made suits, wrappings and millinery. The third floor is forty by ninety feet in area, and is entirely devoted to manufacturing, where fifty to seventy-five hands are employed. This extensive retail business is conducted almost entirely upon the cash system. The partners are both thorough-going, practical merchants.

Mr. Herndon was born in 1841, in Kentucky; was brought by his parents to Springfield, Illinois, in 1843. His father, Richard Herndon, engaged for a number of years in a general mercantile business, from which he retired some years prior to his death, in 1857. Richard served an apprenticeship of seven years with Messrs Condell & Co.; was two years with Matheny & Co., then in 1866 opened the store on South Sixth street, above noted. Mr. Herndon has never married.

Charles A. Herrmann Springfield, Illinois, was born in Berlin, Germany, August, 1827, where he followed woolen and silk weaving. He married Miss Rosetta H. Reddie, who was born in Germany, April 29, 1829. By this union there were twelve children, seven of whom are living: Charles A., Emil R., Matilda F., Minnie S., Louisa A., Adeline S., and Flora H. In June, 1855, they landed in New York; came in a sailing vessel, and were seven weeks making the trip. He first located in Champaign county Illinois, where he worked by the month; remained there a couple of years, when he concluded to go to Kansas, or Nebraska; he intended to make a farm, but not liking the country, returned to Springfield, where he was employed in the woolen mills. In 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-ninth Missouri Infantry and participated in several engagements; was wounded in the heel by a piece of shell at the battle of Chickasaw Mountain; being unfit for active service, was honorably discharged. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and has a property in Springfield valued at \$2,000.

Thomas C. Henkle was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, January 15, 1850, and in 1866 moved with his parents to Decatur, Illinois, where he graduated at the High School in 1868.

In 1868, he returned to Springfield, and January, 1869, was employed as book-keeper in the wholesale grocery store of J. & J. W. Bunn, and held that position ten years, when he was made manager, a position he still retains, the firm now being John W. Bunn & Co. The father of Thomas C., Enos Henkle, was born in Franklin, Virginia, February 10, 1810; he is a wagon-maker by trade, and is still living in Springfield, Illinois; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Martha Condell, born in Ireland; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is also living in this city. She was the mother of five children, four living: Albert E., living in Springfield, Superintendent of the Hominy Mills; Thomas C. Henkle, Will H. Henkle, chief clerk in the Auditor's office, and Miss S. E. Prather. Mr. P. C. Henkle, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss E. J. Huntington, April 20, 1874. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, April 21, 1854. She was a daughter of George L. Huntington. He was an old settler in Springfield, Illinois, where he was for many years engaged in the lumber business. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and his wife, Hannah L. Forbes, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. She was the mother of nine children, eight living. Mr. T. C. Henkle is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Springfield, and Mrs. Henkle is a member of the Episcopal Church. They have three children, namely: Ella J., Leonora, and John B. Henkle. In politics, Mr. Henkle is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President of the United States.

✓ *L. James Hickox*, owner of the Excelsior Mills, is the only son of Martin and Mary Hickox, *nee* James. Martin Hickox was born on Spring Creek, two miles from Springfield, and was the son of Addison Hickox and Rhoda Stanley. He married Miss James, a native of Atlanta, Logan county, Illinois, who died when the subject of this sketch was fifteen months old. His father made milling the chief business of his life, as did the grandsire and his three other sons. Martin died March 11, 1878, in the forty-first year of his age. He left an estate consisting of the Excelsior Mills and other city property. These mills have lately been remodeled and refurnished with the most approved machinery for manufacturing the "New Process" flour, and have a capacity of one hundred barrels in twenty-four hours.

Douglas Hickox, proprietor of Excelsior Mill, East Adams street, is one of a family of five

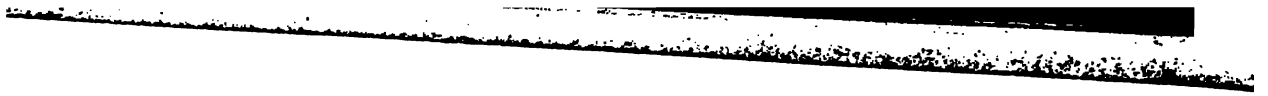
children, four sons and a daughter, of Addison and Rhoda (Stanley) Hickox, and was born in Springfield, Illinois, in 1846. He graduated from the city schools, and at eighteen years of age engaged in the milling business, which he has continuously pursued, save about eight years during which he conducted a steam laundry in the city. He was joint proprietor with his father of the Etna Mill, for some years, and since February, 1881, has run the Excelsior Mill. Mr. Hickox married Martha J., daughter of James W. Keyes, in September, 1867. They have four children, two of each sex.

Addison Hickox was born in Jefferson county, New York, and married Rhoda Stanley, of that county; came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1833, and soon after erected the Spring Creek Mill, two miles north-west of the city, and the only flouring mill within a radius of eighty miles at that time. He was subsequently interested in the building and ownership of a number of mills in the city. At one time he and his four sons, all practical millers, owned three and operated two others—five in all—in Springfield. After more than a third of a century of active life in the milling business in Sangamon county; years, prolific in good results to the community in this branch of industry, Mr. Hickox died in January, 1872, in Florida, where he was spending the winter. He left a valuable estate to his widow and family. Only three of their family of five children are now alive.

J. A. Higgins, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Crawford county, Illinois, December 23, 1831; son of James and Julia Higgins, natives of Kentucky, who came to this State in 1818, and located in Crawford county, and followed farming; afterwards engaged in the distillery business and buying and feeding stock, which he sold in St. Louis; father and mother are still living in Missouri, and have lived together over fifty years. They came to the State when it was a wild, unsettled country, previous to the Indians leaving. The Higgins family were large, powerful, athletic men. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm. When eight years of age, his father moved to Alabama and engaged in growing cotton; remained only a few years. When ten years of age, his father moved to St. Louis, where J. A. was placed in the Mound Academy, and pursued his studies four years. In the fall of 1846, they moved to VanBuren county, Iowa, then a Territory, where he remained until the fall of 1848, then returned to St. Louis, where he intended to learn the trade of ship carpentering. His health failing,



Yours truly



he gave up his trade and went to Macoupin county, Illinois. Here he turned his attention to carpentering, forming a partnership with Isaac Ferris. January 25, 1855, he married Miss Nancy Mitchell, daughter of Dr. Ambrose Mitchell, an early settler of the State; she died in the spring of 1872, leaving four children—two sons and two daughters. After marrying, Mr. H. continued his business, and in the meantime read medicine with Dr. Mitchell, and finally turned his whole attention to his profession. In the spring of 1875, he came to Springfield, where he has met with good success. In 1861, he enlisted in the Third Illinois Cavalry, Company L, D. R. Sparks commanding. His father was a Union man, and when the rebellion broke out he said to his two sons, of which the Doctor was one: "Your great grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War; your grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812; you had two uncles in the Indian wars, and if you do not enlist for the cause of the Union, I will shoulder my musket and go." (He was then over fifty years old.) It is enough to say that the boys went, and served with honor to themselves and the cause, participating in several engagements, viz: First battle of Pea Ridge, Yazoo River, where General Sherman met his first defeat; Fort Gibson and Champion Hills. Previous to the battles of Fort Gibson and Champion Hills, the Doctor had the small-pox, leaving him in a weak condition, and fatigue and excitement so unnerved him that he was not fit for active service; he was discharged for disability in June, 1863. He married for his second wife, Miss Relief Guderman, daughter of William M. Olney, of New Jersey. The Doctor is a relative of Tom Higgins, an old Indian fighter, who participated in one of the most desperate single-handed combats with the Indians ever fought on the soil of Illinois, August 21, 1814. Mr. Higgins was about twenty-five years of age, of muscular build, not tall, but strong and active.

Charles L. Hoyt, Superintendent of the Springfield Watch Factory, is a native of Middleburg, New York, born in 1828; was brought by his parents to Detroit, Michigan, and was there reared and educated. He learned the trade of watch making in Rochester, that State, where he carried on the business nine years. Moving to Romeo, Michigan, he continued at his trade until the Pike's Peak gold excitement arose, in 1860, when he joined the throng of gold seekers, and spent nearly a year in Colorado. He then returned to Detroit, and entered the employ of the

large wholesale and retail watch and jewelry house of M. S. Smith & Co. While there, he invented a very superior watch, which he named "Our Watch," and made about a hundred movements, worth \$150 each. He sold his tools and materials to accept the Superintendency of the Freeport Watch Factory, which position he filled till it was destroyed by fire, in October, 1875. Subsequently, he had charge of the escapement department of the Rockford Watch Factory five years, and resigned that place to become Superintendent for the Illinois Watch Company, in October, 1880. Mr. Hoyt married Saffrona A. Leet, a native of Genesee county, New York, thirty years ago. Flora Hoyt is their only child.

Lawrence A. Hudson, news dealer, was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, in December, 1819. His early life was passed in that and the Middle States; was educated at Elizabeth, Kentucky, and for nearly a quarter of a century taught school in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia; was some time a teacher in Morgantown Academy, in the latter State. During the great excitement growing out of the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Hudson, like many others, was seized with a desire to become suddenly rich, and acting on that impulse, he went over-land in 1849, to the great gold fields of the Far West. He was in Kansas during the exciting times of the "Border Ruffian War," and was with John Brown in Ohio, previous to his memorable and historic raid on Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Mr. Hudson entered the Union army as a member of the Second Missouri Infantry, Three Months' Volunteers, in 1861; was in the battles of Booneville and Wilson's Creek, Missouri, and was taken prisoner in the latter. He re-enlisted April 18, 1862, in an Independent Missouri Cavalry company, which was afterwards consolidated into the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, United States Volunteers. In August, 1862, he was injured in a cavalry charge near Moore's Mill, Missouri, receiving a compound fracture of the right thigh and a fracture of the right arm. After having sufficiently recovered he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and assigned to clerical duty at post headquarters, until discharged, September 10, 1863, and mustered out as a member of the Third Regiment Missouri Cavalry, United States Volunteers.

Mr. Hudson re-entered government employ as special agent in the United States Secret Service, and acted in that capacity until the close of the war; during which he visited numerous cities and important points within the rebellious States, made the acquaintance and enjoyed the confi-

dence of many prominent members of the Southern Confederacy, both in civil and military life; and through their faith imposed in him he learned and communicated much information of great value to the government at Washington, and the chiefs of the departments in the field. He unearthed and exposed many plots and schemes of rebels, planned under the knowledge of, and in numerous instances in concert with arrant traitors "in blue" and in government employ, for destroying Union property, thwarting the movements of the Union armies, encouraging desertions and devastating the Northern States, by erecting a Northwestern Confederacy, that were startling in their conception, and would have been terrible in their results had they not been suppressed in their infancy. As an indisputable evidence of the important duties he performed, and the implicit confidence imposed in him as an officer and a man, Mr. Hudson has in his possession a number of autograph letters written by General W. S. Rosecrans, General G. M. Dodge, General J. H. Baker, Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri; Hon. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, and other distinguished officers, which speak of his great efficiency as a special agent in the Secret Service, detail the valuable services performed, in strong terms of commendation, showing him to have been one of the most valued and trusted men in that branch of service. The Bureau of Military Justice has reports there made through Mr. Hudson to Colonel Sanderson, to General Rosecrans, that would startle the Nation. Some of those official documents and duplicate reports embody a fund of information combined with strange and startling experiences and critical situations which render them as entertaining as any romance.

In 1859, Mr. Hudson married Miss Delia J. Reid, in Missouri, a native of Virginia. They have three dead and four surviving children, (Albert Eugene, Noble Reid, Oliver Goldsmith, and Fanny Hale Hudson. Mr. H. first visited Springfield in 1859, and made several subsequent visits to the place before settling here in 1874. After leaving the service of the Government he kept books in Jefferson City and St. Louis, Missouri. In August, 1878, he engaged in the news business here, handling the leading western metropolitan daily and weekly journals, since which time he has by great industry and economy made enough money to support his family and pay for a comfortable home on Reynolds street, worth \$2,000. Owing to his entering the army as a member of an indepen-

dent company of State troops, Mr. H. has never yet received any pension, though disabled permanently by his injuries, but now hopes to overcome the obstacle in the near future.

William S. Hunter, clothing merchant and merchant tailor, 125 south Fifth street, west side of square, has been connected with the clothing trade of Springfield as salesman ten years, and for about two years in the capacity of manager of the establishment of which he has been sole proprietor since July 1, 1881. He carries a complete stock of ready-made clothing and gentlemen's furnishings, in medium and fine goods, and in his merchant tailoring department he makes a specialty of the best grades of cloths and suitings in the market, of domestic and foreign manufacture. In this department Mr. Hunter employs the most skilled workmen, and does a large business, occupying from twelve to fifteen hands. The active capital invested is upwards of \$20,000, and the annual sales run from \$30,000 to \$40,000. Mr. Hunter is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and is twenty-nine years of age. His parents, William S., and Mary (Brown) Hunter, moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the fall of 1852, and several years later to Logan county, where his father died in 1873. His mother is now a resident of Springfield. William was sent back to his native State and educated in a private school. He married Bebert Merriman in 1879. She is a daughter of George B. Merriman, deceased, and was born in Sangamon county, Illinois.

✓ *Albert L. Ide*, proprietor of Ide's Machine Works, corner Fifth and Madison streets, was born in Waupaukenata, Loraine county, Ohio, in March, 1841, and came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, when two years old. In 1856 he began learning the machinist's trade with Campbell & Richardson, in Springfield. He enlisted upon the first call for three months' troops in the Seventh Illinois Infantry; at the expiration of service was appointed Drill Master at Camp Butler, and drilled officers for a year; then enlisted and was made Major of the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, but soon after, having a long illness with typhoid fever, was discharged. In 1862 he embarked in the jewelry and army supply business, continuing until several months after the war closed. He then spent two years in building and equipping the Fifth street line of the Springfield City Railway Company, of which he is now President. After this he engaged in manufacturing steam-heating apparatus and has been continuously in the business since. Besides building up a very extensive trade in

this line, Mr. Ide has added the foundry and manufactory of general machinery, employing in all sixty to seventy-five men, and in 1880 did a business of \$325,000.

Robert Irwin, deceased, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the mercantile trade with John and Augustus Carr. Dissolving his connection with the firm, in 1834, he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he formed a partnership with John Williams, one of the pioneer merchants of the city, in the dry goods trade. Subsequently, he was connected with his brother, John Irwin, in the same business. When the Marine and Fire Insurance Company was organized, he became identified with it, and became its secretary, remaining in that connection until his death, which occurred March 8, 1865.

Robert Irwin and Clara C. Doyle were united in marriage in May, 1833. Three children were born unto them, two daughters and one son.

Robert Irwin was an active business man, and whatever enterprise engaged his attention, he entered into it with his whole soul. He was an intimate personal friend of that great and good man, Abraham Lincoln. Shortly after Mr. Lincoln was first inaugurated, and under date of March 20, 1861, he wrote Mr. Irwin in relation to an applicant for office in one of the eastern States, who gave the name of Mr. Irwin as reference. Mr. Lincoln pathetically closed his letter, "Your tired friend, A. Lincoln." Yes, he was tired, poor man, and never found rest this side the Jordan of death.

When the war broke out, Mr. Irwin entered into the work, and ceased not to labor until death claimed him as his own. The "boys in blue" were ever a subject of the utmost concern with him, and he could not do too much to alleviate their sufferings. As a member of the State Sanitary Commission, he gave time and money to help on the noble work in which its members were engaged. On his death, the directors held a meeting, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The Almighty Disposer of events in the execution of His wise purposes, has recently terminated the earthly life and usefulness of our late friend and fellow counselor, Robert Irwin, Esq., of this city, by removing him to a more exalted and holier state of existence; therefore,

"Resolved, That while we bow with un murmuring submissiveness to this afflictive dispensation, we cannot but deeply deplore the severe loss

which our commission—the sanitary cause, and society at large have sustained in the death of this well-known estimable citizen.

"Resolved, That the ardent and consistent patriotism of Mr. Irwin, his high-toned benevolence and incorruptible integrity, are worthy of our highest admiration and closest imitation; and the memory of them will be cherished amongst our fondest recollections of the mutual endeavors we have made during the last four years, to assist our country in her fearful struggle against that gigantic Rebellion which has spread death and desolation over so much of our land."

The Board of Directors of the Marine and Fire Insurance Company held a meeting and adopted the following:

WHEREAS, By the death of Robert Irwin, this company has sustained an irreparable loss; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Springfield Marine and Fire Insurance Company, That in the death of Robert Irwin, Secretary of this Institution, we have lost a capable and efficient officer, an honest and faithful counselor, and the community a genial and warm-hearted friend; and that the death of our friend and associate has left an official and social void that cannot be filled; the integrity of whose life has left a noble example, worthy of all imitation."

The foregoing resolutions show the esteem in which Mr. Irwin was held by his associates, and the resolutions were but an echo of the voice of the whole community. Mr. Irwin was laid away to rest in Oakwood Cemetery.

Elijah Ives.—On page 580 of this work, will be found a very interesting reminiscence from the pen of Mr. Ives, embracing a brief sketch of his own life.

Edward R. Ives, grocer, corner of Eleventh and Monroe streets, has been doing a general retail grocery business in that location more than six years. He keeps in stock a choice line of goods, and has a prosperous and growing local trade. Mr. Ives is an Eastern man: born in Rhode Island, in 1850. His parents, David S. and Catharine H. (Thorn) Ives, were born in New York and New Jersey, respectively. They moved to Springfield in 1854. His father has been in the railroad business for a third of a century, and is now connected with the Wabash Company. Edward was educated in the schools of the city, and started at the age of sixteen to learn practical civil engineering, on the Wabash railroad, in which he spent two years. At the end of this time, he was made Ticket Agent

for the company, at Springfield, and held the position about seven years, when ill health compelled him to resign in May, 1875. He immediately embarked in his present business. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Capital Lodge, No. 14. In 1873 Mr. Ives united in marriage with Miss Sallie E. Ray, a native of Sangamon county, and one son, Edward C. Ives, has been born to them, now aged eight years. Mr. Ives' parents reside in Springfield, and have a family of two sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the second in age.

John G. Ives, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has been a resident of Springfield since 1839. He was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1818; learned the jeweler's and watch maker's trade in his native State, and worked at the bench there, and after coming to Springfield, until 1853. In that year he erected the Etna mill and run it ten years. He sold it in 1863, and the two following years, 1866 and 1867, he filled the office of Treasurer of Sangamon county, being elected on the Republican ticket against a usual Democratic majority of several hundred. Since retiring from that office, Mr. Ives has been chiefly identified with the grain traffic. He was also twice elected to the Board of Supervisors. In 1843, he married Miss Abigail Watson, a native of Nashville, Tennessee. They have three sons and a daughter, the latter married and living in Denver, Colorado. One of the sons is there also, the other two reside in Springfield. Mr. Ives is a Master in the Masonic Order, was for many years an active member of I. O. O. F. and a number of years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge.

David S. Ives, Chief Clerk, road department, Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Connecticut, August 31, 1817, and is the son of Samuel and Catherine Ives, natives of Connecticut and New Jersey, respectively. Mr. Ives received a common school education in New Jersey, and at the age of fifteen began to clerk in a foreign commission house in New York City, continuing in this position in the counting room till 1837, and then entered his railroad career by being employed as clerk in one of the departments of the Long Island Railroad, of which road he afterwards became Superintendent, remaining in the service till 1850. In 1856, he came to Illinois, in the service of the old Great Western Railroad, and was in charge of that work until its completion to Indiana State line, after which he was variously employed in the construction of several railroads until

1873, he was offered and accepted the position he now holds—as Chief Clerk, road department, of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway.

William Jayne, M. D., was born in October, 1826, in Springfield, Illinois, and is consequently one of the oldest residents now living in the city. Dr. Gershom Jayne, his father, was a native of Orange county, New York, born in October, 1791. The subject of this memoir is one of their six children. He read medicine under his father's preceptorship, attended medical lectures at Missouri University, St. Louis, from which he graduated in 1849, and at once entered the practice of medicine, which was interrupted at the end of ten years by his being elected Mayor of the city in 1859. In 1860 he was elected State Senator to represent the counties of Sangamon and Morgan, for the term of four years; but being appointed the first Territorial Governor of Dakota, by President Lincoln, he resigned in 1861 to accept that office. In 1862 Dr. Jayne was sent to Congress from that Territory, which he represented in that body two years. At the close of the term he returned to Springfield, and has since resided here. He was appointed United States Pension Agent in 1869, and filled the office four years; in the spring of 1876 was chosen Mayor of the city, and re-elected in 1877, serving two consecutive terms. He has been a Director of the First National Bank of Springfield since 1875; and its Vice President since the spring of 1879; also practicing medicine in a moderate degree. On October 17, 1850, Dr. Jayne united in marriage with Julia Witherbee, of Jacksonville, Illinois, born in Vermont in 1830. Only two of their six children now survive, namely, William S. Jayne, who was born in October, 1851, and married Margaret E., second daughter of ex-Governor John M. Palmer, in November, 1875; and Lizzie Jayne, born in July, 1855, and married to Ferdinand Kuechler in October, 1878. They all reside in Springfield.

Edward S. Johnson, born August 9, 1843, in Springfield. Served four years' apprenticeship at the printing business, and was engaged with his father in the boot, shoe and leather business when the rebellion broke out. He enlisted at the first call for seventy-five thousand men, April, 1861, in Company I, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for three months; was appointed First Sergeant, and served as such full time. He re-enlisted July 24, 1861, for three years, in the same company and regiment, at Mound City, Illinois. Sergeant Johnson remained there in charge of the property, while the com-

pany returned home on furlough. At the election of officers in Springfield, although absent, he was elected First Lieutenant, and served as such until February 15, 1862, when he was promoted to Captain, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Noah E. Mendell, who was killed at Fort Donelson, two days before. Captain Johnson commanded his company until December 22, 1863, when he re-enlisted with his company, as a veteran. He continued in command until April 22, 1864, when he was promoted to Major of the regiment. Major Johnson was appointed by General John M. Corse, September 30, 1864, Post Commandant at Rome, Georgia, and served as such until the movement of the grand army on Sherman's "march to the sea," in November following. He then returned to his regiment, and served with it until all were mustered out, July 25, 1865. He participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege and capture of Corinth, Florence, Savannah, Bentonville, besides innumerable skirmishes. Major E. S. Johnson was engaged in the lumber business, which he continued in up to 1872. In consequence of impaired health, and for observation, he planned a European tour, and in company with Dr. Rufus S. Lord, left Springfield March 30, 1868. They visited England, France, Scotland, Russia and Italy. After an extended tour through the principal cities named, they returned to Springfield early in December of same year. He was married August 10, 1869, to Laura I. Clinton, who was born in Springfield, Illinois. They have one child, Edward Russell, born May, 9, 1875. In 1872 he gave up the lumber business, and engaged in the hotel business, in company with his father, assuming the charge of the same up to his death, in 1879, at which time he became sole proprietor of the same.

Samuel H. Jones, President of the State National Bank, of Springfield, is a native of Louisa county, Virginia, was born in 1825. Samuel and Lucy (Desper) Jones were the parents of five sons and four daughters, Samuel H. being the fourth of the family. When he was eight years of age they moved to Ross county, Ohio, and that and Pike county were his home until he came to Illinois, in 1849. Mr. Jones has been a resident of Springfield since 1854. From the time he settled in this State until elected cashier of the bank, January 1, 1871, he was engaged in buying, feeding and shipping live stock and farming, and up to the present time, 1881, he owns three farms in Sangamon county, and supervises their cultivation. After officiating as

cashier of the bank six years, he was elected its Vice President in 1877, and chosen President in January, 1880. He has been somewhat active as a member of the Republican party; was appointed pension agent by President Grant in 1872, and served a year; in April, 1877, was appointed Commissioner of the State Prison at Joliet, which position he now holds. He married Miss Emma Jones, of Clark county, Ohio, in 1858, who has born him one daughter, Mabel, aged sixteen years. Mr. Jones is a Past Master in the Masonic fraternity.

John A. Jones, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, for the Southern District of Illinois, was born in the District of Columbia, May 29, 1806. He was graduated at Columbian College, Washington City, in the class of 1825, receiving the degree of A. M. three years later. He came to Illinois in 1835, and settling in Tazewell county, edited the *Pekin Gazette*, later called the "Tazewell Telegraph," the first newspaper published in that county, at the same time serving as justice of the peace. In October, 1837, Mr. Jones was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tazewell county by Judge Jesse B. Thomas, and re-appointed by Judge S. H. Treat, in 1841; was also made Master in Chancery of that court in 1842. Under the new Constitution, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, in 1848, and re-elected in 1852. After retiring from the office, upon motion of Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Jones was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court. In March, 1861, he was appointed Superintendent of Commercial Statistics of the United States, at Washington City. His was the first appointment made by President Lincoln after the formation of his Cabinet. In May, 1866, Mr. Jones resigned his office, and came to Bloomington, Illinois, and by the death of the former Clerk, was appointed to his present office by Judge David Davis, under the sanction of Judge S. H. Treat, in July, 1867, and has held it continuously since.

Mr. Edward Jones, his father, was a native of New York, and the youngest of five sons, the eldest of whom, John Jones, M. D., was President Washington's family physician. Edward Jones was the first Chief Clerk in the United States Treasury, and served thirty-nine consecutive years. He was appointed by Hon. Alexander Hamilton the first Secretary, in 1790, who in 1795 gave him a strong letter of commendation, which Mr. Jones now has as a *souvenir*. The mother of the subject of this sketch was Louisa (Maus) Jones, a native of Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania. Her paternal ancestors were officials of

note in England and the United States. Mr. Jones has preserved a number of their commissions bearing dates from 1691 on down to the administration of Jefferson, and ending 1840.

Mr. Jones married A. Maria Major, of Bloomington, Illinois, daughter of William T. Major, of Christian county, Kentucky. Their family consists of two sons and four daughters, one lately deceased. Four of these are married. Mr. Jones is proverbially a social, companionable man, and has ever been a very active one. For three years, while Circuit Clerk of Tazewell county, he lived ten miles from his office, and in pleasant weather walked both ways each day, making twenty miles walk.

George W. Jones, Clerk of the Appellate Court for Illinois, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1828, and reared and educated in Pike county, Illinois, of which his parents were early settlers; and his father, Nathan W. Jones, was one of the original proprietors of Griggsville, in that county, which is still the family home. George was elected Circuit Clerk of Pike county in 1860, for four years, on the Democratic ticket. In 1864, he retired, and four years later re-entered the office as deputy, serving until 1872, when he was again chosen Clerk for another term of four years. In the convention of that year he was nominated by acclamation, without opposition, in a county giving about eight hundred Democratic majority. In 1876, Mr. Jones was appointed by the court of his county as one of the Board of Commissioners to construct the Sny Island Levee, an improvement authorized by the general drainage law, for the reclaiming of overflow and swamp lands. The Commission constructed a levee fifty-two miles in length, and an average height of seven feet, through the counties of Adams, Pike, and part of Calhoun, thereby reclaiming about 110,000 acres of valuable lands. Mr. Jones served in the Board from 1872 till 1878, during which time they expended about \$650,000. In the fall of 1878, he was elected Clerk of the Appellate Court for the term of six years, and assumed the duties of the office December 4th of that year. He was a member of the County Board of Supervisors in Pike for seven years, six of them, from 1860 to 1872, he was Chairman of that body. In 1850, Mr. Jones united in marriage with Cecilia Bennett, born in Delaware county, New York. Two sons compose their family: Frank H., a practicing Attorney in Springfield; and Fred, associated with a large railroad supply house of Chicago.

Alvin B. Judkins, dealer in musical merchandise, of the firm of Judkins & Fisher, 119 North Sixth street, has been dealing in musical instruments since 1865. The partnership with A. H. Fisher was formed, and their fine music store in Key's block opened, August 1, 1881. Their stock embraces the standard makes of pianos and organs, and also a complete line of string and brass instruments, together with a large collection of the latest and most popular sheet music. Some of the leading instruments, for which they have the exclusive agency in Central and Southern Illinois, are the Steinway, Weber, Steck, Kranich & Bach, and Shafer pianos; the Estey, Taylor & Farley, New Eagle, and Story & Camp organs. Mr. Judkins, who has the active management, is admirably adapted for the business, both by nature and education. Being a natural mechanic, and having handled instruments for sixteen years, he is familiar with every part and detail of their construction, as well as a critical judge of their qualities. Alvin B. Judkins is a native of Pike county, Illinois, and was born in 1848, on Christmas day. Hiram Judkins and Doratha Rowell, his parents were natives of New Hampshire, and after their marriage settled in Griggsville, Pike county, from whence they moved to Springfield, when Alvin was nearly four years old. He grew to manhood in the Capital City and graduated from the High School in 1865, soon after which he entered the musical instrument trade. In 1877, he became the district agent for the Iron Mountain Railroad, and has since sold thousands of acres of the company's lands. He is also special agent for the Chicago & Alton Company. Mr. Judkins has taken an active interest in local musical matters, having been a member of all the musical societies of Springfield since he left school, and plays any wind or string instrument. He married in Effingham county, Illinois, to Laura Kagay, a native of that county, and daughter of B. F. Kagay, a prominent attorney of Effingham for twenty-six years.

Andrew K. Kerns, grocer, 125 North Sixth street, was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1845, and is the youngest of a family of ten children of Abner Kerns, born in Pennsylvania, and Sarah A. Brown, a native of Ohio. They married and lived in Ross county, where Mr. Kerns died in 1847. Three years later his widow moved with the family to Illinois, and settled eight miles north of Springfield, in Sangamon county. Mrs. Kerns died there in 1873. Until 1877 Andrew carried on farming in Mechanicsburg township, in Sangamon county. He pur-

chased a farm in the spring of 1876, raised a corn crop worth \$2,700 that season, and sold the place in the fall for \$500 in advance. In the spring of 1877 he engaged in the grocery business in New Buffalo, continuing one year. At the end of that time he re-purchased the farm he formerly owned at a reduction of \$2,700, and occupied it till March, 1881, when he again left it, and re-embarked in the grocery trade in his present store. Mr. Kerns does a general retail business in staple and fancy groceries of \$12,000 a year. In December, 1871, he married Miss Mary Seeds, of Shadeville, Ohio. They have four children, Shirley K., aged nine years; Effie, aged six, Hattie four, and Lillie, nearly two years old.

Charles Kennedy, Superintendent of the Springfield Iron Company's works, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, December 25, 1831. David Kennedy and Magdalena Miller were his parents, the former of whom died when Charles was a small child. He began learning the business in Pittsburg, at ten years of age, receiving a salary of twenty-five cents per day. After having several years' experience he connected himself with the Great Western Iron Works, at Brady's Bend, Pennsylvania, for four years; thence went to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and was associated for twenty years with the Cambria Iron Company's works at that place; first in the capacity of a hand in the mill, but by tact and industry worked up to the position of assistant manager, under Alexander Hamilton, manager, to whom he feels a lasting gratitude for kindness shown him while at these works. Upon leaving there, Mr. Kennedy was three years Superintendent of the Cleveland Iron Company, resigning that position to take his present one, whose duties he assumed in July, 1878. In September, 1864, he enlisted in the United States Army, as a member of Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; served a year as a private, and received his discharge in 1865. Mr. Kennedy united in marriage with Elizabeth Jones in 1852, in Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania; she is a native of Ohio. When about twelve years of age, Mr. K. lost his left eye from a spark in the rolling mill.

Peter F. Kimble, dealer in wall paper, window shades, paints and oils, 421 Adams street, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1835; came to Illinois and settled in Winchester, Scott county, in 1856, and engaged while there in the millinery and grocery business. Removing to Springfield in the spring of 1865, he continued in the grocery trade till elected City

Treasurer in 1867; was re-elected in 1868. He also served two terms in the County Board of Supervisors, in 1874 and 1875. Soon after retiring from the Treasurer's office, Mr. Kimble turned his attention to his present business. He occupies two floors of the building, and keeps an extensive stock of wall papers, window shades, paints and painter's supplies, in which he has a large retail and considerable jobbing trade. He also carries on painting and paper hanging, employing twelve to fifteen men in the business.

Mr. Kimble united in marriage with Sarah J. Williams, of Scott county, Illinois. In politics, he is a Democrat.

Eli Kriegh, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Washington county, Maryland, August 10, 1810; son of Philip and Mary Kriegh, of German descent; was a farmer by occupation; father died in Maryland, and mother in Springfield, Illinois. Eli was fourth son of a family of nine children. He came to Springfield April 6, 1855, and started in the stove and tinner business, and house furnishing goods; has remained in the business ever since. He was married October 20, 1833, to Miss Ann Willard, who was born in Frederick county, Maryland. They have had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Mr. Kriegh carries a \$5,000 stock of goods. He came to the county in limited circumstances, but by industry and economy has accumulated a fine property and home.

Dr. Allen Latham, Springfield, was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, November 5, 1818. His grandfather, Arthur, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1755. His father was born in Lyme, New Hampshire, February 14, 1783. The stock sprang from two brothers, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620, Robert and William, and were of English descent. Grandfather Arthur was a soldier in the Revolutionary war of 1775, and served seven years. Dr. Latham commenced reading medicine when he was sixteen years old; in 1844, came to Illinois and located in Danville, where he commenced the practice of dentistry; remained there until 1861, then he came to Springfield, where he has followed his profession since. He married for his first wife Miss Clara E. Jenness, a daughter of Daniel L. Jenness, of Chichester, New Hampshire. She died August 18th, 1852, leaving two children, Allen and Clara E. For his second wife he married Judy Ann Pierce, of Iroquois county, Illinois; she was born November 23, 1820. They have one child, John William, born June 29th, 1866. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic Lodge,

Sam Church, and resides in Denver, Colorado. Nannie, born December 6, 1843, at Elkhart, was married September 16, 1873, in Springfield, to George H. Southern. They have one child, Latham, and reside in Springfield. Richard Latham died June 3, 1868, and his widow lives with her son, Henry C., in Springfield, Illinois. Mary L., born in Kentucky; married John Constant.

Philip C., born January 25, 1804. See sketch. Nancy, resides with Mrs. Richard Latham.

Maria, born in 1809, in Kentucky; married to Archibald Constant.

John, born September 9, 1812, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, was married in Sangamon county, to Lucy Bennett, a native of Kentucky. Robert B., born June 21, 1818, in Union county, Kentucky, was married in Sangamon county, November 5, 1846, to Georgiana Gillette, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. She died in 1853. R. B. Latham was married July 24, 1857, in Logan county, to Savilla Wyatt, a native of Morgan county, Illinois. Robert B. Latham was elected sheriff of Logan county in 1850, and served two years. He was elected Representative in Illinois Legislature for 1861-63. He raised a regiment and became Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served twenty months in the war to suppress the rebellion, and then resigned on account of impaired health.

Albena D. Lawrence, railroad contractor, has been prominently identified with the building and contracting business, in Central Illinois, for a quarter of a century. He was born in Greene county, Ohio, in 1837. His father, Lewis W. Lawrence, was a Major in the Mexican war, and died before the subject of this sketch reached his tenth year, at which age he became self-supporting. His mother was Susan M., daughter of Colonel Elijah Bell, who came from Connecticut and settled in Ohio previous to her birth. She still survives, at the age of sixty-eight years, and resides with Mr. Lawrence, in Springfield. His first occupation was that of off-bearer in a brick-yard; learned the mason trade, and received a journeyman's wages at the age of fourteen. In 1855, after making a tour of the Western territories, he located in Springfield, Illinois, and soon after engaged in the contracting and building business. His first contract was to erect a three-story brick building, on the corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets, for some years used as the post office. The next was to lay three million bricks and three thousand perches of stone, in the Jacksonville Insane

in what is now Logan county, but was formerly a part of Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving in 1819. Mr. Latham and his son Richard built a horse mill, at Elkhart, in 1823. It was the first mill north of the Sangamon river. When he settled at Elkhart, their nearest mill was at Edwardsville, more than one hundred miles south. When Sangamon county was organized, James Latham was appointed judge of the Probate Court, May 27, 1831. He was also justice of the Peace. After Mr. Latham had served a year or two as judge of the Probate Court of Sangamon county, he was appointed, on the part of the United States Government, to superintend the Indians around Fort Clark. Soon after, he headed his family there, making that place his headquarters. The town of Peoria was laid out, on land including the fort. Judge Latham died there, December 4, 1826. His widow returned with her family to Elkhart, where she died.

The family of Judge Latham have been quite prominent in Sangamon and Logan counties. Elizabeth, born November 23, 1793, in Kentucky, and was married there to James W. Chapman. They moved to Illinois, and settled north of the Sangamon river, near the mouth of Fanny creek, where Mr. Chapman established a ferry, in 1818, on the Sangamon river, near Bogues Mill. He subsequently moved to Elkhart, Logan county, with his family, when both Mr. and Mrs. Chapman died.

Lucy, born August 18, 1797, in Kentucky. Came to what was then Sangamon county with her parents, and married Grant Blackwell; returned to Kentucky and died there in 1827. Richard was born December 23, 1798, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and came with his parents in 1819 to Illinois. He was married September 16, 1824, at Elkhart, Illinois, to Emily Hubbard. They had one child, and mother and child died, in 1835, at Elkhart. Richard Latham was married November 27, 1825, to Mrs. Margaret Broadwell, whose maiden name was Stephenson. She was a sister of James C., John and Robert Stephenson. Mr. and Mrs. Latham had thirteen children, seven of whom died young. Of the other six—Mary A., born February 25, 1829, was married November 28, 1848, to Dr. Timothy Leeds. Martha E. married James S. Major. She died September 20, 1852. Henry C., born April 11, 1837, at Elkhart, is dealing in conveying and furnishing abstract titles to real estate. He resides in Springfield. Lucy lives with her mother. Kittie S., born January 24, 1841, at Elkhart, was married in Springfield, January 30, 1868, to Elder J. H. McCullough, a minister of the Chris-

Asylum. While that was in progress, he and his partner, Reuben Kain, also erected the Universalist Church edifice, in Springfield; subsequently constructed many buildings in Springfield and surrounding towns. In 1867, Mr. Lawrence turned his attention to railroad contracting, which he has pursued to the present time, and has built many miles of road in this State and Missouri. In 1872, he, in company with others parties, sank a coal shaft and laid out the town of Barclay, Colonel John Williams was President, George N. Black, Secretary, and Mr. Lawrence, Manager of the company's business. The company owned one thousand four hundred acres of coal right there; erected about seventy tenement houses, a store and other improvements. Mr. L. sold his one-fourth interest two years ago. In 1876, he was appointed by the Governor as one of the Commissioners to locate and construct the Southern Illinois Penitentiary; was re-appointed for six years, in 1878, but owing to the pressure of private business, resigned in August of that year. He served the city as Superintendent of Public Works for some time. In the summer of 1881, he in company with a partner, erected the handsome Central Block, on the corner of Sixth and Adams streets, and one of the most elegant business blocks in the city. Mr. Lawrence married Mary A., daughter of John C. Maxcy, in Springfield, in 1859. They have one child, Susie Lawrence. Mr. L. is a Mason, and has filled the chairs of the local subordinate lodge and Commandery; is a believer in the Christian religion, and favors the M. E. Church.

William W. H. Lawton, was born in Hartland, Vermont, September 12, 1832. He lived there and attended school until sixteen years of age, when he graduated at the Thetford Academy. He was then engaged in the mercantile trade until 1856, when he went to Griggsville, Pike county, Illinois, where he was engaged in the mercantile business until July 18, 1861, when he raised Company I, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, Volunteers; he was chosen Captain of the company. At the siege of Vicksburg, the Captain had his spine seriously injured, causing paralysis of the right side of his body. He was then transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and ordered to Washington, where he had charge of the recruiting camp until May 24, 1864, when he was ordered to New Orleans, where he took command of the Veteran Reserve Corps of the Department of the Gulf; and he remained in command of this Corps until June 30, 1866, when he was mustered out at New Orleans. The

Captain returned to Griggsville, Illinois, and taught school two years, when he was appointed by Governor Palmer to the office of Custodian of the United States Surveys, of the State of Illinois, a position he still retains. His father, John Lawton, was born in Hartland, Vermont; he was a farmer, and died in 1865. His wife, Debora Petrie, was also born in Hartland, Vermont; she died in 1872; she was the mother of six children; three are living, namely: John P. Lawton, living in Johnstown, Indian Territory; he is a Baptist minister, in charge of a missionary school of the Chickasaw Indians, for the government; Miss Abbie M. Lawton, Postmistress at Griggsville, Illinois, and the subject of this sketch, Captain W. W. H. Lawton. When the Captain enlisted in the army, he was a tall, graceful, fine-looking young man. For eighteen years his right side has been paralyzed, the result of injuries sustained during the charge on the rebel forces in the rear, at Vicksburg, May 2, 1863, since which time he has constantly suffered therefrom, but like a brave soldier, he has patiently endured the constant painful reminder of the services he rendered the government. The Captain has a fine gold watch and chain that was presented to him by "His Boys" of Company I, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers. It was sent to him after he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. The purse to buy the watch was made up by the boys while they were under fire, in the trenches at the siege of Vicksburg.

Joseph Ledlie, civil engineer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1812; son of Arthur and Catharine (Collins) Ledlie, of Irish descent, who emigrated to the States in 1801, and were married the same year; he embarked in merchandising, but that did not prove a financial success; in 1815, emigrated to Gallia, at present Meigs county, Ohio; the following year, moved upon land in a dense wilderness, where he cleared up a farm which proved successful; he also followed his trade of boot and shoe making, in connection with his farm. Mr. L. was a natural mechanic, and could manufacture any thing he turned his attention to; he made a loom in which they wove from flax raised on the place, into cloth of which their clothing was made; cut the children's clothing, and his mother made them, and the garments always looked neat and tasty, on account of a good fit. He remained there until his death, which occurred in 1838; his wife died in 1832. William, the oldest son, is living near the old homestead; he was born January 13, 1803; John

C. was born August 22, 1804, and died August 3, 1805; Arthur was born April 21, 1806, and died in September, 1866; Mary was born February 23, 1811, and died August 15 of the same year; John C., born March 7, 1810, and is living in California; Joseph, the subject of this sketch; Mary was born September 8, 1816, and died April 23, 1881; Catharine I. was born January 6, 1820, and died September 13, 1839. Mr. Ledlie and his brother Arthur arrived in Illinois in May, 1837. In the fall following they returned to Gallipolis, Ohio, where they had a sister; Arthur was made principal of the academy, himself and sister Mary assisting. The following spring, in company with Arthur, Mary and Catharine, they moved to Macoupin county, where they farmed during the summers and taught school during the winters. In the spring of 1839, Catharine died, which broke up the family. The brothers still continued on the farm, sending Mary to Hillsboro and Jacksonville academies. In 1846, Joseph came to Springfield, and soon after was appointed Deputy County Surveyor, by John B. Watson, who shortly left for California, leaving the office in charge of Mr. L. The following year he was elected to the office. In 1855, he was appointed United States Surveyor of Kansas, which office he filled with ability. In 1855, he was appointed United States Deputy Surveyor of Kansas and Nebraska, where he remained until 1857. Mr. Ledlie has always taken an active part in politics, being a Democrat in his views.

William F. Leeder was born in Brunswick, Germany, May 25, 1839, where he lived until six years of age, when he came with his parents to the United States. They landed at New Orleans and then took a steamer to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained some four years. His father died here in 1849. From St. Louis he moved with his mother to Waterloo, Illinois, and some eighteen months after the family moved to Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois; lived here some three years, then moved to Central City, Illinois. Mr. Leeder worked here in a brick-yard and on a farm some five years, and during this time learned the barber's trade and in the spring of 1860 went to Memphis, Tennessee, and followed his trade three months; then went to Jackson, Tennessee, where he ran on the old Mississippi Central Railroad one month, then worked at the trade until June, 1861. He then returned to Central City, Illinois, and followed his trade until May, 1862, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and has followed the barber's trade in this city until 1879. During this time was at Lincoln, Illinois, one

month. In 1879, he bought H. Speckman's saloon, at 292 South Sixth street, where W. F. Leeder & Co., have the finest beer hall and pool room in Central Illinois. He was married to Miss Flora Rippstein January 20, 1863. She was born in Switzerland, and a daughter of Jacob and Catharine Rippstein. They reside in Springfield, and are both members of the Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Leeder had nine children, seven living, viz: William E., Flora M., Henry E., Louisa M., Adeline, Frank E., and Alice A. The father of William Leeder, Henry Leeder, born in Brunswick, Germany, was a stone mason by trade, and died in 1849. His wife, Caroline Leeder, was born in Brunswick, Germany. She and husband were both members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Leeder is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas for President of the United States. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 6, in Springfield, Illinois; is also a member of Druid's Lodge No. 37; was a member of Butler's band ten years, and the German band seven years.

Obed Lewis, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Galigerville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1812, and is the son of William Lewis, a farmer, and Margaret Lewis, natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Obed Lewis received his education in the common schools of his native county. When Mr. Lewis was fourteen years old, his father died. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Lewis began to learn carriage making in New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and continued there four years; and then completed his trade in Philadelphia; then worked at his trade in Chester, Pennsylvania, Wilmington, Delaware; then in Danville, Virginia, for one year, and in Milton one year; and then returned to Philadelphia, in 1835, and carried on his business in that city and Lancaster, Pennsylvania, until May, 1838, when he came to Springfield and pursued his business, manufacturing carriages and wagons until 1868, and then retired from his active business. Mr. Lewis was elected City Alderman of Springfield, Illinois, in 1862, in which office he served for eight years. Was elected Mayor of the city of Springfield, Illinois, in April, 1874, which office he held for one year. Has been a member of the Board of Oak Ridge Cemetery from 1863 to 1881, and is a member of the Board of Commissioners of Springfield Water Works. Mr. Lewis was married September 23, 1851, to Cordelia M. Iles, and by this union were born to them William T., Kate, and Mary. Mrs. Lewis is a daughter of Elijah Iles, an early settler of this county, and at pres-

ent in his eighty-sixth year, and living with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis received her education in the common schools in Springfield. Mrs. Lewis is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lewis has been very active in his business, manufacturing carriages and wagons, in which he was successful.

Samuel N. Little, senior partner in Little & Sons' livery, corner Fourth and Adams streets, residence, corner Adams and Second streets, was born in Flemming county, Kentucky, in February, 1811; was brought by his parents to St. Clair county, Illinois, in the spring of 1818. In the spring of the year 1819, his father came to Sangamon county, and locating at Little's Point, two and a half miles southwest of the present site of Springfield, raised a crop, and in 1820 brought his family and settled there. This was the home of Samuel Little, until the autumn of 1881, when the last ninety-six acres was sold for \$16,000, and the family moved into the city. In January, 1843, Mr. Little married Eliza M. Morgan, who was also a native of Flemming county, Kentucky, but brought up from infancy in Sangamon county, Illinois. Two children of each sex comprise their family. Both the sons are engaged in the livery business, Gershom, J., in company with his father, on the corner of Adams and Fourth streets, where the senior Little established the business in the fall of 1851; and Sanford, H., on south Sixth street, opposite the Leland hotel. The Fourth street stable is a large two-story brick, eighty by one hundred and fifty-seven feet in size, and admirably constructed and arranged for the purpose, furnished with blacksmith shop, wash-room and other conveniences, making it one of the most complete stables in Illinois. Their stock consists of eight coaches, three barouches, sixteen buggies, three omnibuses, two baggage wagons, two mail wagons and fifty horses. S. H. Little is sole proprietor of the other stable, which comprises four coaches, twelve buggies and twenty-one horses.

Gershom J. Little, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, February 19, 1847. He read medicine and graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1868; but, becoming interested in the livery business, did not engage in the medical practice. He married Maggie Connor, of Springfield, in 1875. Her father, Ed. L. Connor, was, for many years, connected with the Springfield Illinois State Register.

V. T. Lindsay, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Gallatin county, Kentucky, August 31, 1843; son of Michael and Martha A. Lindsay,

natives of Kentucky, where they were married and eight children were born, six sons and two daughters.

In 1864, Mr. L. commenced reading medicine under Dr. William Richards, of Napoleon Kentucky, where he remained until the winter of 1865-66; when he attended a course of lectures at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He graduated March 2, 1869. In 1866 he came to Cotton Hill Township, where he commenced the practice of medicine. After graduating he returned to Cotton Hill, where he followed his profession until 1875. He then went abroad, visiting the hospitals of Paris, London, Vienna, Austria, Dresden, Saxony, and materially benefitted by his study and experience. Dr. Lindsay has been twice married; for his first wife, he married Miss Olive W. Crouch, who died soon after; for his second wife he married Miss E. K. Frazer, of Fayetteville, Indiana, a daughter of Elder E. S. Frazer; she was born in January, 1847. By this union there was one son and two daughters, Olive C., Nicholas V., and Isabelle.

Charles H. Long, baker, grocer, and dealer in garden and field seeds, 225 South Fifth street, has been active in business in Springfield since 1857, first starting in the bakery business where the old Jefferson House now is. In 1863, he erected the brick building he now occupies, three stories high, twenty by seventy-four feet, of which he uses two floors and the basement for his trade, the bakery being in another building. Soon after locating in his present quarters, he put in a stock of general groceries, and ten years ago added the seed department, of which he makes a specialty, and it is now a leading feature of his business, and runs over \$10,000 a year. His entire sales in the various branches amounted in 1880 to \$40,000.

Mr. Long is a native of Germany, born in 1838; came to the United States in the spring of 1854, settling immediately in Springfield, Illinois, and has been a citizen of Sangamon county since. In 1863, he married Miss Louise Nagel, in Springfield, who was also born in Germany. Their family consists of two sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the German Lutheran Church. He was one of the first Board of Trustees of Concordia College, of this city.

Joseph I. Loose, lumber merchant, of the firm of Spear & Loose, is the eldest of a family of four sons and three daughters of Jacob G. Loose and Elizabeth M., daughter of Washington, a very early settler in this county.

Joseph was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, and is twenty-eight years of age. He received a good English education in the public schools, and upon his father's death in 1874, he succeeded him in the business of mining and dealing in coal, until the present partnership was formed with Joseph H. Spear, to engage in the lumber trade in February, 1880. On the 15th day of May, 1878, Mr. Loose married Miss Annie M. Marcy, in New Haven, Connecticut, who has born him two sons, Joseph Frederick and Harry Jacob Loose.

John McCreery, proprietor St. Nicholas Hotel, was born in Rochester, New York, April 15, 1832, son of Joseph and Ann (Van Riper) McCreery. His father was born in the town of Rochester, New York, and his mother in the town of Patterson, New Jersey. His father was a farmer by occupation, and came West in 1844, and located in Will county, Illinois, where he now resides. His mother died in 1879. The subject of this sketch received only a common school education previous to coming to Illinois. He was reared on a farm, and remained with his father until nineteen years of age. He then went to Lockport, Illinois, where he was engaged as clerk for Norton & Company, in the lumber and grain business, where he remained for two years. He then returned to Plainfield, and clerked for McAllister & Company, where he continued up to the spring of 1857, when he came to Springfield and engaged in the stove business, which he carried on in connection with other business some twelve years, and in 1862 he was connected with the hotel which he now runs. He was married in February, 1855, to Louisa Rose, who was born in New York, and was the daughter of Philip and Caroline Power, who now reside in Grundy county, Illinois. In 1881 he was elected Mayor of the City of Springfield, receiving the largest majority of any Mayor elected since the organization of the city.

Mr. McCreery is a member of the Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, and Elwood Commandery, No. 6.

Mrs. Ann S. McCormick, widow of the late Andrew McCormick, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Green county, Kentucky, three miles south of Greensburg, on Green river, January 3, 1810. She is the daughter of James and Lucretia Short, natives of South Carolina, and came to Sangamon, afterwards known as Menard county, May 7, 1822.

Mrs. McCormick was married to Andrew McCormick, three miles southeast of Springfield, July 30, 1835, and by the union had ten children,

of whom six are living, viz, Margaret Jane, Lucretia B., Mary Elizabeth, John A., Alexander R., and Ann C., all born in Springfield.

A sketch of the life of Andrew McCormick will be found under the head of "Illustrious and Prominent Dead," in another portion of the work.

John McCormick, son of Andrew and Ann S. McCormick, was born in Springfield, July 28, 1845, and attended the common schools in his native place. Worked at painting a short time, then at the carpenter's trade, from 1861 to 1863. After being engaged in various occupations, he resumed his trade, which he followed till 1869, when he engaged as car-builder for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, in Springfield, and has continued in this occupation since. Mr. McCormick was married in Springfield, October 10, 1868, to Tillie Morroth, of Bloomington, and by this union have one child, Tillie May. Mrs. McCormick is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. McCormick is a member of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sangamon Lodge, No. 6.

Lester McMurphy, Assistant Postmaster at Springfield, Illinois, was born in St. Lawrence county New York, January 28, 1833, and the son of David, a millwright, and Elizabeth McMurphy, the former being born in Windsor county, Vermont, the latter in Bedford county Pennsylvania, and moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1839, locating at Salisbury, in which place the subject of this biography began his education and completed the same in the public schools of Sangamon county and at home. Mr. McMurphy assisted his father in his mechanical labor of building, till the year of 1850 when he began to learn carriage-making with his brother in Salisbury, Illinois, and continued in this work for six years, at the expiration of which time, 1856, his services were engaged as a clerk in a store and to take charge of the Postoffice at Salisbury, in connection with the store; this position he held for four years. In the fall of 1860, Mr. McMurphy was then engaged to work in the Postoffice in Springfield, Illinois, in the mailing department, and took charge of the paper case, afterwards was given charge of the letter case. During his position in the latter, a vacancy occurred in the money order department, in 1870, which he was selected to fill, and remained in charge of the same till 1872, when he was promoted to his present position, Assistant Postmaster.

Mr. McMurphy's marriage took place March 26, 1867, when he was married to Mary E.

Gass, of Jacksonville, daughter of Benjamin F. Gass, architect and builder, under whose supervision the Court House and the Methodist College in Jacksonville was constructed, and is now superintending the addition being built to the Blind Asylum in the same city. Mr. Gass is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, near Paris, and Mrs. McMurphy was educated in her native place, being a graduate of the Methodist College, in Jacksonville. Mr. and Mrs. McMurphy have two children living, Frank P., and Herbert L., both born in Sangamon county. Mr. McMurphy is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Capital Lodge, No. 4, and a member of the brotherhood of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 465.

Samuel H. Marshall, proprietor of the Marshall House corner Seventh and Adams streets, was born on a farm near Little York, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1846; when twenty-one years of age he went into the livery and sale stable trade in Little York, and two years after he went to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in buying horses for the Market Street Car Line one year. He then in the fall of 1870, came to Springfield, Illinois, where he ran a grocery, provision and commission house two years; he then ran the Central House one year, when he leased the Marshall House, formerly known as the Everett House. Mr. Marshall has given this building a thorough renovating and repairing, and has now seventy-two rooms, nicely finished and furnished. In addition to the hotel he has built a restaurant and has also a nice sample room. Mr. Marshall is a genial landlord who studies the comfort and pleasure of his guests. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Shelenberger, October 18, 1872. She was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of Joseph Shelenberger born in Germany, and Mary Maul also born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Lutheran Church, and have one child, Jessie M. Marshall. S. H. Marshall was a son of Henry Marshall born in Germany, and living in Pennsylvania, and Mary (McFarland) Marshall, born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Marshall was a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the American Mechanics and Independent Order of Mechanics; in politics is a Republican and a strong supporter of that party for U. S. Grant's first term for President.

Noah Mason, Springfield, Illinois, was born February 25, 1807, fifteen miles from Belfast, Maine; was married in Sangamon county, February 19, 1835, to Martha Nuckolls. They had six children, and Mrs. Mason died, March 24,

1852. Noah Mason, Jr., was married August 9, 1853, to Elizabeth Talbot. They had one child. Mr. Mason has met with some narrow escapes from death. He still exhibits a spot on his head, whiter than the rest, as the mark of a severe fall in childhood. Once, in New York, he accompanied his father to the woods, where he was clearing timber from the land, when the weather was extremely cold. Noah became sleepy and sat down under a tree. When his father's attention was called to him he could not be awakened. He was carried to the house, and with the utmost exertion of all the members of the family, he was aroused and his life saved. His first business transaction was in Pope county, Illinois. He was paddling about in the Ohio river in a boat of his own building, when a stranger hailed him with "What will you take for your boat?" He replied, one dollar. The man handed him a two dollar bill, and Noah, with much running to and fro, returned the change, only to find, after his boat was gone, that the two dollar bill was a counterfeit. From childhood, Mr. Mason has been remarkable for presence of mind. While the Mason family were at Olean Point, New York, on the Allegheny river, Noah was one day engaged in his favorite amusement of paddling about on a slab in the river, and had gone with the current some distance down the stream, when suddenly he heard a noise, and looking up, he saw a tree falling towards him. He was a good swimmer, and quick as thought he jumped off his slab, diving to the bottom. He heard the tree splash in the water above him, and he came to the surface among its branches, unhurt. Again, his father, with another man, were felling trees, and the limb of one tree had lodged against a knot on another, balancing in mid-air. Noah was trimming the branches from those that had fallen, and unconsciously came under this loose limb, and it fell. He heard it coming, and threw himself down beside a large log, which the limb fell across, immediately over his head, and he escaped with only a fright. Again, he was hauling stakes for a fence, when he came to the deep ford on Sugar creek, Sangamon county. On driving in, the load slipped forward on the horses, and Noah landed on the wagon tongue. The horses began kicking and running, and he thought his time had come; but he made one desperate jump, clearing the horses' heels and front wagon wheel, and landed head first in the water. Fortunately, he took the lines with him, which enabled him to stop the horses. When the Masons arrived in this county, horse mills were the only kind in use; but soon

other kinds were built. Nearly all the bread used was made from Indian corn. Mr. Mason, Sr., raised cotton for many years after coming to this county, and there were two cotton gins built near him. The nearest carding machine was at Sangamo, and owned by a Mr. Broadwell. After the wool and cotton were carded, the different families manufactured their own cloth, and this constituted the wearing apparel of both males and females. Peaches were almost a sure crop, and Mr. Thomas Black had a copper still attached to his horse mill, and Noah M. assisted him in making pure whisky from corn, and pure brandy from peaches. He also cut hickory wood for Mr. Black at thirty-seven and one-half cents per cord; made rails the summer he was twenty-one years old, for thirty-seven and one-half cents per hundred, and cut corn in the fall, sixteen hills square, for five cents per shock, or fifty cents per day. In this way he clothed himself, and had sixteen and one-half dollars—all in silver half dollars—when he started, with a number of others, March 19, 1829, for the Galena lead mines; was there six summers and two winters, including the winter of the deep snow. Mr. Mason served in four different companies during the Black War. In 1834 he had five eighty-acre tracts of land, bought with money earned by himself in the lead mines. The prairie-flies were a great annoyance in the summer, and in order to avoid them plowing among the corn was frequently done at night. Whisky was thought to be indispensable in early times in the harvest field, but Mr. Mason proved to the contrary. He threshed his wheat with horses and cleaned it with a fanning mill. With the help of a boy, one season, he prepared one load of wheat per week for four weeks, and sold it in Alton for forty cents per bushel. He has hauled wheat to St. Louis, selling it for thirty-eight cents per bushel. The merchants had their goods hauled on wagons from St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. Mason and nine others brought goods from the latter city for Mr. Bela Webster, of Springfield, at one dollar per hundred pounds, and were three weeks going and coming. Mr. Mason is one of the successful farmers of the county; he has retired from active business, and now, in 1881, resides in Springfield.

Gen. Thomas S. Mather, native of Connecticut, came to Illinois in 1850; was in the real estate business before the war; in 1858, was appointed Adjutant General of the State, under the administration of Governor W. H. Bissell; re-appointed by Governor Richard Yates, and remained in the office until November, 1861, when

he resigned to take the field as Colonel of the Second Regiment of Illinois Light Artillery; served with the Army of the Tennessee, and during the campaign and siege of Vicksburg, was chief of artillery of the left wing of the army operating against that city; afterwards served in the Department of the Gulf, and afterwards, until the close of the war, with the army East. Was brevetted Brigadier General after the surrender of Vicksburg; served three years and eight months. Returned to Springfield at the close of the war, and has since been engaged in the real estate and pension business.

Noah W. Matheny, deceased, was born July 31, 1815, in St. Clair county, Illinois. He assisted his father in the county clerk's office, as soon as he could write. At his father's death, Noah was appointed clerk, *pro tem*, by the county court, and in November, 1839, was elected to fill the unexpired term of his father; he was afterwards elected eight successive terms, of four years each. He married Miss Elizabeth J. Stamper, August 22, 1843; a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jonathan Stamper, of the M. E. Church. She was born April 18, 1835, in Bourbon county, Kentucky; by this marriage there were four children, all born in Springfield; three sons and one daughter. Previous to 1876, he was elected President of the First National Bank of Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Matheny died April 30, 1877, leaving a family to mourn his loss; he was a consistent Christian, and one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Matheny was an honorable, upright business man, and had the confidence of all who became associated with him in business.

Frederick L. Matthews, M. D. is the son of John and Caroline Matthews, *nee* Cooper, and was born in the city of Hereford, England, June 10, 1841, was brought by his parents to the United States in 1844; passed his youthful years in Pennsylvania. At an early age he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, but before completing his studies, in 1861, enlisted in the Union army, following the fortunes of one of the celebrated "Buck Tail" regiments, of Pennsylvania, was rapidly promoted, until just before the "seven days' battle" before Richmond, was appointed on the staff of Major General Phil Kearney, and while serving in that capacity at the battle of Malvern Hill, was captured by the Confederates, and for three months endured the horrors of Libby Prison. Soon after the battle of Gettysburg, the last engagement in which he participated, he resigned from the service, and, shortly after, engaged as a

teacher in the Iron City Commercial College at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

In 1864, Mr. Matthews entered the medical and scientific departments of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, with a view of completing his education, and preparing for the medical profession, and was graduated with distinguished honors with the degree of M. D., in 1867, having been a teacher of chemistry, and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the institution, the latter part of his course. Dr. Matthews commenced his professional career in Carlinville, Illinois, enjoying a remunerative practice until 1869, when he attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which he was awarded the "*ad-eundem*" degree of Doctor of Medicine. Resuming practice at Carlinville, he remained until 1877, when he moved to Springfield. Following the natural bent of his inclination, Dr. Matthews early made a special feature of surgery, in which, from innate adaptation, and thorough scientific acquirements, he has attained an eminence equalled by few physicians in the northwest.

Upon locating in the Capitol City, he immediately secured a large and lucrative practice, which has steadily increased. In 1872, upon the recommendation of Governor John M. Palmer, Doctor Matthews was commissioned by President Grant to represent the State of Illinois in the United States Centennial Commission. Entering upon its duties with his wonted zeal and energy, he soon became prominent in the councils of that body, who instituted, carried forward and made successful the grandest exposition of this or any other century. As a recognition of his ability, Dr. Matthews was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission, upon whom, directly, rested the burden of preparation and conduct of the great International Exhibition. He was the youngest of the thirteen members of the Executive Committee, and his record reflects honor upon the great State he represented. Dr. Matthews is emphatically a self-made man, having combatted the stern realities of life at every step, and is a living instance of the truthfulness of the old adage that patience and persevering effort will overcome all obstacles.

William Mayhew, contractor and builder, residence 1021 South College street, settled in Springfield in 1857, and has been working at the carpenter business ever since. He began contracting in 1863, and from that time has employed from five to twenty-five men. He constructed the wood work in the roof of the new State House, under contract with the Building

Committee. He also did the work by contract on the large wing of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Jacksonville, in 1871. Also did the wood work on the Morgan County Poor House; in 1873, finished a number of stores and a bank building, in Lincoln. During 1880, he erected twenty buildings, aggregating \$20,000 worth of work; and in 1881, about the same number, of equal value. Mr. Mayhew was born in Canada, where all his friends still reside, and is of English parentage; learned his trade in Chatham, Canada, and came directly from home to Springfield. In 1867 and 1868 he ran the Ridgely planing mill. Mr. Mayhew has been twice married—first in Springfield, in October, 1858, to Mary Powell, born in England. She died in December, 1874, leaving four daughters and a son. He married his present wife, Celina Ingmire, in 1876. She is a native of Quincy, Illinois, but was reared in Springfield. They have one son. Mr. M. owns several pieces of improved property in the city.

James R. Maxcy, dealer in watches, jewelry and silverware, and money broker, corner of Washington and Fifth streets, established this branch of business in Springfield in 1875, and moved to the above named location in 1879. His stock of goods embraces an extensive line of American and Swiss watches, jewelry and silverware of every grade manufactured, which are sold either at public auction or private sales. Auction sales are held every business day of the week. He also does a regular money brokerage business, loaning in any sums desired on all kinds of collateral security. Mr. Maxcy is the son of one of Sangamon county's early settlers, John C. Maxcy, who came to Springfield in 1834, from Kentucky, with his father's family, being then a young man. He married in this county, to Fernetta T. Lloyd, also a native of Kentucky. They were the parents of five surviving children, two sons and three daughters, and one daughter deceased. They are both alive, and reside in Springfield. James Maxcy's first experience in the auction business was in his father's store, in 1856. In 1866, he went to Chicago and spent a year, then returned to Springfield. In 1868, he became clerk in the money order department of the Chicago Post Office, remaining four years; spent two years in the city after retiring from that position, before settling in his present business in Springfield. He married in Chicago, in 1865, to Harriet A. Dickson, a native of Jacksonville, Illinois. Their family consists of four daughters and two sons. In politics, Mr. Maxcy has always been a Democrat.

Nelse J. Mellin, merchant tailor, 216 South Fifth street, has carried on business in Springfield since 1875. He removed to his present convenient and handsome rooms in September, 1881. His stock of piece goods embraces a choice selection of the finest American, English and French suitings, which are made up into gentlemen's garments in the most fashionable styles. Mr. Mellin is doing a thriving business, employing eight to ten skilled mechanics. He is a native of Sweden, born in 1851; emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1871. He learned the tailoring trade in Sweden, but never carried on business as proprietor until he located in Springfield, Illinois. In February, 1879, Mr. Mellin married Nannie Lyons; born in New York City; a citizen of Springfield. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 14.

Richard Michael, proprietor of the Five and Ten Cent Store, 227 South Fifth street, opened his store in Springfield in 1878. His stock consists of a large aggregation of miscellaneous goods, including dry goods, notions, queensware, glassware, and a great variety of novelties, which are bought at special bargains, and sold accordingly. The original plan was to confine the stock to only such articles as could be sold at five and ten cents, but the demands of the trade necessitated a departure from that rule, and it now embraces goods worth all prices. Mr. Michael employs seven competent clerks and besides his large retail trade does a considerable jobbing business. The annual sales amount to between \$40,000 and \$50,000. Mr. Michael was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and is thirty-two years old. He came to Illinois in 1870; stopped for a time in St. Louis; then went to Quincy, and was connected nearly six years with the large dry goods and notion house of A. Derr & Brother, the last part of that period as a partner. His first venture in carrying on business alone was in Springfield. His sales of 1880 were nearly a hundred per cent. larger than those of 1879, demonstrating that he is master of the situation. This extensive business is the result solely of the proprietor's individual efforts in the past five years.

Colonel Chas. F. Mills, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1844, he attended school and worked on his father's farm there until eleven years of age, when he went with his parents to Alton, Illinois.

At the breaking out of the war he was a member of the junior class of Shurtleff College, where he enjoyed the reputation of being a good student, and was recognized as a promising scholar.

In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, remained in that company until August, 1863, when he was promoted to Hospital Steward in the regular army. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, after serving his country nearly five years in the volunteer and regular army.

He has been actively engaged in successful farming and fine stock breeding in Sangamon county for years.

In 1875, his services were secured by the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, since which time he has rendered the agricultural interests of the State valuable service in connection with the work of the Department of Agriculture, having been honored by the State Board by being unanimously elected Assistant Secretary.

The Sangamon County Fair during the term of years that Colonel Mills was Secretary, enjoyed an extended popularity and was largely patronized by exhibitors and visitors from a wide circuit.

The large and varied exhibit and the handsome receipts of the Sangamon County Fair entitled it to the second position among the fairs of the State, and it was only exceeded by the Illinois State Fair.

He has for many years been prominently connected with Agricultural organizations both of the State and Nation. He is at this time, President of the American Berkshire Association; President of the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association, and Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, and a director of the American Cotswold Association. He is a member of Elwood Commandery of Knight Templars, Springfield Chapter, and Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, A. F. and A. M., Springfield, Illinois, he is also a member of Grand Army of the Republic, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Soon after the passage of the law organizing the Illinois National Guard he joined the State service, was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant Fifth Infantry Regiment I. N. G., August 16, 1877; Captain and Quartermaster Second Brigade I. N. G., December 1, 1877; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General Second Brigade I. N. G., December 11, 1877—the latter position he still holds.

He was married to Miss Mary E. Bennett, May 26, 1869, at Springfield, Illinois. She was born near this city, March 1, 1845, and was a daughter of William A. Bennett and Sarah A. Stevenson. He was from Virginia, and she of Kentucky. They were both members of the

First Presbyterian Church, in Springfield, Illinois. He was the oldest elder in that church at the time of his death, May 10, 1881. He had been a resident of the county for nearly fifty years. She is still living with Mr. C. F. Mills, near Springfield. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have three children, viz: Minnie B., William H., and Carrie E. Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Mills attend the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Illinois. They reside on their farm, of one hundred and twenty acres, two miles east of Springfield. The Elmwood stock farm is one of the recognized headquarters for fine horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Colonel Mills breeds fine Clydesdale horses, Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. In politics, Mr. Mills is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party. His father, B. H. Mills was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant, editor and farmer and a member of the Baptist Church. He was prominently connected in the temperance cause for some twenty-five years. Was Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the National Lodge of Good Templars. He died August, 1877. His wife Delia (Halsey) Mills, born in Genesee county, New York. She was the mother of four children, three living, viz: Charles F., Henry E., an attorney residing in St. Louis, Missouri, and Ruth C., a teacher in the Elmira College, at Greenville, Illinois. Their grandfather, Josiah Mills, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 7, 1763. In his fourteenth year he enlisted in the Revolutionary army as drummer. After serving one year, he exchanged his drum for a musket, which he carried until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. He was at the battle of White Plains; was with Gates at Still Water and Saratoga, assisting at the capture of Burgoyne; was with Washington at Trenton and Princeton, and endured the terrible sufferings of the march through the Jerseys and the fearful winter at Valley Forge. He was also permitted to share in the glorious triumph of the federal armies at Yorktown. In after years he received a pension for disabilities incurred in the Revolutionary army. Soon after the war he emigrated with his young wife to the wilds of Maine, and was one of the first settlers of Joy, Oxford county, where he remained until his removal to Susquehanna county. He received a commission as captain from Governor Caleb Strong, of Massachusetts, and responded to all calls for service against the Indians, Maine then being a province of that State. In 1812, he married his second wife, Elizabeth,

daughter of Elder Samuel Sturdevant, of Braintrim, Pennsylvania. In 1817, Captain Mills settled on a farm two and a half miles west of Montrose on which he lived until his death, March 23, 1833, in his seventieth year. His widow died in Montrose, September 1841.

Ed. A. Million, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, November 25, 1856; son of Dr. J. L. Million a pioneer, and one of the oldest practicing physicians in the county, having practiced over thirty years. Ed. A. attended the higher schools of Springfield, where he graduated. In 1875, he attended the Jones Commercial College, at St. Louis, and received a diploma. He read medicine with his father, afterward attending lectures at Rush Medical College; also attended lectures at Missouri Medical College, and he went before the State Board of Medical Examination and stood second best; attended lectures and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

Charles Moody and James M. Crabb, dry goods merchants, corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, opened their new store with an entirely new stock of dry goods and notions, on the first day of May, 1881. They keep in stock a general line of goods found in a retail dry goods store. They make a special feature of ladies cloaks and dolmans in their season, of which they carry all styles and qualities. Their building is new, their stock is fresh and attractive, and paying low rent, and doing a cash business, the firm gives their customers the benefit of small expenses and discounts. The proprietors are both practical dry goods men, of long experience.

Mr. Moody is a native of Springfield, and son of S. B. Moody, deceased, who settled here about 1835, and served as City Assessor and Collector about ten years, and Assistant Postmaster twenty years. He was a native of Wintertown, New York; came to Springfield a young man, and married Latatie Stupp, who emigrated from Ohio about the same time. Mr. Moody died in 1872. His widow resides in Springfield. Charles F. Moody started in the dry goods business as a clerk in Taylorville, Illinois. He moved from there to Carthage, Hancock county, and carried on business about six years before coming to Springfield. He has been selling dry goods about ten years. In September, 1873, he married Annie J. Goudy, a native of Christian county. They have two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Crabb was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in October, 1839; came to Illinois with parents, who settled in Mercer county in 1852. In 1855,

he went to Taylorville and commenced commercial life, remaining there in the dry goods business until he moved to Springfield to open their present store. During the twenty-seven years that he sold goods in Taylorville, he worked for but three firms. He married Miss Charlotte Miller, in that place, in 1868. She is also a native of Ohio. Their family consists of two daughters. Mr. Crabb is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Knights of Pythias.

Henry J. Moore, grocer, of the firm of Moore & Clayton, No. 409 Monroe street, is a native of Fayette, county, Indiana; born in June, 1840; is the son of Jesse and Mary E. (Conway) Moore, both now deceased; the former died in 1840, the latter in 1873. At fourteen years of age Henry went to Des Moines, Iowa, and remained in that State twenty-three years. The first thirteen he engaged in farming, the four following in the coal business, and the last six years in the grocery trade. He came to Springfield in July, 1877, clerked two years in a prominent grocery house; in 1879 embarked in the produce business, near their present store, and January 1, 1881, formed a partnership with Clayton Brothers, and established a general retail family grocery, carrying a varied stock of groceries, provisions, fruits and vegetables, in which they have a prosperous trade. Mr. Moore was married in Indiana in March, 1856, to Amanda Conway, a schoolmate, born in July, 1843. He is a charter member of the National American Association, and its Treasurer from its organization, of Lodge No. 13. Charles E. and Henry Clayton, his partners, are young men, born in Sangamon county, Illinois, on April 11, 1854, and August 22, 1857, respectively. They are the sons of Alexander Clayton and Mary Marshall, early settlers in Ball township, where their mother died, nearly twenty years ago. Mr. Clayton was born in Morgan county, Illinois, and Mrs. Clayton in New Jersey. The sons were reared farmers, in which they are still engaged, their mercantile experience being limited to their association with Mr. Moore. They were born on the homestead, where they and their father now reside.

G. W. Morgan, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Scott county, Illinois, October 11, 1838, son of Thomas and Nancy B. (Smith) Morgan. His father was a native of Scotland, and was born in the Highlands, in 1801. When three years old his parents emigrated to the United States, locating near Ripley Court House, North Carolina. His father remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came

to Illinois and located in Bond county, where he became acquainted with Miss Smith, daughter of John Smith, a prominent citizen and wealthy farmer of Bond county, whom he married. Previous to coming to Scott county he read law with Judge Vendiver, an eminent jurist, of North Carolina, and after coming here commenced practicing, which he followed but a short time after arriving in Bond county, Illinois. He then embarked in the real estate and nursery business, which he followed very extensively for a number of years, and to-day the fruits of his nursery can be seen all through the central portion of the State. In February, 1849, his wife died, leaving eight children, all of which lived to adults. He was again married to Miss Julia Schibe, daughter of one of the first settlers in Scott county. They had six children, three of whom are now living. He died in 1861, when the subject of this sketch was seventeen years of age. He commenced reading medicine under Dr. W. Wilson, an Alopatic physician, but remained with him only a short time, after which he began the studies of Homeopathy under Dr. J. Thorne. He attended lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, Illinois, and graduated March 4, 1863, with honors. On the 13th of same month he came to Springfield, where he commenced the practice of his profession, in partnership with Dr. C. F. Kuechler for one and a half years. December 23, 1865 he married Miss Janetta M. Swaringen, the third daughter of C. T. Swaringen, one of the prominent and wealthy farmers of Pike county, Illinois. She was born in St. Louis, Missouri, February 16, 1843. The fruits of this marriage were five children, four of whom are still living. The Dr. is a member of the Masonic Order of Knight Templars, Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Springfield. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company I, under Colonel J. M. Palmer, and served one and a half years, when he was discharged for disability, caused by sunstroke. He is a gentleman of firm and muscular build, and possessing a clear and vigorous mind, decided in his opinions, and emphatic in his statements. Strong, hearty and robust in body, he seems destined to live and enjoy life many years to come.

Frank Myers, proprietor of the "Wonder Store," No. 513, north side of the square, has carried on business at that number over two years. His fine store, which is amply fitted up with shelving, counters, etc., is one hundred and fifty-seven feet in length, well lighted, and con-

tains an aggregation of novelties in such endless quantity and variety, as renders the title of the place eminently appropriate; for it is a marvelous collection of articles of utility and ornament, which makes it a genuine "curiosity-shop," where may be found numerous lines of goods kept in other stores, and many more not to be found elsewhere in the city, or indeed in Central Illinois, as it is the only establishment of its class in this part of the State. Mr. Myers started in business in Springfield, in 1864, opposite the northeast corner of the square, where he continued until the magnitude of his rapidly growing trade compelled a change to larger quarters, which he did in 1879. He now carries a stock of goods worth about \$25,000, and his annual sales run to nearly \$60,000, requiring an average clerical force of fifteen to eighteen hands, and much larger during the busiest season. Mr. Myers is a product of Sangamon county, Illinois, born in August, 1847, and reared and educated in Springfield. In 1878, he married Miss Nellie E. Holmes, a native of Springfield, and graduate of the City High School. They have one daughter, Ella, a year and a half old.

Henry C. Myers was a native of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; came to Illinois and settled in Springfield in 1838, where he was engaged in mercantile business about thirty years. He died in this city in 1871. He married Eleanor D. Roberts, a native of Lexington, Kentucky, in Brown county, Missouri, in 1843. Three children were born to them, only two of whom, a daughter, and the subject of this sketch are alive. His mother is a resident of Springfield.

John A. Nafew, Chief Clerk St. Nicholas Hotel, was born in Troy, New York, September 17, 1837; son of John S. and Mary H. (Weaver) Nafew. His father was also born in Troy, his grandfather being among the first settlers of that place. He was a printer and politician, and died in New York City in 1872. His mother in Albany in 1853.

The subject of this sketch started in the drug business in Albany, New York, where he remained for four years. In 1855, he came West, and located in Chicago. From there he went to Wisconsin, where he clerked in a hotel for one year. He then came to Bloomington, Illinois, and later held a position in the old Pike House, located on the site of the present Phoenix Hotel. He stayed there three years. In September, 1860, he came to Springfield and entered the office of the St. Nicholas Hotel as clerk, in which he continued for several years. In 1865, he went

to Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he held the position of general ticket agent for two years. Returned to Springfield, and again entered the St. Nicholas Hotel, remaining there two years. He then took charge of the American House and conducted it for three years, after which he again returned to the St. Nicholas, where he is now engaged.

He was married in 1863 to Ella F. McIntire, who was born in Lyons, Massachusetts, in 1845. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Roxanna Stearns. Her father died in 1866. Her mother still resides in Springfield. Mr. Nafew is a member of the Central Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, No. 71, and Royal Chapter, Arch No. 1, and the Hotel Men's Association and Springfield Lodge, 37, A. O. U. W.

Dennis Nees, grocer, 231 North Fifth street, corner Madison, established business on his own account in Springfield about seven years ago, and has been five years in his present location. He keeps a general stock of confectioneries, groceries, and liquors, for the retail trade. He is thirty-four years of age, was born in Baden, Germany, and came to the United States in 1867, settling immediately in Springfield, Illinois. Before leaving his native country, he learned the trade of brick-moulding. Upon arriving in Springfield, he was employed for a time as a laborer, and later for some three years as clerk, at the termination of which, in 1873, he started in business on the corner of Washington and Tenth streets, remaining there till he moved to his present stand. In October, 1871, he married Lizzie Stark, a native of Springfield, of German parentage. They have had four daughters and one son, the latter deceased. The living are: Clara, eight years old, past; Emma and Lizzie, twins, born July 3, 1874, and Minnie, aged five years. Mr. Nees is a member of the Western Catholic Union, of which he was Treasurer for some time. His father died when he was six months old, and his mother when he was fourteen years of age, in the old country.

Major Alfred A. North, druggist, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1823; son of Stephen and Mary (Williams) North, a daughter of Major E. Williams, a soldier in the Revolutionary war; mother, a native of Pennsylvania; father of English descent, and born in London; died in Philadelphia, in September, 1826. In 1831, his mother moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, to educate her children; in 1845, removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where she died, March 11, 1871. Major North, in 1840, went to Mobile, Alabama, for the

purpose of learning the drug business; remained five years; then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he embarked in the same business. February 9, 1847, he married Miss America Ann Minor, daughter of Colonel Gideon Minor, who was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1775, and died in 1841. In 1830, he came to Edgar county, Illinois, where he represented his district in the legislature for three terms; his health failed, and he had to give up politics; was what was known as one of the "Long Nine," being six feet and four inches in height. Mrs. North was born in Clairmont county, Ohio, September 18, 1824. There were five children, four of whom are living: Caroline M., died May 23, 1867; Catharine C., Emma A., Milford, and Alfred A., Jr. September 21, 1861, Mr. N. enlisted in the Tenth Regiment Cavalry, Illinois Volunteers, Company A, and was commissioned First Lieutenant; took the first Company of the Tenth Cavalry into Camp Butler; was appointed Quartermaster of the Second Battalion, and was for a short time Acting Captain of Company D. The Major resigned in 1863 on account of poor health, and was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the Eighth District of Illinois; was afterwards re-commissioned Captain of Co. M, and went to the field, where he was again prostrated by disease; again resigned, and was honorably discharged. He was brevetted Major by President Andrew Johnson, for faithful and meritorious service during the war. In 1865, he was elected to the office of Assessor and Collector of Springfield, Illinois, and re-elected the ensuing year. He is now operating in the grain trade.

James H. Paddock was born at Lockport, Will county, Illinois, May 29, 1850. When three years of age, he moved with his parents to Kankakee, Kankakee county, Illinois. He attended school there until 1865, and that winter was appointed a Page in the State Senate, at Springfield, Illinois, and in 1867 was Assistant Postmaster of the Senate. In 1869-71-73-75, was Assistant Secretary of the State Senate. He was also Secretary of the State Senate in 1877-79, and 1881. From 1873 to 1876, when not performing his duties in the State Senate, he was employed in the Grain Inspection Department, at Chicago, Illinois. He was appointed Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, June 1, 1881, a position he still retains. He attended the High School in Kankakee, Illinois, and was married in that place to Miss May L. Crawford, October 9, 1873. She was born at Portland, Maine, and was a daughter of Frank-

lin Porter, born in Paris, Maine. She and husband reside at Kankakee, Illinois. John W. Paddock, father of James H. Paddock, was born in Camillus, Onondago county, New York, February 4, 1815. He is a lawyer, and settled at Lockport, Illinois, about 1845. In 1853, he removed with his family to Kankakee, Illinois. He practiced law at this place, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1862. He ran for Circuit Judge on the Democratic ticket, at Kankakee, Twentieth District, in 1857, but was defeated. In politics, he was an old-line Whig, until the disbanding of that party, when he became a Democrat. He was a great admirer of Stephen A. Douglas. When the war broke out, he became a strong Union man and a supporter of Lincoln's administration, and helped to raise the Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanded by A. W. Mack. He afterwards raised six companies in Kankakee and Iroquois counties, which, with four companies from Cook county, Illinois, became the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers. The regiment was known as the Third Board of Trade Regiment, and of which regiment he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and retained command of that regiment until his death, which occurred August, 1863, in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, from disease contracted on the Yazoo river, during the siege of Vicksburg. His wife, Helen Tiffany, was born in New York State. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and the mother of ten children, eight living. She is living at Kankakee.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Paddock have two children, viz., Harry W. Paddock and Fannie C. Paddock. Mr. and Mrs. Paddock are both members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Mr. Paddock was Secretary of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission from July 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877, and in the United States Marshal's office at Chicago, July 1, 1877, to January 1, 1879.

James J. Parkerson, grocer, 413 East Monroe street, is the son of Hugh and Ellen (Jackson) Parkerson, natives respectively of Virginia and Maryland, and was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1848. Ten years later, the family moved to Sangamon county, Illinois. He has been identified with the grocery trade in Springfield, in various capacities, fourteen years. In 1871, he first established himself in business on Fourth street. After conducting it three years, he sold out on account of failing health, and traveled a

year. Was then some years with the grocery firm of Brassfield & Steele, representing the former partner's interest. In the fall of 1878, he entered into partnership with F. W. Paradise, and opened business with a new stock of goods in their present store. They have a large retail trade in groceries, and quite an extensive jobbing business in fruits and produce, of which they make a specialty, the whole amounting to \$35,000 a year in volume. They ship goods to the towns within a radius of fifty miles of Springfield. In 1873, Mr. Parkerson married Miss Maria E. Paradise, of Jacksonville, Illinois, who is now twenty-eight years of age, and the mother of one daughter, Laura D. Parkerson, born in June, 1875.

George Pasfield, III., capitalist and general trader, is the only son of George Pasfield II., who settled in Sangamon county in 1831. He was born in England, brought by parents to America, in early childhood, and reared in the city of Philadelphia, where his parents both died of the yellow fever. Before coming to Illinois he engaged in buying and shipping produce, in large quantities, by flat-boat, down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and in trading in a general way. He resided some years in Cincinnati, in Louisville, and in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky. In the latter place he married Mary Forden, in 1830, and moved to Springfield, Illinois, the next year. Here he embarked in a grocery and general merchandising business, and also continued in general trafficking. He died November 9, 1869, leaving the widow and son with a very comfortable estate. His wife followed him in 1878.

The subject of this article was born in Springfield, and is forty-nine years of age. He was educated in the Springfield Academy, and the medical department of St. Louis University, from which he graduated, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1852. But being inclined to follow in the footsteps of his sire, he never entered actively into the practice of medicine, save as contract surgeon at Camp Butler during the war. He has devoted his attention to buying and improving city real estate, and to general trading. He has manifested a zealous interest in the growth and prosperity of Springfield, and has been financially identified with most of the corporate enterprises looking to this end, besides erecting many business and other buildings, of which he now owns a large number. The Pasfield block, which he built in 1881 in honor of his father's name, on ground purchased by the senior Pasfield fifty years ago, is of pressed brick

and iron fronts, ornamented with trimmings of stone and tile, is the handsomest business block in the Capital City. Mr. Pasfield has been very successful in his business operations, and now owns more real estate than any other man in Springfield. His residence is the old homestead, embracing four blocks on the corner of Capitol Avenue and Pasfield street, and is a cosy rural retreat. In 1866, Mr. Pasfield united in marriage with the daughter of Hathaway M. Pickrell. She was also born in Sangamon county, Illinois. Emma, aged fourteen years; George III., aged 11, and Arthur Hathaway Pasfield, aged four years, constitute their family. Mrs. Pasfield is a member of the Christian Church.

Debold Paulen, Treasurer of Sangamon county, Illinois, was born near Strasburg, Germany, September 13, 1828; came with his parents, Debold and Margaret (Walter) Paulen, to America, when eight years of age, then the only child of their family of two sons and one daughter. After remaining a year in New Orleans, they settled in Curran township, Sangamon county, Illinois, where the mother died in 1863, and the father in March, 1881, and where Mr. Paulen has always resided, until elected to his present office, in 1877. His school advantages were confined to a few terms in the district school. Beginning labor in youth for twenty-five cents a day, prosperity marked his course of industry and economy; and in 1877 he had no difficulty in obtaining securities on his bond for \$1,700,000. Neither he or his father ever had a law-suit. Mr. Paulen married Elizabeth, a native of Sangamon county, and daughter of Samuel McMurray, one of the pioneers in the county, in 1857. They are the parents of three sons and one daughter. He was elected Treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1877, and re-elected in 1879, against a Democratic majority of from eight to ten hundred. His father came to the county in indigent circumstances, but accumulated a competence before his death.

Morreu J. Phillips, deceased, was born in Green county, Kentucky, May 26, 1811, and came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1829. In 1831, he enlisted in the Black Hawk war as a member of the company from Sangamon county. In 1836, returned to Kentucky and married Malissa Lee, whom he brought back to Sangamon, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in Springfield, February 8, 1881. He was a carpenter by trade, and spent the last years of his active life in superintending the wood department of the trunk factory of his sons. His marriage with Miss Lee resulted in a family of

ten children, four of whom are deceased, and six sons alive. Mr. Phillips combined in his character firmness and decision, with strong sympathy and kindness of heart. He was greatly attached to his home and family, whose associations formed the chief enjoyment of his life.

Four of the six sons, Charles J., Edwin H., William O. and Moreau F. Phillips are associated in the Phillips Brothers' trunk manufactory, and are doing a thriving business. Their mother resides in Springfield, aged sixty-four years.

Henry Pietz, photographic artist, 221½ South Sixth street, has been conducting the business in Springfield since the fall of 1873, and moved into his present beautiful rooms, fitted up especially for his purpose, in March, 1880. He has an experience of fifteen years in this branch of art, and makes a specialty of fine portrait work in sun prints, ink, crayon and oil. His gallery is furnished with all the facilities for a high grade of work; and a survey of the beautiful specimens which adorn the walls of his place convince the visitor that Mr. Pietz is master of his art. He is a German by birth, and obtained a general knowledge of the photographic art in the polytechnic schools of his native country; came to America in 1864, and after traveling about a year and a half, stopped a short time in Cincinnati, Ohio; went thence to Piqua, Ohio, and carried on the manufacture of soda water. In 1869, he went to Chicago and engaged in photography. Leaving there, he spent two years in Milwaukee, then came to Springfield. Mr. Pietz is a member of the Photographic Association of America.

J. A. W. Pittman, photographic artist, No. 323 South Fifth street, learned the business in Tennessee, his native State, beginning in 1857; and with the exception of a few months, has continuously carried it on for himself ever since. In January, 1865, he located in St. Louis; burned out in February, 1868, and moved to Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, remaining till he came to Springfield in April, 1876. The building Mr. Pittman has occupied since January, 1881, was designed and built especially for his use, and is admirably adapted to the purpose. The reception, toilet and operating rooms are all on the ground floor, and are tastefully furnished and supplied with the finest modern implements and facilities for superior portrait work, of which abundant proofs adorn his beautiful rooms, in the way of specimen pieces. Prominent among these are two composition groups of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second General Assemblies of Illinois; the first was made in 1879, and the

latter in 1881. They are four and a half by six feet in size, representing the members in their seats in their respective halls, are elegantly executed, and are probably the largest composition portrait pictures in the world. To make them was a stupendous undertaking which few artists would assume, and fewer still could produce with such marked success.

Mr. Pittman was born in 1833, and lived on a farm till he began photography. He has been three times married; first, to Terecy Gililand in 1853, who died three years after, leaving two children, both deceased. In 1869, he married Mary Bryant, who died in 1876; and in January, 1878, he married his present wife, Mary Patterson, of Springfield. They have one daughter. He is a Mason and a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance.

Charles R. Post, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Cornwall, Vermont, January 15, 1826; son of Truman and Betsy (Atwater) Post, who emigrated to Marietta, Ohio, in 1833, where the subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. In 1842, he came to Waverly, Morgan county, where he purchased a farm and remained until his death, which occurred in 1847. The same year, Charles went to California, crossing the plains; remained in the mines a couple of years, then returned to Waverly, where he stopped a short time; went to Jacksonville and embarked in merchandising one year; thence to Springfield, where he engaged in the grain trade, and continued in the same until 1857; then engaged in selling farm implements. He married Miss Caroline Lathrop, daughter of Erastus Lathrop, of Ashforth, Connecticut. By this marriage there were three sons: Charles William, Aurilian A., and Carroll L. Mr. Post has held several local offices of trust in the gift of the people, is a deacon of the Congregational Church. In politics a Republican.

James L. Powell, contractor and builder, residence south Sixth street, near Vine, commenced the building business on his own account in 1874, and has devoted his attention chiefly to erecting residences in the city. He makes most of his own plans, works from five to twenty mechanics, and has never built less than fifteen houses in any one year. His contracts for 1880 amounted to \$30,000, and in 1881 to \$35,000. He began learning the carpenter trade with his father in 1868, and worked for him seven years.

His father, Ebenezer Powell, was an Englishman by birth; came to America and to Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1845, and after his marriage with Nancy E. McKinney, a Pennsylvania

lady, settled in Mechanicsburg township, where James was born a little over twenty-eight years ago. He is one of a family of four sons and two daughters. His father carried on the carpenter business in Springfield a number of years before his death, in 1875. The subject of this article married in September, 1874, to Miss Jennie Neper, a native of New York State, but a resident of Springfield from early childhood. They have three daughters, Bella, Minnie and Kittie. In politics Mr. Powell is Republican. His mother resides in Kansas.

J. F. Price, M. D., is a son of Jacob F. and Mariah R. (Miles) Price, natives of Kentucky; his father was a Presbyterian preacher, and was connected with the church at Pisgah for a number of years; died in June, 1847; his mother is still living, at the age of seventy. The subject of this sketch was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, April 7, 1846; his father died when he was one year old; he was sent to live with his grandmother, and when thirteen years old was sent to Nicholasville, Kentucky, to attend a private school; remained there two years, then came to Illinois, and attended the Normal University, at Normal, nearly three years; then returned to Kentucky; where he read medicine with Dr. Sidney Allen, of Winchester, now of Lewiston, Kentucky, one year, when he attended lectures at Louisville University; in 1865, came to Springfield; read medicine with Dr. Charles Ryan, the same year; returned to Louisville, where he graduated. The Doctor commenced the practice of his profession in Clarke county, Kentucky, and remained there two and a half years. In 1868 he was connected with the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, as Assistant Surgeon, one year; in 1869, went to Coles county, Illinois, where he followed his profession; the following year, went to New York City and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; then went to Philadelphia, where he spent a short time in Jefferson College. He returned to Charleston, Coles county, remained one year; in February, 1872, he married Miss Jesse Loose; she was born in this city November 7, 1851; there are three children, Jacob L., Charles R., and Jessie. The following April Mr. P. located in Springfield, where he formed a partnership with Dr. H. B. Buck, and with the exception of a visit to Kansas for his health, has remained here since.

John W. Priest, furniture merchant, north side of the square, is one of a family of twelve children of Frank and Mary (Wood) Priest, of whom five of each sex lived to adult age. He was born in Vermont, October 18, 1809; moved

with parents to St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1816, where he grew to manhood; and in August, 1835, married Olive Wakefield; starting soon after, in a wagon, for Montgomery, Alabama, consuming forty days in the trip. Mr. Priest engaged in the manufacture and sale of tinware in that place about fourteen months, then sold out and carried on the same business in Columbus, Mississippi, over three years; leaving there, he spent a summer in St. Louis, Missouri. In the spring of 1840, he and wife returned to New York for the latter's health, where she died soon after, leaving a son, who also died at three years of age. Mr. Priest came to Springfield in June, 1840, and for thirteen years carried on brick manufacturing, and also conducted the stove and tinware business about four years during the time. He has been extensively engaged in farming many years; owns a six hundred acre farm in Christian county, which he cultivates, and one of five hundred acres in Sangamon county, that he rents out. About six years ago he re-embarked in the furniture and house-furnishing business in his present store, and carries a large stock of furniture, stoves, tin, and wooden-ware, crockery, cutlery, etc., and has an annual trade of \$35,000 to \$40,000. Mr. Priest cast his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson, and has always been a Democrat. He has served his Ward—the Fourth—as Alderman, eight years; has been Mayor of the city four terms, three consecutively; and is now a member of the County Board of Supervisors. He married Lucinda M. Stafford, of Rochester, Sangamon county, March 30, 1845; she died September 10, 1851, having been the mother of four children; two of whom, Olive Lucinda, born February 24, 1846, and Mary Eliza, born November 2, 1848, are living. Mr. Priest married his third wife, Catharine Wright, in St. Lawrence county, New York, in September, 1853; she died childless in July, 1875. September 5, 1878, he united in marriage with Phebe T. Eggleston, of Rochester, Sangamon county; she is the twelfth daughter and seventeenth child of Seth and Emma Samson, of Ohio. Mr. Priest has four grandchildren: Olive, Mary M., and John Priest Latham, and Mary Lucinda Currier, all born in Springfield, Illinois.

John O. Rames, manufacturer of harness and saddles, and dealer in horse clothing, 213 South Fifth street, has been conducting the business at that number since 1860. A number of years ago he replaced the old frame building with the neat brick block he now occupies, eighteen by seventy-four feet, three stories high. The first

floor is used as a salesroom, and the manufactory, in which seven to ten mechanics are employed, occupies the rear part of the second story. Here all his harness and saddlery are made for a trade of \$15,000 a year. Mr. Rames is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born in 1831; served an apprenticeship of four years with Mr. R. F. Ruth, in the city, in whose employ he continued several years afterwards, pursuing his trade as a journeyman until he opened his present shop. At the age of twenty-one years he married Mary E. Connelly, of Springfield, who died two years after. In April, 1859, he married his present wife, Mary E. Redman, of St. Louis county, Missouri. Six children have been born to them; the four living are: Martha M., Cora B., Mary J. and John O., Jr. Mr. Rames' parents, Nathaniel and Sarah (Ogden) Rames, were Kentuckians by birth. They moved from St. Louis, Missouri, to Springfield in 1829, where his mother still resides, aged seventy-four. Politically, Mr. R. is a Conservative Democrat. He has served two terms in the City School Board, and several terms in the City Council, of which he is now a member, and Chairman of the Fire and Water Committee. He has filled all the chairs in the local lodge of I. O. O. F., and is now Vice Grand. He and his wife and two eldest daughters belong to the Baptist Church.

Horace S. Leland, was born in Lands Grove, Vermont, July 26, 1836, where he attended school until 1845; he then went to Cleveland, Ohio, and attended school until 1848, when he went to New York City, and engaged in the hotel business with his uncles, the Leland Bros., of New York, where he opened the Leland hotel in Springfield, Illinois, since which time he has been here and with his brothers in the Sturtevant House in New York. He and Bros. own the Leland in Chicago, New York, and Albany, and, also, the Ocean Hotel at Long Branch. The father of Horace, Aron P. Leland, was born in Vermont. In politics he was an old time Whig, and he died in 1878 his wife, Submit (Arnold) Leland was born in Vermont, she was a member of the Presbyterian church and the mother of eight children, viz: Louis, Horace S., Geo. S., Jerome W., Chas. E., Warren F. and Clarrissa N. Wiggins. In politics Mr. Leland is rather Independent. His grandfather, Simcon Leland, was a prominent politician and a member of the legislature.

The Leland and Wiggins Hotel was built in 1864, and opened in January, 1867. It cost \$320,000, and is the finest hotel in the State,

outside of Chicago. The hotel has an elevator, Smith, Berg & Co.'s engine and machinery; and accommodations for three hundred and fifty guests. In addition to the hotel, they have just built a building with engine room, wash and drying rooms, with fine engines and a nest of boilers with four hundred and fifty horse power capacity. In connection with the hotel, Mr. Leland owns a farm of three hundred acres, all under good cultivation. On this farm are fine gardens, hot houses, graperies, etc., enabling them to raise all kinds of fruits and early vegetables. They raise their own pork, milk, cream and produce.

Fred. L. Reed was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 11, 1847, where he attended school and was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe trade until February, 1866. He then went to Chicago and remained in the wholesale boot and shoe trade four or five years, and traveled for the house over the States of Illinois and Iowa. He then became a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, in 1870. He went in the distillery business in Chicago, but held his membership in the Board of Trade; he was engaged some four years in the distillery business, when he was employed in the register department of the Chicago post office until December, 1880; and January 11, 1881, was appointed to his present position as chief corporation clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, in Springfield, Illinois. He was married to Miss Kate M. Miller, January 11, 1870; she was born in Buffalo, New York, and is a daughter of Hon. H. B. Miller, born at Lebanon, Pennsylvania; he held the office of Treasurer of Cook county, Illinois, and was elected a Representative to the legislature of New York State two terms; he is at present President of the Riverton, Illinois, Alcohol Works; in politics he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; his wife, Estey (Bowman) Miller, was born in Ohio; she is a member of the Baptist Church; she and husband reside at Riverton, Illinois. The father of Frederick M. Reed, William C. Reed, was born in Randolph, Massachusetts; he is of English descent; he has for many years been engaged in an exclusive provision and packing business at Chicago, Illinois, two or three years, and one year at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; he is a member of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; he is still living in Boston, Massachusetts; his wife, Lydia Thompson, was born in Thomaston, Massachusetts; she was the mother of three children, all living, viz: William C. Reed, Jr.,

who resides at Boston, Massachusetts; Mrs. Fannie Walker, also of Boston, and the subject of this sketch, Mr. Fredrick L. Reed, who in politics is a Republican, and a strong supporter of that party; cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President of the United States. Mr. Reed and wife are both members of the Baptist Church.

L. W. Reed, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, December 14, 1843, son of Dennis S. and Mary B. Reed, natives of Connecticut. In 1846, they moved to Ohio when L. W. received a business education; in 1854, removed to Will county Illinois; when eighteen years of age, L. W. engaged with Barnes & Smith as clerk, in Rockford, where he remained until 1864, then enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-First Regiment, Illinois Volunteers Infantry, three-months men; remained in the service about six months. After the close of the war, returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Connecticut. In the spring of 1865, returned to Rockford, where he embarked in the dry goods trade as the firm of Moulthrop & Reed; in eighteen months sold his interest and started a general store in Milford; remained there two years, then moved to Wilmington, taking his stock with him. In 1873, removed to Granby, Connecticut, where he embarked in the wholesale of Yankee notions; was afterwards chosen Secretary of the Granby Manufacturing Company. In April, 1880, came to Joliet, where he commenced his present business in February, 1881. He married Miss Kate J. Adams, daughter of Joseph and Emily Adams, of Will county, Illinois. By this union there are six children, three sons and three daughters. He is member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. orders; also a member of the G. A. R.

M. O. Reeves, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 14th day of September, 1808, son of Austin and Elizabeth (Dill) Reeves; father of Virginia, and mother a native of Maryland; was married in Mason county, Kentucky, where four sons and four daughters were born, four of which are living at the present writing. In 1820, they moved to Monroe county, Indiana, where he died in 1828; mother died in 1858. The subject of this sketch went to Ohio in 1824, where he was employed as clerk by an uncle, John Reeves, in a dry goods store and post office (in Warren county), where he remained three years; thence to Batavia, Clearmont county; thence to New Richmond, on the Ohio river. In 1828, went to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained two years, when his uncle started a branch store thirty

miles above, and he was put in charge one year. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged to the firm of Reeves & McLean, in a wholesale dry goods house, where he was employed until 1834. In 1835, bought a bill of goods of Reeves & McLean, and shipped them to Springfield, where he embarked in merchandising, which he followed up to 1880, and has been in active business for nearly forty-five years in Springfield. In 1836, married Miss Nancy E. Miner, daughter of Colonel Gideon Miner, of Ohio, who came to Sangamon county about 1830. She was born in Clairmont county, Ohio, April 20th, 1816. The fruits of this marriage was eight children, two of which are living, Laura and Georgia. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, also their two daughters.

Frank Reisch & Brothers. Of the brewing business, may be mentioned the firm of Frank Reisch & Brothers, who constitute the leading firm in this branch. The business was established in 1849 by Frank Reisch, Sr., in a frame building, 20x30 feet, three stories high. Mr. Reisch conducted the business until 1854, when he rented it for three years to Andrew Kane. After the time expired he again took hold of the business; in 1858, he formed a partnership with C. A. Helmle; in 1862 Mr. Helmle sold out, and Frank Reisch, Jr., was taken in; in 1875 the present firm bought, and have continued the business since. The capacity of the buildings are as follows: the brewing house, 80x42, five stories of brick; one ice house, 40x70, and one 52x100, both of brick, having a capacity of 10,000 tons; two malt kilns, one 30x30 and one 40x40, two stories, also of brick; one malt house 40x80, three stories; stables, 35x80; the capacity of the brewery is one hundred barrels per day; use eighty thousand bushels of barley, employ forty men and eight teams.

Leonard Reisch, of the firm of Reisch & Thoma, dry goods merchants, 126 South Sixth street, east side of the square, is a native of Springfield, Sangamon county, Illinois, and is twenty-three years of age. He was educated in St. Louis, and after leaving school went to Bloomington, and was two years there connected with a furniture house. Soon after returning to Springfield, he formed a partnership with Henry Thoma, and in May, 1881, purchased the stock of dry goods of L. H. Coleman, and succeeded him as the proprietors of one of the oldest and most prosperous retail dry goods houses in Springfield. Their business occupies two stories of the building, twenty-one by one hundred feet, on the first floor, and forty-two by one hundred

on the second floor. Their stock invoiced \$65,000, and the sales for 1880 were \$135,000. The business of the new firm gives flattering promise, and employs seven salesmen. This house has the reputation of carrying the finest goods in the market. They make a specialty of elegant dress goods, trimmings, and notions.

Henry Thoma, the other partner of this firm, has been identified with the dry goods trade of Springfield ten years, and nine years with Mr. Coleman, in the store of which he is now joint proprietor. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and is twenty-six years old. He came to Springfield at eight years of age, and commenced his mercantile career at fourteen, as delivery boy. During the years 1878 and 1879, he was Deputy in the County Treasurer's office, an experience of great value in a business way. In the spring of 1879, he married Miss Laura Westenberger, of Springfield.

Frank Reisch, Leonard's father, was a native of Baden, Germany, where he married, and immigrated and settled in Springfield some years before Leonard's birth. He engaged in brick manufacturing and in the brewing business. He died in August, 1875. His widow still resides in the city.

Frank Reisch, deceased, was born in Baden, Germany, July 24, 1809. When twenty-three years of age he came to the United States, landing at New Orleans, then worked his way up the river to St. Louis, and from there to Beardstown, where he remained about five years, then returned to his native country, when he married Miss Susan Mansen. She was born in 1817. They have had thirteen children, seven of whom are living, four sons and three daughters. After marrying, they returned to Beardstown, where Mr. Reisch commenced coopering, and remained there until 1839, when he came to this county, locating first in Cartwright township, where he bought land and followed farming in connection with coopering. In 1842, he moved to Prairie Creek township, and in 1850 came to Springfield. Previous to coming, he had commenced the erection of the old brewery, which he finished and occupied for a number of years. He died in 1875, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. He landed in New Orleans with but one five franc piece in his pocket, but at his death could count his dollars by the thousands.

John W. Reilly, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, born in this city January 20, 1859; is the son of Robert and Bridget (Mathews) Reilly, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1855

or 1856, and located in Springfield, where he engaged in the hotel business, which he followed for a number of years; is at present engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch attended the High School of this city, and graduated in the class of 1877. He immediately commenced the reading of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. R. S. Lord, of this city. In 1878 and 1879, he attended lectures in Rush Medical College, and also spent two years in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and graduated with honors. The Doctor has spared no time or money to fit himself for the profession of his choice; he is at present City Physician of the city of Springfield.

John T. Rhodes, of Rhodes & Brother, contractors and builders, was born January 14, 1831, near Frederick City, Frederick county, Maryland; came with an elder brother to Springfield, Illinois, in February, 1855. Having learned the carpenter trade of his father before coming West, and being an expert workman, he commanded the highest wages. His brother George, partner in the firm, was born in Frederick county, also, in September, 1833, learned the trade there, and came to Springfield in 1856. They both worked as journeymen until the fall of 1858, then formed the present partnership, and began contracting. They have actively engaged in the building business since, and have erected a great many business blocks and dwelling houses in and about Springfield. Of late years they have confined their attention to city contract work almost exclusively. Among the business buildings this firm has constructed, are the Springfield Watch Factory, and the Central Block, just completed this fall, on the corner of Adams and Sixth streets. They employ from twelve to eighteen mechanics, and did a business in 1880 of \$35,000, and will run over \$40,000 in 1881.

On April 19, 1860, John Rhodes married Eliza W. Merriweather, born in Springfield, Illinois, May 5, 1840. They have two children, William Robert, and Ellie Maria Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes has served three consecutive terms in the County Board of Supervisors; is now serving his third term as City Alderman, having been first elected in 1874, and is the only Democrat ever elected from the Sixth Ward, it being Republican by a large majority. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since the second day after his arrival in Springfield.

His parents were both born in Frederick county, Maryland; father, Peter Rhodes, in 1795, mother in 1805. They had ten children,

years after, and he run the Ridgely lumber yard and planing mill until August 11, 1881, when the mill burned down. His father, Nicholas Ridgely, banker, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 3, 1800. He was a merchant in this city, and when a young man went to St. Louis, Missouri, and was teller in the Bank of Missouri a number of years. In 1837, he came to Springfield, Illinois, and was appointed Cashier in the State National Bank. For many years past has been running the Ridgely National Bank. His wife, Jane M. Huntington, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is the mother of nine children, eight living. The subject of this sketch, Henry Ridgely, in politics is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Buchanan for President.

John Rippou, proprietor of the Excelsior Foundry and Machine Works, corner Ninth and Adams streets, is a native of Connecticut, where he learned the machinist trade; came to Illinois about 1850, crossing the plains to the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, in 1851; consuming one hundred and twelve days in the journey from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Portland. He spent nearly two years on the Pacific slope, returned *via* San Francisco and New Orleans. In 1854, Mr. Rippou bought an interest in the Excelsior Machine Works, since which he has conducted the business as a partner until three years ago when he became sole owner. At one time the Excelsior works manufactured more steam engines than any other works in Illinois. Some twenty engines of its make are running in and immediately around Springfield. The works still does a fine business in that line, and has a heavy trade in coal shafing machinery. He employs twelve to fifteen men. Mr. Rippou married Susan Keefe, a native of London, England, in 1853. They are the parents of eight children, two sons and two daughters alive. Some twelve years ago Mr. R. designed and built the Excelsior Flouring Mills on Adams street near his iron works, and after operating them two years sold them.

George Ritter, hair-dresser, 319 Washington street, Springfield, Illinois, of the firm of George Ritter & Company, learned his trade in his native place, Germany, beginning when he was fifteen years old. He embarked for America in 1860, and landed at New York in May, and then went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he opened a barber shop, and subsequently came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, and was employed in his business by John Dillman, and remained in his employ eight months, and then opened a

shop of his own, and at the end of one year sold out, then returned to Germany in the fall of 1863, remaining there till the spring of 1864, then returned to Springfield and formed a partnership with the firm of Brandeburger & Kraft, which firm lasted two years and was then sold out at public sale. Mr. Ritter then formed a partnership with Jacob Ritter, and at the end of two years, 1868, the subject of our sketch, George Ritter, dissolved his connection with the firm, and the same year formed a partnership with George B. Ritter, which partnership continues under the title of George Ritter & Company, and doing a good business. George Ritter was born in Grobszimmern, Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, April 28, 1843, is the son of John and Dora Ritter, natives of Germany. George Ritter received his education in the common schools of Germany; was married December, 1865, to Lizzie Hoose, of St. Louis, Missouri. By their union have six children, viz.: Dora, John, Fred, Ernst, Anna and Bernhart. Mrs. Ritter is the daughter of John Hoose, native of Germany. Mr. Ritter's parents came to Springfield from Germany in 1871, and returned to their home in 1874. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Germania Lodge, No. 166, is a member of the Workmen's Savings and Homestead Association, and Vice President of the same, and was one of the projectors and directors of its first organization in Springfield, Illinois. Is a member of the City Council from the Second Ward.

George B. Ritter, hair dresser, of the firm of George Ritter & Co., Springfield, was born in Germany, May 18, 1840; is the son of Konrad and Catharine Ritter, natives of Germany. Mr. Ritter came to America in January, 1853, with his parents, and landed at New Orleans, where they lived five years, during which time the family were afflicted with the yellow fever, in 1853, and but one died—a son. Mr. Ritter began his trade in New Orleans in 1854, and worked there till 1857, then came with his parents to St. Louis, and after working one year, opened a shop of his own, which he sold out in 1859, from which time to 1861, worked in New Orleans and Vicksburg. In 1861, he enlisted in the Southern army of the Potomac, and was taken prisoner by the Union army, 1863. Taking the oath of allegiance, he enlisted in the Union army, in which he remained to the close of the war, 1865; was mustered out of service, and returned to St. Louis, where he followed his trade for two years, after which he came to Springfield and formed a partnership with

Springfield and formed a partnership with

Baltimore, and engaged in mercantile business there until April, 1828, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and became a clerk in the United States branch bank established there soon after his arrival. Continuing in this business until May, 1835, he was then appointed Cashier of the State Bank of Illinois, incorporated in that year. Mr. Ridgely filled that office till the expiration of its charter, and was one of the trustees who finally wound up the business of the bank. While engaged in closing the affairs of the bank and afterwards, he carried on a private banking business on his own account, and after the passage of the State banking law, he, in connection with the Messrs Clark, organized Clark's Exchange Bank, of Springfield, in 1851 or '52, and retained his connection with it until it was discontinued, and all its obligations discharged. In 1866, Mr. Ridgely, associated with Charles and William, his sons—J. Taylor Smith and Lafayette Smith, organized "The Ridgely National Bank of Springfield." He became its President, and has ever since held the office. Thus Mr. Ridgely has been actively identified with banking interests for fifty-three years, and is probably a longer time in the business than any other man in this country. He has been twice married, and reared thirteen children to adult age. *Henry Ridgely*, of Springfield, Illinois, was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, April 19, 1832. When five years of age he came with his parents to Springfield, Illinois, where he attended school until 1848. He then attended the Illinois College at Jacksonville six months, when he returned home to Springfield. He then ran as engineer on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, the Chicago & Alton, and the Union & Galena, now the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad; run on these roads five years, when he was employed as teller in the Ridgely National Bank at Springfield, Illinois, two years. During this time he was married to Miss Louisiana I. Gray, April 22, 1857. She was born in Gull Prairie, Michigan, August 30, 1839; she was a daughter of Isaac H. Gray and Charlotte A. McCrary, who reside in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ridgely have three children, viz: George Watson, Kate N. and Howard G. Ridgely. After Mr. Ridgely was married he remained in the bank one year, then bought an interest in the Old American House, with Isaac H. Gray, some two years after he bought Mr. Gray out, and ran the hotel three years, when he went into partnership in the Hopping & Ridgely lumber yard; he bought out Mr. Hopping some two

years ago. His parents died some years ago. *James H. Rickard*, manufacturer of buggies and spring wagons, No. 213 and 215, North Sixth street, established the business at that location February 1, 1881. He makes all styles of buggies and spring wagons, and pays special attention to all classes of repair work. He occupies a large two-story brick building ample for the business, and employs six men in the different departments. Mr. Rickard was born in Ireland, in 1853; immigrated to the United States, and settled in Springfield, Illinois, in 1860; learned the blacksmith and carriage business with Myers, Davidson & Co., for whom he was employed as a journeyman until he opened his shop in the early part of 1881. His father resides in the city; another has been dead some years. Mr. R. is a finished workman, an energetic young man, and his enterprise promises success. *William Ridgely*, cashier of the Ridgely National Bank, of Springfield, is the eighth of thirteen children of Nicholas H. Ridgely, and was born in the upper story of the old State Bank of Illinois, in Springfield, January 13, 1840. He was educated in the Illinois State University of Springfield when Rev. Francis Springer was President. In July, 1856, he went to St. Louis and spent a few months as shipping clerk in a large milling and wholesale establishment; went thence to Chicago, and was clerk in the commission house of Hurrell Bros., until they failed, when he returned to Springfield. In the fall of 1857, he entered as clerk in the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, and six months after was made paying-teller, at a salary of \$1,200 a year, remaining till December 1, 1860; then came to Springfield to go into his father's banking house, in which he became a partner in 1864, under the firm title of N. H. Ridgely & Co., and about that time succeeded his brother Charles to the Secretaryship of the Springfield Gaslight Company. October 1, 1866, the Ridgely National Bank was organized and William was elected its cashier, which position he has filled to the present time. He has never failed in twenty-one years to be present the first of every month to make out gas bills and close up the monthly business. He has held the office of Treasurer of the Springfield City Horse Railway since April, 1878. He remains unmarried. *Nicholas Ridgely*, President of the Ridgely National Bank, was born on his father's tobacco plantation, near Baltimore, Maryland, April 27, 1811; is the son of Greenberry and Rachel Ridgely. He was educated in the city of

George Ritter, which continues under the name : George Ritter & Co. Mr. Ritter was married in St. Louis, Missouri, April 9, 1867, to Louise K. Yehlen, and by this union have seven children—George F., Nettie, Fred. W., Lena M., Ellen and Carrie K. Mrs. Ritter is a native of Switzerland. Her mother died in New Orleans in 1849, of yellow fever. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Masonic Order, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Teutonia Lodge, No. 166, Workington's Savings and Homestead Association, and Director of the same.

Edward R. Roberts, Circuit Clerk, was born in Tazewell county, Illinois, in 1843; came to Springfield in 1857, with his parents, which has been his home since, save while he was in the army. Upon the inauguration of the civil war, he enlisted in April, 1861, as a private in Company I, Seventh Illinois Infantry; received several promotions; was made First Lieutenant at the battle of Fort Donelson, and in 1864, became Captain of Company C. At the expiration of his first term of enlistment he volunteered, was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel of United States Volunteers, March 3, 1865, and was mustered out in July of that year. On March 7, 1864, Captain Roberts was captured at Florence, Alabama, and was in prison at Macon, Georgia, Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina, and Mobile, Alabama. On the 26th of November, 1864, he escaped from Columbia prison, and reached General Sherman's lines, about the middle of Georgia, December 5th following. At the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, October 4, 1862, he was wounded by a gunshot in his right hand, resulting in the loss of the index finger and stiffening the next one. After returning from the army, Colonel Roberts was clerk in the Adjutant General's office for a time. In 1868, he was elected City Comptroller, and three times re-elected, filling that office four consecutive terms. He was then made Superintendent of the Capital Coal Company for two years, at the end of which he became the book-keeper at the rolling mills store, and held that position until elected Circuit Clerk, in 1879, for four years, by a majority of one thousand four hundred, leading all other candidates on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Roberts is a Mason, a member of St. Paul Lodge No. 500, Springfield Chapter No. 1, and Klondok Commandery No. 6, is Captain General of the latter.

Alanson Robinson, dealer in stoves, tin-ware, mantles, grates and house-furnishing goods, 114 North Fifth street, established the business in a small way, in that location, March 13, 1861.

Richard T. Roe, Assistant United States District Attorney, was born in Shawneetown, Galatin county, Illinois, November 28, 1847. In 1848, he moved with his parents to Jacksonville, Illinois, where he remained until 1852, when the family moved to Bloomington, Illinois. He remained there and attended the Illinois University until 1868, when he attended the New York State University, at Albany, and graduated in the law department of that University, May, 1869, and was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York State. He became a member of the Illinois bar in 1870, and practiced law in Bloomington, Illinois, until 1871, when he was chosen for the position he now occupies, Assistant United States District Attorney. He was married to Miss Cornelia B. Glen, at Alton, Illinois, April 13, 1875. She was born near Newark, New Jersey, and was a daughter of William R. Glen, who was born in Scotland, a Presbyterian.

First M. E. Church.

Chapter, and is a member and trustee of the Commandery; is Treasurer of the Lodge and Masonic order, Lodge, Chapter, Council and cultural Society. He is a member of the served as Treasurer of Sangamon County Agricultural Society, in 1878 and 1879 of the projectors and builders; in 1878 and 1879 Citizens' Street Railway, of which he was one of the projectors and builders; in 1878 and 1879 Board of Education; is Treasurer of the City one votes. He is now Chairman of the City and was only beaten one hundred and twenty in opposition to both the old political parties, National Temperance ticket for Mayor, in 1878, Board of Supervisors; was a candidate on the Mr. Robinson has served three terms in the Henson Robinson—composes their family. Lydia M. and Margaret H., and a son—Charles, who settled here in 1831. Two daughters, Maria M., daughter of James W. Keyes, of Springfield, May 8, 1861, he united in marriage with Henson Robinson, who started business as proprietor, trade until he started business as proprietor, year in school he worked as a journeyman at his since been his home. After spending about a arriving in Springfield July 1, 1858, which has there; came to Illinois at nineteen years of age, Ohio, March 14, 1839; learned the tinner's trade Mr. Robinson was born in Xenia, Green county, an increase in 1881 for corresponding months, and did a business in 1880 of over \$35,000, with to fifteen men; employs a capital of \$16,000, also carries on a manufacturing and job work department, in which he regularly employs ten kinds of merchandise to meet its demand. He and he now keeps a large stock of these several The magnitude of trade has steadily increased,

store some nine months; was married in Baltimore to Miss Augusta Hammerslough, August 23, 1857; he then entered into partnership with L. Hammerslough, in a clothing store at Peoria, Illinois, six months, when he bought out Hammerslough and ran the store until 1860, when he went to Talledega, Alabama, and ran a clothing store one season, when he opened a store in Evansville, Indiana, ran a store there one year. In July, 1861, he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he went into partnership with the Hammerslough Brothers, at 117 west side of the square, and in 1868 bought out the Hammerslough Brothers' interest, and has run the store ever since, and has now one of the largest and most complete clothing houses in the city; this store was established in 1876, and Mr. Rosenwald established the one-price system. He and wife are both members of the Hebrew Church, on North Fifth street, and have six children, viz: Benjamin S., Julius S., Maurice S., Selma S., Sophie and Lewis S. Rosenwald. The father of Samuel Rosenwald, Buedix Rosenwald, was born in Prussia, Germany; he was a merchant and a member of the Hebrew Church, and died in 1840. His wife, Miss Vogal Frankford, was born in Prussia, Germany; she is a member of the Hebrew Church, and is still living in Germany, in her seventy-ninth year; she was the mother of four children, two living, viz: Samuel, the subject of this sketch, and Herman Rosenwald, a dry goods merchant in Prussia, Germany. Mr. Samuel Rosenwald is a member of the A. O. U. W., Capital City Lodge No. 38, and of the I. O. B. B. Lodge No. 67, in Springfield, Illinois. In politics he is rather independent; he cast his first vote for Buchanan for President of the United States. Mrs. Samuel Rosenwald was a daughter of Salmon A. Hammerslough; born in Hanover, Germany; his wife, Julia Benjamin, was born in Hanover, Germany; they were members of the Hebrew Church, and had a family of six children.

Patrick J. Rourke, Superintendent of Schools for Sangamon county, was first elected to that office in November, 1873, for the term of four years, and re-elected in 1877, for a like term. Mr. Rourke is a product of Sangamon county, born in May, 1849. He graduated in the classical course of the Springfield High School in the class of 1866, since which time he has pursued scientific and other studies privately. Prior to assuming the duties of County Superintendent of Schools he was engaged in civil engineering and teaching; also served as Deputy United States Clerk from 1870 till 1872. His parents,

Owen and Margaret Rourke, emigrated from Ireland forty years ago, and after living about four years in Vermont, came to Sangamon county, Illinois, where they have since resided. In October, 1879, Mr. Rourke united in marriage with Miss M. Emma, daughter of Samuel Ray, deceased, a prominent citizen of Gardner township, which he represented several years in the Board of Supervisors.

Edward Rutz, State Treasurer, of Illinois, is a native of Heidleberg, Germany, and was born in 1829. When eighteen years of age he emigrated to the United States and settled in St. Clair county, Illinois. In 1854, he took a tour through Iowa and Kansas, and in 1858 went on through to California, remaining there till the war broke out in 1861. He entered the army from that State as a member of Battery C, U. S. Artillery, and served chiefly in the Army of the Potomac; fought in twenty-one battles, among them were, Yorktown, Williamsburg, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, and others; was discharged in October, 1864, having never been absent from duty from inability a day during the three years of his service. Upon retiring from the army Mr. Rutz went to St. Louis, and was employed there, and in Tennessee in the Quarter Master's department with General Myers, from November, 1864, till April 7, 1865. He spent that summer prospecting through the South, but not being pleased with the outlook, returned to St. Clair county, Illinois, and that fall was elected County Surveyor for two years. At the expiration of that time he was elected Treasurer of that county for two years, and was re-elected in 1869 and 1871; and in 1873, was elected State Treasurer for the term of two years. He was again elected to the same office in 1877 and in 1880, the last times from Cook county, he having moved there about two years previously. In politics Mr. Rutz is a pronounced Republican, and has been a member of the party from its organization. He married in St. Clair county, Illinois, in 1866, to Miss Mary Mans, a native of that county. Three daughters and one son compose their family.

R. Francis Ruth was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, May 5th, 1856. He attended the Fourth Ward School until 1869, when he began in the High School, where he graduated in the class of June, 1873, along with J. H. Matheny, Jr., Edward C. Hainey, Samuel Grubb, Miss Anna Painter, now Mrs. Tudin, and others. In July, 1873, he was employed in the hardware store of O. F. Stebbins, where he re,



mained until July, 1877, when he went into partnership with his father, on the south side of the square, where he is still located. His father, R. F. Ruth, was born in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, where he died September 28, 1881. His wife, Maria Diller, sister of R. W. Diller, was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and died May 28, 1870; she was the mother of two children, viz: J. D. Ruth and the subject of this sketch, R. Francis Ruth, who is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and was a Sunday school teacher in that church two or three years, and in 1879 was elected Superintendent, a position he still retains. He was one of the first to join the Young Men's Christian Association in Springfield, of which he is an active member. He is a member of the Board of Directors of that Association. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Hayes for President of the United States.

William R. Sampson, partner in the queensware house of James A. Rhea & Co., 225 South Fifth street, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, and is twenty-eight years of age. He enjoyed the advantages of the superior public schools of his native place; at the age of sixteen entered the employ of a wholesale leather firm in Boston, and had become one of their leading salesmen before attaining his majority, when they sold out and retired from business. In August, 1874, Mr. Sampson came to Springfield, Illinois, and passed some four years as traveling salesman for Springfield and Chicago houses, three of these years, he represented the extensive wholesale queensware establishment of Pitkin & Brooks, Chicago. In June, 1881, Mr. Sampson formed a partnership with James A. Rhea and A. Anthony, and opened their present store with a fine new stock of queensware, glassware, cutlery and house furnishing goods, which they handle at wholesale and retail. They are all practical, thorough-going business men, which, with the liberal trade the house has enjoyed during its brief history, augurs a successful future. Mr. Sampson united in marriage with Miss Minnie A. Hawk, of Cleveland, Ohio, May 26, 1877. One son, Odiorne, aged three years, is the fruit of their union.

Mr. Rhea is a native of Missouri, but for the past twelve years has been engaged in manufacturing and mercantile business in Pittsfield, Pike county Illinois.

Jonathan R. Saunders, was born February 17, 1802, in Fleming county, Kentucky; and the son of Gunnell Saunders, who was born July 27,

1783, in Loudon county, Virginia, of English ancestry. His parents emigrated to the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, and a year or two later moved to Fleming county, in the same State. Mary Manzy, his wife, was born April 15, 1784, in Fauquier county, Virginia; her parents were of French descent; moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky; they were married in 1801, and had a family of seven children. He was a soldier from Fleming county in the war of 1812, and afterwards moved his family to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving May 10, 1828, and settled four miles north of Springfield, where they resided for a number of years. Gunnell Saunders and his wife moved from Springfield, Illinois, to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in the summer of 1846. Hon. E. D. Baker, of Ball's Bluff fatal memory, with whom Mr. Saunders was on terms of most intimate friendship, visited Mt. Pleasant, and made a speech in favor of the election of General Taylor. Mr. Saunders took Colonel Baker in his carriage to Ottumwa, and on the morning of October 20, 1848, bade him adieu and left for home. He was found about two miles from Ottumwa, in his carriage, dead, with the lines so adjusted as to bring the carriage on a cramp. Gunnell Saunders was about sixty miles from home, but his remains were taken to Mt. Pleasant for interment. His widow continued to live there until October 18, 1851, when she died from the effects of a dose of arsenic carelessly put up by a druggist in place of morphine. Jonathan R., who was the first son of the preceding, was married December 18, 1823, to Sarah McKinnie. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, arriving November 28, 1824, at Springfield. He entered the land on which the Sangamon county fair is held, two miles north of Springfield, and moved there in 1828. His family consisted of six children, of the number, two living and four deceased.

Asbury H. Saunders, son of the preceding, is now engaged in the grocery business; first in April, 1854, in partnership with W. T. Hughes, in a room adjoining his present store. The fall following they added a stock of dry goods. In 1858, Mr. Saunders bought Mr. Hughes' interest, and the next year sold out the business, and engaged in the live stock business up to 1866, since which time he has been carrying on business in the store he now occupies. His stock consists of a large assortment of staple and fancy groceries, in which he does a retail business of about \$30,000 a year. Mr. Saunders was born on the lot where he now resides, corner of Carpenter and Sixth streets, November 7, 1823. His father and

mother now reside with him; his father is now in his eightieth and his mother eighty-one years old. Mr. Aebury H. Saunders was married October 20, 1856, to Marcia E. Underwood, in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. She was born February 7, 1837, at Portage, Ohio. They had four children; three died young. His only daughter, Helen, born June 2, 1863, lives at home with her father. Mrs. Marcia E. Saunders died September 30, 1874. He is one of the leading members in the Christian Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Central Lodge, No. 71.

John H. Schuck, lumber merchant, corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, embarked in the lumber trade in Springfield in 1865, as a member of the firm of Schuck & Baker, located on the corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets, where they continued the business until April 1, 1877. Then Mr. Schuck sold out to his partner and opened his present yard. He carries a large stock of the various grades of lumber, and of sash, doors, blinds, cement, nails, paints, etc., comprising a complete assortment of builders' materials. During the year 1880, his sales were over two million one hundred thousand feet of lumber, one million five hundred shingles, three hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred laths, five hundred barrels of cement, and two hundred and eighty barrels of plaster, besides sash, doors, blinds, hair, drain tile and sewer pipe. His trade for 1881 is running considerably larger. Mr. Schuck was one of the original projectors of, and prime movers in building the Citizen's Horse Railway in Springfield, which was accomplished under persistent opposition and very harrassing circumstances. He is now President of the company; is also one of the Directors of the First National Bank, and of the German American Building Association. He is a native of Heidleburg, Germany; came to Springfield, Illinois; in 1848; pursued the cabinet maker's trade for some years, and since 1854 has been associated with the lumber business. As an experimental test of the value of red cedar blocks for street pavings, Mr. Schuck urged that a piece of pavement be put down, which was done in front of the Government building and Leland Hotel on Sixth street, by him as contractor, in 1878, and that fine piece of road may attest the wisdom of his suggestion in making the trial. Mr. Schuck is one of the oldest members of Springfield Masonic Lodge No. 4.

John Schoeneman, proprietor of the Western Hotel, corner Third and Jefferson streets, was born in Wedinburg, Germany, February 8, 1830. When sixteen years of age, he came with his

parents to the United States, landed at New York City, and came to Springfield, Illinois, arriving here August, 1847. Mr. Schoeneman worked here for different parties until 1856, when he went to Franklin county, Kansas, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and lived for five years, and in the spring of 1863, went with a government outfit as teamster, to Wyoming Territory; remained there in the employ of the government eleven months, when he went to Montana, and mined in the gold mines three years. He was successful in mining, and in the fall of 1866 returned to Springfield, Illinois. In 1868, he built the Western Hotel, which he now owns and runs in first-class order, well filled up. He was married to Miss Helena Hoechter, June, 1870. She was born in Sangamon county, Illinois. She was a daughter of Baltzer Hoechter, born in Germany, and who settled in Sangamon county in 1844. He died in 1877. His wife, Mary Eck, was born in Germany, and still lives in Woodside township. The father of John Schoeneman, Andrew Schoeneman, born in Germany, was a gardener, and died in 1878. His wife, Margaret Fischeiter, was born in Germany, and died in 1847. She was the mother of six children, four living. Mr. John Schoeneman and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

William J. Schroyer, Police Magistrate of Springfield, Illinois, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1836; son of Joseph J. and Mary Ann (Sparks) Schroyer. Joseph J. was a merchant, and William was brought up in the mercantile business, received a collegiate education and graduated at Oxford College; went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he read law with Philip Spooner, and was admitted to the bar in 1859; the same year was elected Prosecuting Attorney, in Ripley county, Indiana, where he remained about a year. In 1857, engaged in the mercantile and distillery business in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, which was not a financial success. In 1861, was appointed Bounty Clerk, under Captain D. W. Cheek, Mustering and Dispensing Officer, at St. Louis, Missouri, of the Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, where he remained eighteen months. In February, 1862, he came to Springfield, where he was in the Provost Marshal's office. In 1880, was elected to the office of Police Magistrate, which he has since held. He married Miss Sarah Roll, who was born in this county in September, 1849.

Lyman Sherwood, deceased, Springfield, Illinois, was born in the State of Vermont, November 17, 1815; is the son of Josiah Sherwood, a

native of Vermont State. Mr. Sherwood was quite young when his father moved to Auburn, New York, in which place the subject of this biography was raised, and received his education in the common schools. He remained at home until he was twenty years old, and then went to Buffalo, New York, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the trade of cabinet-maker. Afterward he went to St. Louis and engaged in the foundry business, and the firm was known as Sherwood & Graham. In this business he remained for twenty-seven years, after which he went to Marine, Illinois, and purchased a farm, on which he stayed nine years, and then moved to Springfield, Illinois, in the fall of 1863, in which city he made improvements on agricultural implements, viz: the corn cultivator and sulky plow, which was a success. Mr. Sherwood had some of his implements manufactured in Belleville, Illinois, and he manufactured in Springfield, Illinois. He was inventing a spading plow, which was not completed before his death; however, he gave it a test. He was still engaged in the manufacture of the plows to his death, on January 3, 1873, which was too soon for him to reap the full benefit of his labors. Mr. Sherwood's first marriage took place in St. Louis, Missouri, in the year 1848, to Mary Fox, a native of Rochester, New York, and by this union were blessed with three children, two of whom are living, Maria A. and Mary E. Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood's second marriage was in Auburn, New York, and celebrated on the 26th day of March, 1853, to Mrs. J. E. Fowler, a widow, daughter of Mr. John and Mrs. Eva Hloff, natives of New York, in which State Mrs. Sherwood was born. Mrs. Sherwood's education was in the common schools at Arcadia, New York, and subsequently in the graded schools in Elbridge, New York. She is a member of the Second Presbyterian church in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Sherwood united with the Baptist Church in his early life; he was a member of the City Council when he died.

William W. Shrader, boot and shoe merchant, 518 Adams street, south side of the square, has been engaged in that branch of merchandising exclusively in Springfield, ten years, over eight years at the above number. His business occupies two floors of the building twenty by one hundred and fifty-four feet in dimensions. He makes a special feature of standard goods in medium and low priced honest work, of which he carries an average stock of \$20,000 to \$25,000, and sells \$60,000 a year, his trade having increased forty per cent. in the past two years.

Mr. Shrader was born near Fostoria, Wood county, Ohio, in 1837, and was partly reared there. John Shrader, his father was a farmer, except the last few years of his life. In 1849 he moved with his family to Knox county, Illinois, and settling in Abingdon, engaged in the mercantile business and pursued it until his death, in 1857. William began his commercial career in his father's store in the autumn of 1854. In July, 1862, he entered the army; recruited Company I, of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and was chosen its Second Lieutenant, which office he held until discharged, in July, 1865. The last year and a half he served as Assistant Adjutant General, on the staff of General A. A. Smith. He came to Springfield in February, 1866, and was employed as a salesman until he started as proprietor, in April, 1871, in the firm of Sims, Smith & Co. Two years later he bought the interest of both partners, and has since been sole owner. Mr. Shrader started with very little capital and limited experience in this branch of trade, succeeding a firm who had failed, and on the eve of the general financial depression which followed. He now owns a home worth \$10,000, and a half interest in the store building he occupies, together with his stock of goods and \$5,000 in bank. He married Miss Lute Sims, of Springfield, and daughter of A. M. Sims, his former partner, in 1870. She was born in Kentucky. A son and daughter constitute their family.

Frank Simmons, bookseller and stationer, 124 South Sixth street, was born in 1849, in Hamilton county, Ohio; is the son of Moses Simmons and Ann Riggs. His father was a native of New York; mother, of Ohio. They moved to Sangamon county, Illinois, when Frank was four years old, and settled about three and one-half miles east of Springfield. During the late civil war, they removed to the city, where his father died soon after, leaving his widowed mother and a younger brother in straightened circumstances. Frank began mercantile life at thirteen years of age, as a bundle boy in a book store in the city, being hired on trial for one week. He remained in that store seven years. Upon the death of his father he was obliged to assume the position of the head of the family, and provide for the household. He commenced business on his own account in 1873, with about \$50 capital, on the northeast corner of Monroe and Sixth streets. From there he moved to the Central Hotel block. In August, 1876, bought the stock of Patterson & Co., at assignee's sale, and in May, 1880, removed into his present fine, commodious store.

His is the only exclusive book and stationery store in Springfield; he carries the largest stock in Central Illinois, and his annual sales, which are rapidly increasing, aggregate between \$45,000 and \$50,000. He does considerable jobbing in stationery and picture frames. Mr. Simmons married the daughter of Judge William P. Robinson, of Harrison county, Missouri, in the spring of 1875. Two sons and a daughter comprise their family.

✓ *Clark M. Smith*, merchant, corner Adams and Sixth streets, was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, May 10, 1820. In November, 1835, he located in Carrollton, Illinois, and the following year began selling goods as clerk; in 1840, embarked in general merchandising on his own account; later, his brother Stephen became a partner. In 1842, they came to Springfield, and formed a partnership with William Yates, as Yates, Smith & Co. C. M. Smith became sole proprietor January 1, 1864, and the latter part of the same year Mr. John S. Condell, Senior, purchased an interest in the business. The concern embraces five departments, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries and drugs, each occupying a separate room. They employ twenty hands, and conduct a trade of over \$150,000 a year. Mr. Smith was one of the projectors and prime actors in the improvements of Oak Ridge Cemetery. He married Ann M., daughter of Robert S. Todd, of Lexington, Kentucky, October 26, 1846. They have two daughters and two sons.

✓ *Smith & Brother*, fancy bazar, No. 405, south side of the square, is owned and conducted by William F., and Fred Smith, natives of Massachusetts, where William was born in April, 1833, and Fred in November, 1835. The former came to Illinois and settled in McHenry county, near Galena, until he entered the army, in the fall of 1861. He was two years in the service as a member of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, and being disabled by sickness, was discharged in the fall of 1863. William began his mercantile life in Boston at the age of twelve, and after recovering his health sufficiently, formed a partnership with his brother Fred who had come West in 1863, and entered into business in Springfield, in October, 1863, with a stock of fancy goods and notions to which has been added druggist's sundries. The firm moved into their present splendid store in April, 1880. They occupy two stories of the building, twenty by one hundred and fifty feet in area, and do a large wholesale and retail business in the lines of goods above noted, ranging from \$50,000 to \$80,000 a year. In 1880, they established a school of de-

signing and decorative needle-work, in which a lady superintendent and assistants are employed to give instructions in all kinds of ornamental handiwork with a needle. All orders for stamping and for this decorative needle-work are carefully and promptly executed in this school. This new enterprise is meeting with very encouraging success.

William Smith is a member of the Masonic order, and the G. A. R., Stevenson Post, and is a staff officer of the Second Brigade, I. N. G. He has been twice married, first in 1857 to Electa J. Loomis, in McHenry county. She was born in Pennsylvania and died in Springfield, Illinois, in 1872, leaving four children. In April, 1881, he married Ada Richardson, of Springfield, born in Connecticut.

Thomas C. Smith, undertaker and dealer in funeral requisites, South Fifth street, has been in the business at that point since 1864, and erected the building he now occupies in 1870. It is a brick structure, 20x154 feet in area, three stories high. The first floor and the rear part of the second story are devoted to his business, and admirably adapted to the purpose. The store is furnished with elegant walnut cabinets, used as depositories for caskets, coffins, and funeral goods. These cabinets are the climax of perfection in beauty and convenience for preserving and exhibiting this class of goods. They were made to his order and under his personal supervision, and are the conception of Mr. Smith after visiting the finest undertaking establishments in many of the Eastern cities. Combining the choice features of all, his place is the completeness of harmony, and the embodiment of good taste, in the adaptation of means to ends. The stock of goods kept is very large, and embodies every grade.

J. Taylor Smith, Vice President of the Ridgely National Bank, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1825; is the son of Joseph Smith, who was a native of Loudon county, Virginia, moved, when a boy, to Kentucky, and engaged in the dry goods business in Frankfort, where he married Miss Sallie, daughter of Rev. John Taylor, a Baptist clergyman of renown in that State. They moved to Illinois and settled in Sangamon county, on a farm, in 1834. A few years later, Mr. Smith embarked in the dry goods trade in Springfield, but resided on the farm. He was elected to the legislature, and served in the session of 1844-5, and died in August, 1853. The subject of this sketch returned to Woodford county, Kentucky, and took a course in the High School. In February,

1844, he entered the employ of Hawley & Edwards, of Springfield, as store-boy in their dry goods house. At the end of a year, he went into his father's store, remaining two years; then became the junior partner in the store, where he was first employed, in company with Ninian Edwards, the firm title being N. W. Edwards & Co. After several changes of partners, Mr. Smith sold out the business to Messrs Kimber & Co. He was appointed Postmaster of Springfield, by Andrew Johnson, without solicitation, and served during the year 1868, till General Grant's accession to office, when, being a Democrat, Mr. Smith retired. In March, 1870, he succeeded E. B. Pease, deceased, in the hardware business, as a partner of O. W. McKinstry, continuing until the death of the latter, in February, 1874, soon after which the stock was sold to S. Hudson, and Mr. Smith retired. In October of that year he was made Vice President of the Ridgely National Bank, having been one of its directors since its organization, October 1, 1866. In 1872, he was elected one of the directors of the Springfield Iron Company, a position he still holds. In 1850, Mr. Smith married Sophia N., the second daughter of N. H. Ridgely, President of the Ridgely National Bank. Four children have been born to them, two living—Frederick E., an attorney, in Springfield, who graduated from West Point Military School in 1876, and Miss Jessie Taylor Smith, at home.

Lafayette Smith, of Smith & Hay, wholesale grocers, East Washington street, is a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, born in Springfield township in 1834. His parents, Greenbery B. Smith and Nancy Killen, were born and reared in Kentucky. After marriage, they came to Illinois, and settled in Sangamon county in 1831. They both died in Springfield, he aged seventy-eight and she seventy-three years. Lafayette left his father's farm and located in the city in the fall of 1858, and embarked in business as a grocer. At twenty-two years of age, he married Harriet A. Buchanan, who was also born in Sangamon county. Her mother, now aged sixty-nine, came to the county when eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a family of three sons and one daughter. The eldest Frank B., aged twenty-two years, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago; Edwin F., eighteen years old, having graduated from the City High School at sixteen, is collector for the Ridgely National Bank; Harry L. Smith is eleven, and Eloise Iona Smith is two years of age. Besides these, they have had several children, now deceased. Mr.

Smith has been, for many years a member and trustee of the Central Baptist Church of the city.

Ethan A. Snively, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois, is a native of this State, born in Fulton county in 1845. After a limited attendance in the common schools, he went to the printer's trade, at sixteen years of age, in the city of Havana, Mason county, Illinois, in the office of the Squatter Sovereign. He spent about a year and a half there, and the same length of time in the Ledger office, at Canton, Fulton county; sold goods as clerk a short time; was employed as foreman in the printing office at Lewiston, and in January, 1866, became proprietor of the Rushville, Schuyler county, Times, which he published as a Democratic journal two years and a half, and sold it. He then started the Galesburg Times, which continued nearly a year, and suspended. Soon after, Mr. Snively became city editor of the Peoria National Democrat, retaining that position during 1869 to 1871, in the fall of which year he took charge of the Carlinville Enquirer, published it for the company and as proprietor until the spring of 1877, when he sold it. He then spent a year as traveling salesman for the Springfield Manufacturing Company. In the spring of 1879, Samuel Reed, his present partner, issued the first number of the Macoupin County Herald, and employed Mr. Snively to edit it. January 1, 1880, they purchased the Enquirer, and discontinued the Herald. Under their joint management, the Carlinville Enquirer is one of the live Democratic journals of the State. In 1878, Mr. Snively was elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois for the term of six years, and entered upon the duties of the office in December of that year. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association, and was the President of that society for the years 1879 and 1880. Mr. Snively married Miss Kate Dubois, a native of Carlinville, Illinois, in February, 1876.

Charles Smorowski, Secretary of the Illinois Watch Company, was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1846; was reared and educated in the Royal College, in his native city, from which he graduated in 1863. In 1867, he crossed the Atlantic, and locating in Chicago, he entered the employ of R. G. Dunn & Company, in connection with their commercial agency. Severing that relation at the end of two years, he came to Springfield in 1870. January 1, 1878, he engaged as clerk for the Illinois Watch Company, and six months later was promoted to his present position.

Mr. Smorowski united in marriage with Miss Christina Moore, in 1874, in Springfield, Illinois. He is a member of the American Legion of Honor, Amity Council, No. 409, Springfield.

Joseph H. Spear, of the firm of Spear & Loose, lumber merchants, Washington street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, is a native of Springfield, Illinois, born in April, 1853. His father, David Spear, was born in Ireland; emigrated to the United States, and after living some years in Kentucky, settled in Springfield prior to 1840, and was engaged in the dry goods business in the city about a quarter of a century. He died a number of years ago. Joseph operated in hard-wood lumber quite extensively in Springfield for about four years, before forming the present partnership, which occurred in the early part of 1880, and their yard was opened in March of that year. Their stock comprises a large assortment of building and finishing lumber, soft and hard woods, and sash, doors, blinds, nails, and builder's material generally, in which they already have a heavy trade, their sales for the fraction of the year 1880 reaching \$60,000, with a considerable increase in the corresponding months of 1881.

Phil M. Springer was born in Springfield, Illinois, July 15, 1840. Owing to ill health, after twelve years old he was unable to attend school. His education was therefore gathered from his father's library at home, during the eight years following. A good portion of this time was devoted to the study of natural history and the making of collections, chiefly in entomology and conchology. Pencil drawings and water-color paintings were also favorite pastimes with him in those days. After he was twenty years of age, improved health enabled him to engage in the active pursuits of life, and his education was continued in the school of practical business experience.

In 1864, he rendered some assistance with his pencil in illustrating the first two volumes of the Illinois Geological Survey. The next year he was engaged at the Chicago Academy of Science, in similar work. Indoor confinement and lake breezes proving injurious to his health, he returned to Springfield, in the summer of 1865. In November of that year he and his younger brother Frank began the improvement of a tract of land on the North Fork of the Sangamon, eight miles east of Springfield. This land had been entered by their father, many years before. They commenced by erecting a small frame house in the midst of what was then a wild forest. With a pair of yearling mules, a light

wagon, a cow, and a few pigs and chickens, and the hope usual to beginners, of speedily acquiring wealth, they were as happy here and worked with as hearty a good-will as ever two young men did anywhere. Thus originated the well known firm of Springer Brothers, and the place since known among breeders and stockmen as "Haw Hill." The breeding of Berkshire pigs, Cotswold sheep and Light Brahma fowls has engaged the attention of the firm ever since. The circuit of their shipments has extended from Massachusetts to Colorado, and from Minnesota to Louisiana and Texas.

"Phil," as he is usually called by all who know him, resided on the farm until the fall of 1875, when his business relations with the American Berkshire Association required his return to Springfield, thus leaving the farm to the immediate care of his brother; it being still conducted however, by Springer Brothers, as formerly. Since February, 1875, he has served as Treasurer or Secretary of the American Berkshire Association—part of the time in both capacities. He is now Secretary of the Association, and editor of the Record, four volumes of which have been issued under his care. From 1875 to 1881, he served continuously as Assistant Secretary of the Sangamon County Agricultural Board. In 1881 he was elected Secretary, by the Board. He has been for many years, and is still Secretary of the Sangamon County Bible Society.

Besides the interests above mentioned, which have engaged his attention, he has devoted considerable time to newspaper work, writing chiefly for the agricultural press. During the last twenty years he has been the statistical correspondent and reporter of Sangamon county, for the Department of Agriculture at Washington. His residence in Springfield, is on Governor street, between Lincoln and Baker Avenues.

Joshua B. Sprague, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Washington county, Ohio, January 14, 1826, fourteen miles above Marietta, on the right bank of the Muskingum river. His first occupation was working on a farm, and was afterwards flat-boating, steam-boating, peddling books, and merchandising, until he was twenty years of age. Desiring more education, he attended College, at Beverly, Ohio. He was married at twenty-three years of age, to Miss V. F. Martin, of Coal Run, Washington county, Ohio. In 1848, went to Elizabethtown, Indiana, where he was engaged in the drug business, and remained about four years; on account of the failing health of his wife, he returned to Beverly,

where he read medicine with Dr. Ross. In 1866, he went to Marietta, Ohio, where he continued the reading of medicine; in the years of 1862-3, attended lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College. The Doctor practiced in various parts of Pike and Christian counties previous to coming to Springfield, and during the years of 1868-9, he attended the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, Illinois, where he graduated; and in 1872, he went to Monticello, Piatt county, where he practiced previous to coming to Sangamon county, Illinois, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine. The Doctor makes a specialty of chronic diseases, and warrants a cure in all cases of epilepsy.

Warfield Staley, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 7, 1815; was the son of Peter and Edna (Todd) Staley; father of German descent and mother of English. In 1835, he married Miss Mary A. Horn, daughter of John and Christina Horn; she was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1817. The fruits of this marriage were six children, four of whom are living, viz: William H., born August 17, 1838; Margaret S., December 22, 1842; Charley E., September 26, 1845; John W., April 27, 1850. Mrs. Staley died April 8, 1880, a sincere Christian and a kind mother, loved and respected by all who knew her; she is mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Staley lived together over forty years.

Hon. Alexander Starne, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1813. His parents were Maurice and Mary Stone. Alexander attended school until he was sixteen years old, then entered the drug store of T. W. Dyott, as clerk, where he remained until 1836. Leaving Philadelphia, he arrived at Alton, Illinois, on the first day of May of that year. He continued his journey to Griggsville, Pike county, where he commenced as a general merchant. September 23, 1840, he was married to Miss Rebecca Hatch, by whom he had one daughter, Lucy Ann. Mrs. Starne died March 1, 1846, loved and respected by a large circle of friends. In 1847, Mr. Starne was married to his present wife, Mrs. Elvira S. Swetland, and by this marriage there are three sons and one daughter. In 1839, Mr. S. was elected Commissioner of Pike county and served three years. In 1842, he was elected to the House of Representatives and served until 1845. In the meantime he had sold out his stock of merchandise and removed to Pittsfield, Pike county, here he was appointed by Judge Purple, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and when subsequently this office was made elective,

he was elected for four years. In 1852, having been elected Secretary of the State, he removed to Springfield, and at the close of his term, in 1856, he was chosen President of the Hannibal and Naples Railway, and again removed to Griggsville for the purpose of giving personal supervision. This road is now an important link to the Wabash and Western Railway, and was completed under the successors of Mr. Starne in 1864. In 1861, from the district composed of Pike and Brown counties, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and in 1862, was elected State Treasurer. He again removed his family to Springfield, where he has since continued to reside. In 1872, he was chosen Senator from the county of Sangamon.

Out of public life he has conducted an extensive business, being owner of the West End Coal Mines in which his sons, Maurice and Charles, are associated under the firm name of Starne & Sons. The life of Mr. Starne has been one of great activity. His public services have been highly appreciated. He has a cheerful disposition, makes friends everywhere. Although he has taken an active part in public affairs, he makes no pretensions to oratory; but his good sense and plain manners of forcibly presenting facts, has sometimes staggered his opponents of more pretention. In his domestic life he is kind and affectionate. He loves his home and family and there he is always to be found when not engaged in business duties.

Oscar F. Stebbins, hardware merchant, northeast corner Fifth and Washington streets, has been conducting the same branch of merchandising since the spring of 1863, in the same location. From that date until January 1, 1870, as a partner with J. T. Warne, and since, alone. He carries a stock of legitimate hardware and house-furnishings of \$15,000, and does a business of \$30,000 to \$35,000 a year. Mr. Stebbins was born in Franklin county, Mass., in 1833; was brought up there; began mercantile life at fifteen years of age, passed the first six years in a country store, then two years as an apprentice in a store in Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1854, he came west to St. Louis, and was engaged nine years with Plant Brothers, dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, at the close of which he located in Springfield. Mr. Stebbins has for ten years been an active member of the order of Odd Fellows; in 1880 was chosen delegate to the Grand Lodge of the State. He married Miss Sarah E. Warne, a native of New York City, in St. Louis, in June,

1863. Their family consists of one son and a daughter. Mr. S. is a stockholder in, and director of the Northwestern Railroad.

William Steiger, Springfield, Illinois; born near Freiburg, Baden, Germany, May 25, 1816, and emigrated to this State in the spring of 1852, and located at Springfield; being in limited circumstances, he worked by the day and month for John Busher, a butcher. In 1854 he embarked in business for himself, in a small way; and continued till 1868, when he retired from business; his two sons then took hold, and have made it one of the leading business firms of this branch in the city, having four markets where they cut their meat. They use in their business eighteen hundred head of cattle, eighteen hundred head of sheep, fifteen hundred head of hogs, besides their calves and lambs. They also do a jobbing business in dried beef, hams, etc. William Steiger married Miss Julia A. Schneider, of Germany; she was born February 16, 1816. There was a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Steiger landed in this country without anything, and had to borrow money to bring him to Springfield; but by industry and economy has secured a fine property.

Henry Stork, steam laundry works, Springfield, Illinois, was born in this city on April 25, 1861; is the son of George and Malinda Stork, natives of Germany. Mr. Henry Stork received his education in the ward schools of Springfield, which he pursued till he was fifteen years old, when he began to learn the trade of blacksmithing with Drake & Palmer, Springfield, Capitol Boiler Works. After working one year and a half he was given charge of a forge, and continued with this firm till February 19, 1881. Mr. Stork took charge of the Springfield Steam Laundry Works, February 21, 1881, as proprietor. The works were established 1863, and is the leading establishment of the kind in Springfield, and has a large trade, turning out, in fine laundry style, six hundred shirts per week. Mr. Stork was married in Springfield to Katy Malters, daughter of Mrs. Mary Malters, native of Germany. Mrs. Malters had three children, of whom two are living, Caroline, who was born in St. Louis, and Katy, a native of Springfield. Mrs. Stork is a member of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Stork is a member of the English Lutheran Church.

James C. Sutton, contractor and builder, residence 516 East Jefferson street, has been a citizen of Springfield since 1841. He was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, August 22, 1813.

After partially learning the carpenter trade there, he came to Illinois, April, 1839, and completed it with a cousin in Jacksonville, Morgan county, remaining there about eighteen months. Soon after coming to Springfield, he entered into partnership with a brother-in-law, Samuel Simpson, and began building by contract; and as no money was to be had for work, they made some novel trades. On one occasion they received as pay a lot of rolls from the carding machine; on another a \$25 clock and one hundred head of geese. The clock Mr. Sutton still owns. It is a good time-keeper, and has never had but one dollar expended on it. Mr. Sutton's first shop was an old school house, which stood a few feet east and on the opposite side of Washington street from the Chenery Hotel. He has erected many important business blocks and other buildings in and about Springfield. It is a sufficient testimonial of his mechanical skill and business integrity to note that such representative citizens as Col. John Williams, Hon. Milton Hay, and others, have employed him to do all their building for more than forty years. He and his brother, G. A. Sutton, were partners in the business many years, and were contractors for some of the work on the old State House. In those days they employed from twenty-five to thirty mechanics. Mr. Sutton is gradually retiring from active labor, having made a competence by industry, and only takes small jobs, or superintends work for others. November 23, 1843, Mr. Sutton married Miss Clementine Simpson, in Springfield. She was also a native of New Jersey, and came to Sangamon county in the fall of 1839. Her father, John P. Simpson, settled in Fancy Creek township, near the present site of Williamsville. Mr. and Mrs. Sutton are the parents of three sons and two daughters, all living. Stephen P., the eldest son, is in the building business; James S., the second in age, is clerking in a grocery; and George E. attending the High School. Maggie is now Mrs. G. S. Pennington, and resides in Pittsfield, Pike county; Mary Ella resides with her parents in the homestead, which they have occupied since 1852. During the civil war, Mr. Sutton was for a time Assistant Quartermaster, under Col. John Williams. He was for many years a member of the Board of Water Commissioners; superintended the construction of the sewer system of the city. In early life he was a Democrat in politics, but has been a Republican since the birth of that party. He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the First National Bank of Springfield.

Charles P. Swigert, Auditor of Public Accounts for Illinois, was born in Baden, Germany, in November, 1843, was brought by parents to the United States at the age of nine years. The family settled in Kankakee county, Illinois, in 1854, and he there attended the district school in winters and worked on the farm in summers until seventeen years old. At the age of twelve years he became self-supporting, starting out as an ox driver at four dollars per month, which was increased the next year to six dollars, and the third year to eight dollars per month. During that time he assisted in breaking over four hundred acres of raw prairie with ox teams. In August, 1861, Mr. Swigert entered the United States Army as a member of Company H., Forty-second Illinois Infantry. On the 9th of May, 1862, during the siege of Corinth, he was struck with a six-pound solid shot which carried away his right arm from the shoulder to the elbow, leaving the hand dangling by a strip of skin. No aid was at hand, and he grasping the wound firmly with his left hand, thus saving his life by preventing hemorrhage, walked three quarters of a mile to the rear, was then put in an ambulance, and while on the way to the hospital was run away with for a mile over a corduroy road during which he lay on the bottom of the vehicle still staying the life-current with his remaining hand. After spending three weeks at the field hospital he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, thence to Quincy, Illinois, from which place he was discharged in December, 1862. Mr. Swigert was one of the twenty sharpshooters of Captain Hottenstein's company who ran the blockade of the Island No. 10 on the "Carondelet," on the Friday night previous to the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and spiked the enemy's guns for a distance of twenty-two miles leaving the river clear down to Memphis, then preparing the way for the capture of 7000 Rebel prisoners and the large quantity of supplies on that island immediately following. Upon retiring from the army Mr. Swigert spent a year in Bryant & Stratton's Business College as a student; then taught two terms of school in Kankakee county, and in May, 1865, entered the postal service as carrier in the west division of Chicago, remaining until October, 1866, when he became Deputy County Clerk in Kankakee county, till September, 1867; spent the school years of 1867-8, and 1868-9 in the Illinois Soldiers' College at Fulton; and in the fall of 1869 was elected Treasurer of Kankakee county, and re-elected on the Republican ticket five times successfully, serving until he

resigned to qualify for his present office, November 24, 1880, to which he was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Senator T. B. Needles. He was elected in November for the term of four years, commencing January 10, 1881. In December, 1869, Mr. Swigert married Lavina L. Bigelow, in Kankakee county, born in the State of Vermont. They have a family of four sons. Mr. S., is the son of Philip Swigert and Caroline Lewender. His mother died in 1869, father is a resident of Kankakee county.

W. S. Thomas, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, April 22, 1821. His father was a botanic physician, and the son was brought up in the same school. He has made it his study for life. When twenty-one years old he attended lectures, and graduated in 1845. In 1851, he came to Illinois, and located in Pike county, where he followed his profession until 1865, when he came to Springfield; has followed his profession ever since. He married Miss Anna Courson, of Muskingum county, Ohio. The doctor thoroughly understands this business, gathering herbs and plants from all parts of the country, and shipping all over the United States and Europe.

Thomas J. Thompson, Justice of the Peace, was born in Philadelphia, where his parents settled soon after their marriage. His father, John Thompson, was born near Belfast, Ireland, and was of English ancestry, while his mother, Margaret Coleman, born in Belfast, was descended from Scottish Covenanters. Their religion was as their ancestry, one Episcopalian and the other Presbyterian. The subject of this sketch was taken by his parents when a child to Ohio, and he received his early education at the public schools of Dayton (at which place he was injured on the play-grounds and crippled for life,) and Springfield, in that State. Passing from the High School at the latter place to Wittenberg College, at the same place, he finally completed his collegiate education at Williams College, with the class of 1874. The succeeding year he passed as principal of the Williamstown Academy, at the town where Williams College is situated. The next three years he spent in the study of law with S. A. Bowman, one of the leading lawyers of Ohio, thence he came to this city, in the winter of 1879, and was engaged as private secretary for Hon. Bluford Wilson, of this city. In the spring he was admitted to practice in the courts of Illinois, and since that time has been engaged in the practice of the law and in short-hand reporting. At the spring

elections of 1881, he was elected a Justice of the Peace on the Citizens' and Democratic tickets, by a very complimentary vote. On entering upon the duties of his office he at once took a stand for reform in relation to the fees charged in such courts, and in consequence of that and an impartial discharge of his duties, is now enjoying a fair compensation. Mr. Thompson is now twenty-eight years of age, and expects, at the close of his present term of office, to return to the practice of law. He is, like most persons of Irish parentage, a Democrat in politics, and was Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee during the late campaign, and will, no doubt, be on hand for a similar work again, as with him it is a work of love.

Louis H. Ticknor, County Clerk of Sangamon county, has been in public life from fifteen years of age. He is a native of Morgan county, Illinois, born in 1843. His father, Barton P. Ticknor, was born, reared, and married Hannah Smith, in Brown county, New York, came to Illinois, and settled in Morgan county, in an early day; engaging in farming. Louis' mother died in his infancy, too early for him to retain any remembrance of her. He was educated in the public schools, and obtained a situation in the Circuit Clerk's office of Morgan county, at the age of fifteen. April 16, 1861, he left the office to enlist in Company B, Tenth Illinois Infantry, the first company registered in the State. Having completed his term of enlistment, he retired from the service at the end of four months, suffering from ill health. In the spring of 1863, he entered the Paymaster's office, St. Louis, as Clerk; left there in the fall of 1863, and came to Springfield, and soon after became deputy in the County Clerk's office, retaining that position until December, 1873. In November, 1874, he was elected Sheriff of Sangamon county for two years, on the Republican ticket, by a liberal majority, and in the autumn of 1877 was chosen to his present office by the same party.

Mr. Ticknor was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Deyo, in February, 1867. She was born near Fairfax Court House, Virginia. The fruit of their union is one son, Fred, born August 6, 1868.

Justus Townsend, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Ulster county, New York, July 17, 1828, son of Joseph and Nancy (Tompkins) Townsend, natives of New York; was reared on a farm and attended school in the winter. When seventeen years of age he went to the Academy at Liberty, and also one term at Albany. Afterwards, was engaged in Ellenville, New York, in a drug

store, prosecuting his studies in the meantime. Soon after, he attended a practical course of lectures at the old Crosby Street Medical College. In 1851, went to Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1852. In January, 1853, commenced practice in Sullivan county, New York, where he remained two years; then to Sioux City, Iowa; from Sioux City, he went to Dakota, in 1861, and while there was elected Territorial Auditor of Dakota, where he remained until the war broke out; then to the Indian Territories, where he was Acting Assistant Surgeon, and had charge of the surgical department at Fort Randall. In 1864, came to Springfield, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since. In 1869, he married Mrs. Clara Brown, a native of Sangamon county, and former wife of John H. Brown. There were two sons and one daughter from former marriage, one son and one daughter still living. The Doctor is a member of three different medical societies, viz: The State, the Sangamon County, and the Central Illinois Medical Society. He is also physician of the St. John's Hospital.

Frank W. Tracy, President of First National Bank of Springfield, is widely known as one of Illinois' ablest business men, and most esteemed citizens. His physical and mental organism is of the finest American type, embodying the attributes of a sterling manhood—strong bodily powers, a clear, forcible intellect, great social qualities, and high moral integrity. This rare combination of elements has won for their possessor the implicit confidence of the commercial public, and the firm friendship of resident citizens and visiting statesmen and people of note, many of whose monied interests he has been the faithful custodian. Mr. Tracy was born in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1834. His father, J. P. Tracy, who was purchasing agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and a man of superior business qualifications, furnished his son with the most liberal educational advantages of that city. Frank was graduated from Baltimore College in the class of 1851, and soon after moved with his father's family to Mason county, Illinois, where the senior Tracy engaged in farming. Frank entered the employ of Mr. Henry Foster, a dry goods merchant of Beardstown, Illinois, remaining four years in the store. In 1856, he became book-keeper for Messrs. Nolte & McClure of that place, in which position he rendered complete satisfaction and formed many lasting friendships. In 1863, Mr. Tracy came to Springfield and entered one of the city banks as

teller. The following year he and several other gentlemen perfected the organization of the First National Bank of Springfield, and he was chosen its cashier. The financial flood-tide then fairly setting in throughout the country, resulting from the civil war, the geographical location of Springfield and its growing prosperity as the capital and political center of the greatest agricultural State of the Union, all contributed to usher the young bank upon an era of marked success, which is noted in the history of the banking interests in another chapter of this work. Fifteen years of uninterrupted faithful services as cashier, during which many millions of dollars of government and private funds has passed through his hands, were terminated by the election of Mr. Tracy in 1879 as President of the bank. Aside from his duties as a banker, Mr. Tracy has been active in developing the interests and resources of the State, as director of a number of manufacturing and mining corporations, which have proven public benefactions. As a member of the Board of Education of the city, he has for years been a zealous friend and advocate of liberal education. He officiated as a director of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, during which he did efficient work in solving the transportation problem in this State. On October 23, 1855, Mr. Tracy united in marriage with Miss Sarah Jones, of Cass county. They have reared a family of two sons and two daughters. The eldest son is now assistant cashier of the bank, and is a young man of bright qualities and great promise.

Albert H. Trapp, M. D., Springfield, Illinois, was born in Germany, June 30, 1813; the son of John Frederick and Eva Maria (Martine) Trapp; father was a prominent lawyer and a man of influence. Albert H., attended school in his boyhood, also commenced reading medicine. Having some unpleasantness in Germany, he went to Switzerland, where he graduated in the Surick University. In 1836, he came to the United States and located in St. Clair county, Illinois, where he immediately commenced the practice of medicine, and remained there twenty-one years; then came to Springfield, where he has been ever since. In 1854, he was elected to the legislature from St. Clair county. He married Miss Minnie Michael, who was born in Germany, October 25, 1823; there are three living children, Augusta, born February 21, 1848; Frederick, born April 9, 1851; William, born October 23, 1854. The Doctor is a member of the School Board which position he has held nearly twenty years; takes a great interest in the education

of the young, and was raised in the Lutheran Church.

Charlton C. Troxell, of the firm of Troxell & Dubois, dealers in farm implements, buggies, phaetons, spring wagons, farm and garden seeds, hides and pelts, corner of Jefferson and Fourth streets, is the son of William Troxell and Louise C. Staley, who were both natives of Washington county, Maryland. Three children, Charlton C., Mansfield S., and Laura L., were born of their marriage. Mrs. Troxell was born in October, 1836, and died in October, 1874. Her husband died in November, 1877. He established this business in Springfield in 1865, and conducted it until his death, when for a short time it was continued by his son, in company with W. Staley, then was bought by the present firm. The subject of this sketch has been continuously in the agricultural implement trade since, save a month or so spent in the grocery business. The firm keeps a large stock of the best patterns of farm machinery, buggies, phaetons, and spring wagons, and also seeds for the farm and garden. The concern does an extensive and prosperous business.

William Troxell settled in Springfield, Illinois, in 1861, and previous to engaging in the sale of farming tools, carried on a shoe and harness store.

Joseph Trutter, grocer and butcher, corner First and Jefferson streets, began business as a butcher in Springfield in 1866. In 1874, he commenced erecting the brick building he now occupies, sixty by forty feet in size, opened a grocery and meat market in it the following year, and has conducted both branches of business to the present time. He keeps in stock quite a complete line of groceries, and has a trade in the two departments of more than \$20,000 a year. Mr. Trutter is a German by nativity, born in January, 1841; came to the United States when twelve years of age; spent ten years at Long Branch, New Jersey, as a laborer on a farm. He then joined his father in the butcher business in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Trutter, senior, also emigrated in 1853, and settled in Springfield in 1857, residing there until his decease, in February, 1879. In April, 1866, Joseph married Miss Ellen Sauer, born in Switzerland, but brought up from a small child in Sangamon county. Their family consists of two boys and three girls. Mr. Trutter is a member of the St. Vincent Benevolent Society, and he and family belong to the Catholic Church.

Edward R. Ulrich, grain merchant, corner of Adams and Tenth streets, is extensively en-

gaged in this branch of merchandising, both in Springfield and at several other railroad points. He embarked in the grain traffic five years ago, and has steadily increased the volume of business until he shipped, in 1880, two thousand cars of the different cereals, chiefly over the Wabash and Springfield & Northwestern railroads, finding a market in Toledo and Baltimore. For twenty years previous to engaging in this, he had devoted his attention to buying, feeding and shipping live stock, mainly cattle. Mr. Ulrich is a New Yorker by nativity, born in Dutchess county, in 1829. His father, Augustus L. Ulrich, was a woolen manufacturer in that county. He died in 1841, and the same year Edward came with his mother to Sangamon county, Illinois, and settled in Springfield, which has been his home since. He was for a time employed as an errand boy and sub-clerk in a general store; later was identified with the lumber business for a time, and also carried on farming, which still receives a liberal share of his attention in the management of a large farm west of the city. In March, 1853, he married Maria V. Vredenburg, a New Jersey lady by birth, and daughter of a pioneer merchant in Springfield. They have seven surviving children—four sons and three daughters.

John B. Vasconcellos, of the firm of Vasconcellos & Goveia, grocers, 1135 North Sixth street, was born in Jacksonville, Illinois, in May, 1853; started in life as a jockey boy before he was eight years of age, and has been entirely self-dependent ever since. He followed that pursuit till 1869, visiting seventeen States, while thus employed. Leaving that he obtained employment as a laborer on a construction train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; later he became a brakeman, and in November, 1875, was made conductor, which position he held till November, 1880, then resigned to embark in the grocery business. His parents were Manuel Vasconcellos and Ida Nunes, natives of Maderia Island, and born in 1812 and 1814 respectively. They came to the United States and settled in Jacksonville, Illinois, thirty-three years ago, being the first Portuguese to immigrate. Mrs. Vasconcellos was the mother of twelve children, nine now alive. Six of the seven sons were at one time engaged in railroading; Joseph, the second son, was accidentally killed in Springfield May 1, 1881, while performing his duties as yard-master, for the Wabash Railroad, after having been eighteen years in that company's employ. The subject of this sketch mar-

ried Estella Stringham, a native of Ohio, in September, 1879.

M. R. Goveia, was born in Springfield, in November, 1855; is the son of Manuel Goveia, who settled in this city in 1849, immediately after emigrating from Maderia Island, his birth place. He is a painter by trade, married Mary DeFrates, also of foreign birth. The subject of this sketch has been identified with the grocery business since 1872, as clerk until 1875, when he located in that portion of the city where he and his partner are now doing business. They have a fine local trade.

John Vetter, grocer, 111 North Fifth street, started in business at that point in September, 1878. He keeps in stock a complete variety of family groceries, staple and fancy, of \$4,000 value, and has a trade of \$20,000 a year. Mr. Vetter is a native of Germany, born in Hessen, and is twenty-five years old. He emigrated to the United States in 1873; worked the first nine months on a farm in St. Clair county, Illinois, then came to Springfield. His first wages were \$2 a month, which was soon increased as his worth was demonstrated. By incessant industry and rigid economy he saved \$800 with which to commence the grocery business in 1878. His trade is quite extensive both in city and country and rapidly increasing. Mr. Vetter obtained a good German education in his native land.

J. S. Vredenburg, deceased, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, March 11, 1809. He entered a large dry goods house in New York City, when a boy, and remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He then married Miss Ann Doremus, daughter of Francis Doremus, of New York City; the same year came West and bought land in this county, and soon after returned for his family, and located here permanently in 1832. The old homestead is at present owned by his son Peter. He remained on the farm until 1841, when he came to Springfield and engaged in merchandising on the north side of the Square, and was known as No. 4. In 1852 he sold out and returned to the farm until 1856, when he again came to the city and engaged in the lumber business which he continued until his death. The business is now owned and controlled by his son, Peter. Mr. Vredenburg was a member of the City Council two years, and in 1865 was elected to the office of Mayor; was senior elder in the Presbyterian Church; he died March 9, 1879, leaving a widow who followed him in October, 1880. They left a family of eight children, Maria D., (now Mrs. E. R. Ulrich, of Springfield) Francis and Peter of this city; Thomas D.,

a native of Springfield, Illinois. They are both members of the German Lutheran Church.

✓ *Gerhard Westerberger*, furniture dealer and manufacturer, 417 East Adams street, located in the business at that number in 1861; first as joint proprietor, but has been sole proprietor for fifteen years. His stock embraces a large assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, occupying four floors of his building, twenty by seventy-five feet in area. He is a practical cabinet-maker, and carries on manufacturing in a moderate way, employing several hands, and conducts a thriving business. Mr. Westerberger is a native of Germany; emigrated to the United States when twelve years of age, settling in Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1848. He learned the trade early in life, and has steadily pursued it. In 1860, he married Mary Louise Bretz, in Springfield; she was a native of Kentucky. Her mother was a Kentucky lady, and married Mr. Bretz, a German by birth, in Frankfort of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Westerberger have nine living children, four sons and five daughters, and one son deceased. The eldest daughter is now married. He and family are members of the Catholic Church. His father carried on building and the manufacture extensively in Germany, and moderately after coming to Springfield, where he died about twelve years ago, aged nearly eighty-two years. His widow resides in the city, over seventy years old. Their family of four sons and a daughter are still living.

Floyd K. Whittemore, cashier of the State National Bank, of Springfield, is a native of Cayuga county, New York, and is thirty-five years of age. When a small boy he came with his parents to DeKalb county, Illinois, and was there educated in the district and high schools. Upon the election of Hon. James H. Beveridge to the office of State Treasurer, Mr. Whittemore came to Springfield as his deputy, and after the completion of his term of office, accepted the position of cashier in Jacob Bunn's banking house. After over four years service in that capacity, Mr. Whittemore, having been chosen cashier of the State National Bank, retired to enter upon the duties of his present office. He has earned a place in the front rank among Springfield's business men. His father, some years a widower, resides in DeKalb county, Illinois. Mr. Whittemore has never married.

• *Colonel James White*, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Adams county, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1796; son of James and Polly White. He was reared on a farm and received an elementary school education. When

twenty-one years of age, he engaged in the stock business, buying and selling, his principal market being Philadelphia and Baltimore, till 1864. February 4, 1830, he came to Springfield, where he still kept up his stock business, dealing in land, owning one thousand eight hundred acres in this county. The Colonel is over eighty-five years of age; a man who has accumulated large fortunes; but by endorsing for others, has lost heavily. He is a man who has always been temperate, using neither intoxicating liquors or tobacco; is a strong Spiritualist, believing that he has communications from some of his old acquaintances that have passed away; has always been just in his dealings, never taking a cent that did not belong to him, and always paying the last dollar for men that he has gone security for, paying over \$50,000; is a member of the Good Samaritan, and Masonic orders.

Silas M. Whitecraft, farmer, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, on the sixth day of March, 1828; son of John and Rachael (Arnet) Whitecraft; father of Irish and mother of English descent. In 1835, his parents emigrated to this county, and located in Woodside township, where he remained one winter, then removed to Christian county, then back to this county, when Mr. W. entered Government lands and made a home, where he resided until his death, which occurred in July 25, 1847. In 1879, while his mother was returning from the fair, she was thrown from a wagon and killed. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and died as they had lived, sincere Christians. Mr. Whitecraft planted the first orchards in this part of the country. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm. In 1864, he married Miss Lottie Price, daughter of Abram Price, of Madison county, New York. They have four children, viz: Mattie, Lottie, Mabel and Bessie. Mr. Whitecraft has been identified with the interests of the county for over forty years; is one of the large and enterprising farmers of the central part of Illinois; he raises and feeds two hundred and fifty head of cattle and two hundred head of hogs.

George W. Whitecraft, retired farmer, residence corner of Eighth and Douglas streets, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, in September, 1830. His parents, John Whitecraft and Rachel Arnett, were also natives of the same county, where they married and moved to Sangamon—now Christain county, in September, 1835. His father died on the old homestead sixteen miles southeast of Springfield, in 1847. His mother was killed by a runaway team while

1864, when he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He then returned to the farm at Newburg, Ohio, where he remained two years when he came to Springfield, arriving here April 6, 1867, and was employed as steward in the Leland Hotel, a position which he held until 1874, when he was admitted as a partner, in the firm of Leland & Wiggins. His father, Benjamin L. Wiggins, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, and when a young man drove a wagon from Vermont to Ohio, and peddled tinware and Seth Thomas clocks, finally settling on a farm in Cuyhoga county Ohio, where he remained until his death, July, 1864. His wife was Miss Lucy Bates Wiggins, born in Newburgh, Ohio. She died May 1868; she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of four children, three living. The subject of this sketch, Noble B. Wiggins, married Miss Clarissa N. Leland, October 21, 1869; she was born in Cleveland, O., and was a daughter of Aaron P. Leland, and Miss Submit (Arnold) Leland. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins attend the First Presbyterian Church, and have a family of three children, viz.: Horace L., Louis N., and Lucy A. Wiggins.

Henry Williams, furniture merchant and undertaker, 420 East Washington street, has carried on this branch of merchandising in Springfield since 1848, and for six years previously worked in the city as a journeyman cabinet maker. The undertaking feature he has conducted over thirty years. His stock embraces a complete assortment of parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, and undertaker's supplies, and does a heavy retail trade, acting upon the "nimble shilling" motto, turning over his capital several times a year. Mr. Williams was born in Massachusetts in 1824; came to Illinois in 1839, and located in Brown county; in 1842 settled in Springfield and learned the cabinet trade; in 1850 he married Sarah Wall, who was born in Ireland. They have a family of two sons. The eldest, James H., is with his father in the store, and is serving his second year as alderman from the Second Ward. Both of Mr. Williams' parents were natives of Ireland. His mother is a resident of Sangamon county, aged eighty years; father died some years ago.

Colonel John Williams, one of the pioneer merchants, and one of Sangamon county's most enterprising, highly esteemed and successful business men, was born in Bath county, Kentucky, September 11, 1808. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Wales and settled in Virginia, where his father, James Williams, was born. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish,

of the Presbyterian order, and settled in Pennsylvania. His mother, Hannah Mappin, was born near Pittsburg, in 1776. After marrying, his parents settled in Kentucky, from whence they moved to Illinois in 1823, and settled on the farm still owned by the subject of this memoir, and where they both ended their earthly life a number of years ago.

Mr. Williams' school privileges were confined to the primitive log school house of Bath county, and chiefly to the winter terms, his summers being occupied with labor on the farm; but being fond of books and study he made the most of what advantages offered. At fourteen years of age he began mercantile life, as store boy, in the store of J. T. Bryan, in Kentucky. He received no salary the first year, and the second year \$50 and board was the compensation. In the fall of 1824, having completed his engagements, he, in company with several of his father's old neighbors, came on horseback to Illinois, and after visiting at his father's house two weeks, proceeded to Springfield, arriving October 11, 1824, and at once entered the employ of Major Elijah Iles as store boy, at a salary of \$10 per month and board. At the end of a year, Mr. Iles credited him with \$150, and offered him for the next year's services \$200, which was accepted, and this was the annual amount received for five successive years of labor. In the fall of 1830, Mr. Iles wishing to retire from business, Mr. Williams bought his stock on four quarterly payments, started out as proprietor of the store, with a capital of \$300, saved from his small salary in the six years. By energetic application and management, the payments of the purchase money were promptly met, and having a good credit the young merchant bought goods to keep up his stock, and by discounting his bills before due, saved paying interest. Pursuing the plan of his predecessor in honorable dealing and strict justice to his customers, success crowned the years of Mr. Williams' life, which, with two brief intermissions, extended over a period of fifty years, as proprietor of the business, beginning in September, 1830, and closing with the sale of the business to C. A. Gehrman in September, 1880. A part of this time he had several different parties successively as partners. During the last twenty-five years George N. Black was in company with him.

In 1864, upon the organization of the First National Bank of Springfield, in which he was the prime mover, Mr. Williams became its President, and held the office about eleven years, when he sold out his stock. When the Spring

field & Northwestern Railroad was being built, Mr. Williams loaned the contractors \$50,000, and other amounts subsequently, amounting in the aggregate to \$200,000. The company being unable to repay the money, he had a receiver appointed, and after four years of his administration, the road was sold in 1878, by order of court, and Mr. Williams became the purchaser. Upon the re-organization of the company, Mr. Williams owning a controlling interest, was made President of the road, which office expired by the sale of his stock in July, 1880, to parties in the interest of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company. In the summer of 1872, Mr. Williams, in partnership with George N. Black and S. H. Melvin, formed the Barclay Coal and Mining Company. They sunk the shaft the same year at Barclay, eight miles from Springfield, on the Illinois Central Railroad. The company—now composed of Mr. Williams, George N. Black and Samuel Yocum—owns eighty-seven acres in fee simple, on which they have erected over forty tenement houses, also the coal right of twelve hundred acres, and fifty coal cars. They employ from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five miners, and mine from four hundred to five hundred tons per day. Mr. Williams owns a number of pieces of city property and several farms, principal among them are the homestead of one hundred and forty acres, in and adjoining the corporate limits of Springfield, and a splendid farm of seventeen hundred acres in Menard county, near Athens, where his father first settled. At the breaking out of the late war, Colonel Williams was appointed Commissary General of Illinois, by Governor Yates, which position he filled six months, till the United States Government was prepared to take charge of the troops. He was afterwards appointed at the head of the Sanitary Commission for Illinois, to receive and forward supplies donated to the soldiers. He served in this capacity, without compensation, about two years. He was nominated and ran for Congress in this district in 1856, on the Fremont and Fillmore ticket, and ran nearly two thousand ahead of his ticket, but the district being Democratic by about four thousand, he was beaten two thousand one hundred votes. He was one of the Board of Water Commissioners during the building of the City Water Works. Is President of the Barclay Coal Company. Colonel Williams was one of the original Trustees of the Lincoln Monument Association, and still retains that position. He is also a large stockholder and a Director of the Springfield Iron

Company. In 1840, Colonel John Williams united in marriage with Lydia Porter, a native of Livingston county, New York, but a resident of Sangamon county, Illinois, at that time; six children have been born to them, all living, viz: Louisa I., the wife of George N. Black; Albert P., John E., Julia J., the wife of A. Orendorff; George and Henry C. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield.

Samuel J. Willett, merchant tailor, 227 South Sixth street, came to Springfield, Illinois, nineteen years ago, and entered the employ of Woods & Henkle, as cutter in their clothing establishment, some fourteen years ago, continuing in that relation until both proprietors died, when he was made manager of the business for the estate for two years, at the end of which time he opened a merchant tailoring house on his own account. He moved to his present choice location February 1, 1880, and in August, 1881, put in a splendid stock of gentlemen's furnishings. His stock of piece goods is large and elegant, embracing an assortment of the finest American and imported fabrics for men's wear, which are made up to order in the most approved style. He is doing an extensive, growing business.

Mr. Willett was born in Cheshire, England, in 1829; emigrated to the United States in 1851; worked over eleven years at merchant tailoring in New York City, and then came to Springfield. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge, Chapter, Council, and Commandery; is a member of the Knights of Pythias; is Prelate of Capital Lodge, No. 14; is Past Grand Chancellor for Illinois, having served in that position two terms consecutively; is Supreme Representative to the Supreme Lodge of Knights of the World. He is also an Odd Fellow, since 1853, and has passed through the degrees of the Grand Lodge. In 1860, Mr. Willett married Miss Emma S. Clark, a native of New York City. They have five surviving children, three daughters and two sons; one son deceased.

Fred Wilms, President and General Manager of the Wabash Coal Company, has been engaged in the coal mining interests of Sangamon county since 1870. He was first connected with the Western Coal and Mining Company, a corporate organization with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, at first, as its cashier, and later as its manager. The company operated at Riverton, this county, and at Danville, Vermilion county. At Riverton, it re-equipped the old shaft sunk by P. L. Howlett some years before, having secured a ten years' lease of the mine, and worked

a force of one hundred and fifty men, who mined a million bushels of coal per year. This company closed out in 1877. The Wabash Coal Company was organized in March, 1880, with a capital stock of \$40,000, and Fred Wilms was made President and General Manager; William Wilms, Secretary and Treasurer. This company sunk a shaft at Dawson, twelve miles east of Springfield, on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, in the spring and summer of 1880. A five-foot vein of coal of very fine quality was reached at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet. This shaft works one hundred miners, who take out one hundred thousand bushels of coal per month. This company is also operating the old junction mine, situated at Springfield Junction, two miles south of the city, Mr. Wilms having leased it in May, 1879. A hundred and fifty men are employed at this mine, and it yields an average product of one hundred and seventy-five thousand bushels per month. The coal from these mines finds a market chiefly at points east and west on the line of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, as far east as Toledo, and west to Quincy and Hannibal. The company has two retail yards, one in Springfield and one in Jacksonville. They also do a large business in hard coals, both at wholesale and retail.

The subject of this memoir was born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1842; from fourteen to twenty years of age, clerked in a dry goods store in his native city; was then six years in the employ of a wholesale and retail boot and shoe house there, as book-keeper and buyer of the stock. At the expiration of this time he engaged in the same line of business as proprietor. In 1870, he sold out and moved to Springfield and has since devoted his attention to coal mining. He has been President of the Springfield Coal Association three years; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has passed through all the degrees of the order to Knight Templar. In January, 1867, Mr. Wilms married Anna Dickhut, of Quincy, and a daughter of a pioneer in that place. They have two children, Carrie, aged twelve years, and Fred, six years old.

Edwin A. Wilson, real estate and loan agent, and publisher of the Sunday School journals "Labor of Love," and "Food for Lambs," was born in Carroll county, Maryland, in June, 1840; passed most of his early life in Baltimore City, where he received a good English education. During the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, he was employed on clerical duties in the office of the

United States Sanitary Commission; left there in November, 1865, and after visiting Boston and Indianapolis, landed in Springfield, Illinois, in January, 1866, and still being in the service of the Commission, was engaged in examining and classifying the rolls of Illinois soldiers till November of that year, then resigned to locate permanently in Springfield. Engaging in the real estate and insurance business, he carried both on till eight years ago, when he dropped the latter, and has since chiefly devoted his attention to dealing in and improving city real estate. Besides building many houses for others, he has erected some forty residences on his own property, and now owns thirty-seven occupied dwellings. Mr. Wilson was one of the publishers of the book entitled "Reminiscences of Old Settlers," of Sangamon county, in which he invested \$6,000, quite a large per cent of which he has never realized. He is one of the elders of the Third Presbyterian Church, and is Superintendent of its Sunday School. He is publishing two Sunday School journals of the above titles, which are non-sectarian in character, and both are extensively circulated. In 1864, Mr. Wilson united in marriage with Miss Cynthia C. Hannon, in Washington City. She is also a native of Maryland. They have two children of each sex alive.

George Withey, of the firm of Withey & Brothers, Carriage Manufacturers, Washington street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was born in Sommersetshire, England, and is fifty-four years of age. He is one of the five living sons of a family of seven sons and two daughters of James and Jane (Stich) Withey of German ancestry, and who crossed the Atlantic in the spring of 1842, and settled in Sangamon county, Illinois, where the mother died about twelve years ago and the father about seven years ago. The senior Withey was a wagon-maker by trade; the sons took kindly to the sire's calling, and the three who compose the firm, William H., George D., and James, all learned the trade, and two of the brothers have five sons journeymen in the same business and engaged in the factory. The subject of this sketch married Miss M. T. Kimes, born in Knoxville, Tennessee. They have a family of four daughters. In spite of several serious reverses of fortune the Withey Brothers are doing a large and prosperous business, in which they employ an average of thirty men.

Seneca Wood, Springfield, Illinois, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1806; his father and mother died when he was a mere

child, and he was left to take care of himself. He was taken by Enoch Coles, a blacksmith; to learn the trade; but as he had a farm, he was busy there instead of the shop, except rainy days, when he could not work out-doors. He remained with Mr. Coles until he was nineteen years of age, then engaged in Belchertown, Massachusetts, to work by the year, at one hundred and twenty dollars; remained there three years, and accumulated a few hundred dollars. He spent one winter in Georgia, peddling clocks for a man named Kendall; the following spring returned to Belchertown, when he hired for two years to the same party he had previously worked for. Taking his hard earned money, he, in company with a man named Wilson, came to Schenectady, New York, when they started a paper. Mr. Wood being the money-man in the enterprise, and being ignorant of the business, it was not a successful undertaking, and he sold out to Wilson, getting what he could out of it; came to Buffalo; from there to Painesville, Ohio, where he spent the summer, and in August started out with a team and light Dearborn wagon for Illinois, and located in Springfield.

In 1835, he entered land in Island Grove township, which he sold to a Mr. Brown, from Kentucky, who bought a large tract of land in that county. Mr. Wood then went to Berlin, where he built the Half-way House, between Jacksonville and Springfield, and kept it for a number of years. Among his guests were Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Forquer, John J. Harding, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren, E. D. Baker, and many men who rose to eminence. He married Miss Sarah Ann Todd, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. She was born May 22, 1800. There were eight children, four of whom are living. Mr. Wood held the office of postmaster in Berlin, and was justice of the peace for a number of years.

Henry Wohlgenuth, M. D., may well be placed among those of whom there are so many, so-called "self-made men." He is a native of Germany, was born on the 22d day of May, 1822, in the city of Hanover, and is the eldest son of Frederick and Maria Wohlgenuth, (parental name, Boehne). His parents were of industrious habits, not possessed of large fortunes. His father died at the age of forty-two years, in Germany. His mother died in the year of 1859, at the age of fifty-four, in St. Louis, Missouri. His brother, Christian, died in St. Louis, Missouri, in the year of 1849, of cholera, at the age of twenty-three years. Two sisters are still surviving, both married, and live respectively, one, the

eldest, in Montana Territory, and the younger sister in Illinois.

Henry, from his earliest boyhood, applied himself to industrious and steady habits, availing himself of what means his parents were able to bestow, in obtaining an education, and at the age of sixteen years, he chose the study of medicine, and his chief desire was with an ambition to acquire a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession.

In 1845, unknown to him, and being absent from home, his widowed mother and three children, (one son and two daughters) decided to emigrate to America, and informed of their action, though unprepared for so sudden a change, he decided to go with them. They embarked in a sailing vessel at Bremerhaven, in the month of September, 1845. After a long and tedious voyage of sixty-two days they arrived in New Orleans in the month of November. Having friends living in Illinois, they proceeded on their journey up the Mississippi, thence the Illinois river, and landed at Beardstown, where they had friends living. In the winter of the same year the Doctor made his way to Springfield, laboring first under many embarrassing disadvantages, poor in health, poor in purse, unacquainted with the language and an entire stranger among the people with whom he had cast his lot. Springfield, then, with not more than three thousand inhabitants, now has grown to be a city of twenty-two thousand or more, what was the woodlands and open prairies has given away to stately mansions and fine cultivated farms.

His determination and honesty of purpose, aided by a sound and well-directed judgment, soon overcame all obstacles. Although his health being much impaired, owing in a great measure to a change of climate, together with the many other disadvantages and embarrassing circumstances, Dr. Wohlgenuth opened an office in the spring of 1846, and began the practice of his profession. Giving himself industriously to his work, he met with marked success, rapidly acquired a knowledge of the language and laid the foundation of an extensive and lucrative practice, his practice extending through a wide circle outside the city, and he was called upon to endure all the hardships incident to a physician's life of about thirty-five years in a country where farm mansions, cultivated fields, and well-worked highways with railroads in every direction, have supplanted the log cabins, dreary prairies, heavy timbers, and almost impassable roads that then existed. The resident physicians, of whom there

were some thirteen, besides the scattering ones throughout the country, of whom there were but few, have all passed away except it be one or two in the county, who still survive but no longer engaged in active practice, which leaves Dr. Wohlgenuth, so to say, the pioneer, or oldest physician, in Sangamon county, at an age of sixty years, still vigorous and engaged in active practice.

In August, 1849, Dr. Wohlgenuth was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Wolgamot, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, who removed to Springfield with her parents in the year of 1840, when she was eleven years old. They have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The eldest, a daughter, Mariette, was born June 10th, 1850, and died on the 22d day of October, 1872, beloved by all who knew her. The two sons, Henry I., aged twenty-nine, and William, twenty-five, both promising young men, engaged in merchandise pursuits. The only daughter, Minnie Bell, now a promising young lady, was born July 5, 1865.

Generous and public spirited, Dr. Wohlgenuth has contributed largely to the interest and growth of Springfield, and apart from his regular practice, has held many positions of confidence and public trust.

In 1856, he was elected City Physician, in which capacity he acted until that office was combined with that of County Physician. This latter position he held from 1861 to 1863.

In 1863, he was elected Alderman, and held the office till 1866, and was chairman of many important committees. He was for one year a member of the Board of Education, and in 1865 was appointed one of the Water Works Commissioners, and while acting in this capacity, rendered valuable service to the city in the construction of the works.

For many years past, the Doctor has been a member of the Board of Managers of Oak Ridge Cemetery, for most of the time has been its President, and it is justly due in saying, to him is greatly due, as also the gentlemen who were and still are his associates, in making Oak Ridge Cemetery what it is, the pride of Springfield.

He has been for many years an active member of the Masonic fraternity, of Sangamon Lodge, No. 4; is a member of the Chapter and Royal Arch, also a member of Elwood Commandery, No. 6, K. T., since 1859, and is at present its Eminent Commander. He has also been a member of other associations.

To more fully prepare himself for the duties of his profession, the Doctor, in the year of

1854, upon attending lectures, received the degree of M. D. from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. In the advancement of medical science, he has taken a special interest, and at the organization of the Medical Association, was elected its President; is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, honorary member of the New York State Medical Society; and in all that pertains to the medical art and the advancement of science, he takes a deep interest. He has amassed a liberal competence. His reputation is that of honor, and unimpeachable.

✓ *Christian Wolf*, hatter and furrier, Pasfield Block, southwest corner of the square, established this branch of mercantile business in Springfield in 1865, occupying a small store on the north side of the square. Two years after he formed a partnership with John Hablzel, which continued until the spring of 1880, when Mr. Wolf purchased his partner's interest and became sole proprietor. In 1869, the increase of trade demanded more room, and they moved to the large store, 109, west side of the square, which was abandoned for the present elegant quarters in the new Pasfield block in the fall of 1881. Mr. Wolf carries a stock of the finest hats, caps, furs and gentlemen's furnishings in the market, the largest in the State outside of Chicago, and has an annual retail trade of \$40,000. He makes a specialty of elegant fur goods, of which he sells a large quantity. Mr. Wolf is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in 1838; after being partially educated there, emigrated to the United States, at the age of sixteen years; lived over five years in Cincinnati, Ohio; went thence to New Albany, Indiana; there carried on the hat business on his own account over two years, after which he located in Springfield, Illinois. He married in New Albany in October, 1861, to Jennie Welch, a native of that city. Their family consists of three children of each sex. In 1877, Mr. Wolf was elected City Alderman from the Sixth Ward on the Republican ticket, without effort on his part, but resigned after a little more than two years of service. He is a member of Capital Lodge No. 465, I. O. O. F., and a member of Brigadier-General I. N. Reece's staff, I. N. G.

Presco Wright, Treasurer of the City of Springfield, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1820. His parents, Presco Wright, Senior, and Jane McKissack, were also natives of that State. The son and subject of this sketch grew to manhood and received an academical education there. He began mercantile

life as a clerk at fourteen years of age; and upon coming to Springfield, in 1849, pursued the same avocation, first as salesman for Jacob Bunn, then for Lewis & Adams, and in 1851 engaged in a general merchandising business, as a member of the firm of Wright & Brown, which continued five years, at the end of which he sold out and retired. During two of those five years, he filled the office of City Treasurer. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Wright was elected Circuit Clerk of Sangamon county for the term of four years, running six hundred votes ahead of his ticket in the city and township, and was the only Democratic candidate elected at that time. Being a pronounced War Democrat, he was elected in 1862 to the office of County Treasurer on the Union ticket, by a handsome majority, and served two years. In 1865, he was appointed Postmaster of the city by Andrew Johnson, and filled the position till 1868; was then appointed Assistant Assessor for the two years following; subsequently, he served two years as Deputy County Clerk, and in the spring of 1879 was elected to his present office, having been twice re-elected since by a liberal majority. At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Wright married Phebe A. Sutton, in New Jersey. They have an adopted daughter, Mettie Wright. Mr. W. is a member of the Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery in the Masonic Order.

James T. Wright, grocer, 421 East Washington street, has been identified with the grocery trade of Springfield for many years. He first started as a delivery clerk, for Forden & Seely; was afterwards employed as salesman; in 1872 became joint proprietor with Mr. Forden, and three years later, sole owner, by purchasing Mr. Forden's interest. In August, 1879, he located in his present store, which is one hundred and fifty-seven by twenty feet in front, and forty feet at the rear end. He occupies two floors, carries a large stock of goods, and has one of the heaviest retail trades in the city in family groceries and country produce. Mr. Wright is a product of Sangamon county, Illinois, born on Round Prairie, in 1840. Thomas Wright came from Kentucky to Sangamon county in an early day, and married Sarah Smith, also of Kentucky, but came here in childhood. Their family consisted of one daughter, and the subject of this sketch. Thomas Wright died when James was fourteen years of age, leaving the widow, who now lives with her son. James left the farm when twenty-two, and settled in the city, which has since been his home. In 1873, he married Mary A. Lloyd, a native of Springfield, who

has borne him one son, Elmer, aged seven years.

Fred H. Zahn, merchant tailor, 135 South Fifth street, Lincoln's old law office, established the business in that room, July 8, 1875, with fifteen dollars capital, having lost everything in becoming surety for friends in the East. Upon arriving in Springfield, in 1873, he worked as a cutter two years. Having good credit with friends in Eastern cities, he was able to start with a fair stock of goods, and keeping nothing but the finest grades of American, English, and French suitings, which are made up in the highest style of the art, his business rapidly grew from \$9,000 the first year to \$2,000 to \$4,000 per month, in which over twenty skilled hands are regularly employed. He also keeps a fine line of ready-made clothing for children.

Mr. Zahn was born in Berlin, Prussia, May 25, 1840; from early childhood was brought up in city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he learned the tailor's trade. In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, in the Second Maryland Infantry. In the second battle of Bull Run he was shot through the left lung with a minnie ball which he still carries in his body. After remaining in the hospital six months, he had so far recovered that he started for the front, but being seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, was compelled to return to the hospital, and was afterwards made Hospital Steward, holding that office till mustered out of service in June, 1864. Mr. Zahn married Miss Ellen M. Brown, of Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1872. His father, August Zahn, died June 11, 1881, aged seventy-one, in Baltimore, Maryland, where his mother still resides.

Robert B. Zimmerman, of Zimmerman & Prouty, dealers in wall papers, shades, paints, etc., 427 Washington street, and of R. B. Zimmerman & Co., painters, and decorators and dealers in papers and paints, was born in Center county, State of Pennsylvania, October 5, 1811, and is the son of Ezekiel and Esther Zimmerman, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter born in South Carolina. Her father, William Swanzy, was in General Francis Marion's army at the time of her birth, and he did not see her until a year old. At the age of seventeen years, Mr. Zimmerman began learning the trade of chair-making and house-painting, in Newton—now Elmira—New York, remaining there four years and a half. After spending another year in Tompkins county, he came West, stopped three months in Indianapolis, and made the first chairs used in the Indiana State

Capital; landed in Springfield, November 18, 1835; passed the early summer months in St. Louis, the next year; returned in July, and bought out Mr. Powell, of Phelps & Powell; sold out to Mr. Phelps in 1839, and in company with John A. Mason, carried on a chair manufactory, eighteen months. They then dissolved, and Mr. Z. formed a partnership with A. P. Willard, in the painting business, in 1841. This relation lasted until Mr. Willard's death, in 1865, which occurrence severed a life-long friendship, of the most fraternal nature. For eight years, Mr. Z. carried on business alone; then took two of his employes, Thomas Armstrong, and Henry Bolte, as partners in one house; and about three years ago took Mr. Prouty in partnership in the other establishment. Both firms do a large business, employing from thirty to forty men in the busy season. Mr. Zimmerman settled in Springfield when it was a village of nine hundred inhabitants, and has been an active business man in the place forty-five years. He married Miss Susan P. Seeley, of St. Lawrence county, New York, on December 25, 1838. She died October 30, 1840, leaving a daughter, Susan L., now the widow of E. L. Gross, late of Springfield. Mr. Z. married Mary C. Townsend, of Calidonia county, Vermont, in October, 1845. They had two sons, both deceased. They reared an adopted daughter, Lizzie Zimmerman, now the wife of M. V. Smith, superintendent of the rolling mills at the National Tube Works, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In early life Mr. Zimmerman was a Whig in politics, and late years has been a Republican. He has always been a reader, has been a constant patron of the New York Tribune for forty years, of the Evangelical Alliance, forty-five years, and of the Illinois State Journal, since 1836, and has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since 1835. Mrs. Zimmerman was very active in Aid-Society work during the war, even going to the front to see that the supplies reached those for whom they were intended.

Frank M. Sperry, Springfield, Illinois, was born at Anna, Union County, Illinois, March 6, 1857, when three or four years of age he moved with his parents to Cobden, Illinois, remained here a short time when he went with his mother south, and remained a couple of years during the war at Memphis, Tennessee, Paducah, Kentucky, Bird's Point, Missouri, and Cairo, Illinois. At the close of the war the family returned to Anna, Illinois, where he remained until nine years of age, when he moved with his parents on his father's fruit farm, one-half mile west of

Cobden, Illinois. He remained here working on the farm and attending the graded schools of Cobden until fifteen years of age, when he was employed as a clerk in the dry goods and clothing store of H. Blumenthal, at Cobden nearly two years. He then attended school one term at Cobden when he came to Springfield, Illinois. He worked here in the Illinois State Journal with his uncle, D. L. Phillips, some fourteen months, when his uncle was appointed Postmaster of the Springfield Post Office, he was then employed here with his uncle until June, 1879, when he went to learn railroading at DuQuoin, Illinois, on the B. & S. I. Railroad, of which his uncle, D. L. Phillips, was President. He remained here as bill clerk in the office of the I. C. and B. & S. I. Railroads, studying telegraphing until the death of his uncle, Major E. T. Phillips, who was station agent. Since that time he has worked for W. J. Young & Co., in Clinton, Iowa, six or eight months. In August, 1880, he returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he was engaged in the sewing machine trade some five or six months. when he began to sell pianos and organs, and in July 20, 1880, was employed by the Inter-State Publishing Company, to assist in writing up Sangamon county for a history, and by whom he is still employed. His father, Captain Isaih M. Sperry, was born at Hoosac Falls, New York. At the outbreaking of the late rebellion he raised Company B, Sixth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, and was commissioned Captain of this company by Governor Yates. At the close of the war he settled on his fruit farm in Union county, Illinois, he was married to Miss Maggie L. (Phillips) Sperry; she was born at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, she was the youngest of a large family, among whom were Mrs. Governor E. H. Finch, residing at Anna Illinois, Thos. H. Phillips, lawyer at Anna, Illinois, and D. L. Phillips deceased, of Springfield, Illinois. Captain I. M. Sperry and wife have had twelve children, eleven living, viz: Frank M., Ella M., Fred. B., in business at Anna, Illinois, Ralph P., Aggie, Samuel H., Don. C., Sadie F., Maggie L., Olivia M., and Nellie Sperry. Captain Sperry is a Mason and a member of Jonesboro Lodge. Mrs. Sperry is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The subject of this sketch is a Republican and a strong supporter of that party, and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield who was so cruelly assassinated.

SPRINGFIELD AS A RAILROAD CENTER.

Springfield, the Capital of the State, centrally situated, is fast becoming a great railroad center. On the opposite page is a well executed map,

showing the railroads that now center in the city. This makes the place easily accessible from all parts of the State, and serves to insure the permanency of the Capital. It is to be hoped the citizens will continue wide awake in this matter; that they will give the people every opportunity of easily reaching the place, and affording the manufacturers that are now centering here, competition in freight rates to any part of the Union.

THE COLORED PEOPLE OF SPRINGFIELD.

There was a time in the history of Springfield, when the face of a colored man or woman was a rare sight. Before the deep snow, old Aunt Polly, a colored woman, reigned supreme in Springfield. It was not until and after the war that the race made their advent here in large numbers. The first installment of "contrabands" that arrived while the war was in progress were almost as much, objects of curiosity as the first that came. But time has passed, and the colored people of Springfield form an important factor of it. But no more are they "contrabands," or slaves, but American citizens, with all the rights and privileges which the name implies. They are permitted to own property and as much of it as they can accumulate; they are permitted to testify before courts of justice; and above all, they have that right which is so dear to every American citizen, the right of a free ballot. It has been thought proper to represent a few of the number who have settled in Springfield and made it their home, and who feel an interest in the well-being and prosperity of the city. The greater number know what it is to experience the hardships of a slave life, and to enjoy the blessings of freedom.

Rev. Henry Brown, a native of Raleigh, Halifax county, North Carolina, was born April 17, 1823. His father's name was Staten Jones, but he assumed the name of Brown, which name he retained through life. He was a native of North Carolina, and died about 1824. Henry's mother was born in North Carolina, and her maiden name was also Brown. Henry Brown left the State of his nativity about 1835, for Ohio, and one year later to Rush county, Indiana, when he was bound to a family of Quakers at the age of fourteen, and assigned to the ordinary labors of the farm, which he continued until 1843, when, at the early age of twenty, he was united in marriage to Miss Roberts, who lived but about one year. Mr. Brown was

licensed to preach about 1846, and has been a faithful and constant laborer in the Lord's vineyard up to the present time, his ministry having therefore, extended over a period of thirty-five years, during which time many souls have been led out of darkness into the light of Christ. In 1847, Mr. Brown met, at Paris, Illinois, Mrs. Mary A. King, a young widow lady of eighteen years, and the daughter of Allen Williams, a wealthy gentleman of that place. A mutual admiration and a matrimonial engagement was the result of their first meeting, which culminated, a few weeks later, in their marriage at the residence of the lady's parents, in Paris, Illinois. Mr. Brown came to Springfield as early as 1847, and except about four years' residence at Galena and Quincy, has made Springfield his home to the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are the parents of five children—Louella, now Mrs. Taylor, Nannie, Thomas T., Katie, and Edward. Thomas T. is a law student in the office of Sterling & Grout, and will probably be admitted to the bar at the May term of the Appellate Court, in 1882. Mr. Brown is a great admirer of Abraham Lincoln, and was employed by the great Emancipator for a number of years in various capacities, ending only when Mr. Lincoln removed to Washington, in the spring of 1861, to assume the duties of President of the United States. In 1865, when Mr. Lincoln's remains were brought to Springfield, Mr. Brown came, by request, from Quincy, Illinois, and led Mr. Lincoln's old family horse, "Bob," in the funeral procession. At present, Mr. Brown is pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and resides in Springfield.

William Florville was born about 1806, at Cape Haytien, West India. When the revolution, in 1821-22, occurred, his god-mother took him to Baltimore, Maryland, and kept him in St. Mary's Convent until her death, when he was bound by the Orphan's Court to learn the trade of barber. He then went to New Orleans, thence to St. Louis, and went with others from St. Louis on a hunting excursion up the Mississippi, Illinois and Sangamon rivers, to New Salem, then into Sangamon county the fall of 1831. While approaching the village of Salem, he overtook a tall man wearing a red flannel shirt, and carrying an axe on his shoulder. They fell into a conversation, and walked to a little grocery store together. The tall man was Abraham Lincoln, who soon learned that the stranger was a barber out of money. Mr. Lincoln took him to his boarding house, and told the people his business and situation. That opened the way for an eve-

ing's work among the boarders. The next morning he started on his way rejoicing, and through the advice of Mr. Lincoln, he came to Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Florville was soon recognized by Dr. E. H. Merriman, with whom he was acquainted in Baltimore and St. Louis. Dr. M. enabled him to open a shop in Springfield, the first barber shop in the city. Mr. Florville spent some time in the employ of General James D. Henry. He was married to Phebe Countree soon after his arrival in Springfield. He was born near Glasgow, Kentucky. She is living in Springfield, Illinois. At the death of her husband, in 1868, she was left a considerable property, consisting of fifteen business and tenant houses in the city of Springfield, and a farm of eighty acres in Rochester township. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Springfield. She is now in her twenty-second year, and resides on East Adams, between Tenth and Eleventh, where she owns a nice residence. She is the mother of six children, four living, viz.: Samuel H. Florville, born in the city of Springfield, Illinois, May 10, 1832. He lived here, attended school, and worked in his father's barber shop, until seventeen years of age, when he struck out for himself. He worked in Chicago and New York City, and also worked in a hair store in Buffalo, New York, one year; then worked at the barber's trade in Madison and Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1865, returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he now has a shop nicely fitted up, at his father's old stand, 602 East Adams street.

He was married to Miss Mary B. Greening in the spring of 1874. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and mother of one child. She died November 23, 1875. Mr. Florville was again married, to Mrs. Annie Wilson, January 10, 1881. She was born in the Maderia Islands. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Samuel H. Florville owns five tenant houses and a lot in the city of Springfield. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States.

George Brent, pastor of Zion Baptist Church, was born near Greensburg, Green county, Kentucky, July 2, 1821. His parents were both slaves, the property of Louis C. Patterson. His father in some manner secured his freedom and moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where, by excellent deportment, he won the regard of many of the best families of white people in that city. George continued to work for his master until August 2, 1850, being placed in a blacksmith shop as soon as he was able to wield the hammer.

The elder Brent enlisted the sympathies of eight persons, among whom was Rev. Mr. Brown, subsequently pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, and the eight on the date heretofore given signed a note for the sum of \$1,200, to purchase the freedom of George. In one year afterwards they paid the note, and insured the life of George to secure them from loss in case of his death. George, in the meantime, secured a position in a blacksmith shop in Lexington, and working faithfully at his trade, in three years he paid the entire amount of \$1,200, and thus became truly a free man. The year before George secured his freedom, he was married to Mildred Smith, a free-born woman, in Campbellsville, Kentucky. Thirteen children have since been born unto them, only five of whom are now living—two of the dead being killed by a stroke of lightning, an account of which is given on a previous page. While at work in Lexington, Kentucky, he endeavored to learn to read by the aid of a fellow-workman, whom he paid five dollars to teach him. He in time was able to read the Bible, the book of books, and which has since been his constant companion, and almost the only work he has ever read. He learned to write since coming to Springfield. The efforts made to secure the little knowledge obtained, would have discouraged nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of one thousand. In 1857, Mr. Brent and family came to Illinois, and settled on a farm on Richland Prairie, remaining only during the fall and winter. He then took his family to Menard county, where he worked at his trade some two years, when he purchased a farm on Richland Prairie, and moving on to it, continued there for about six years, when he purchased a residence at 1417 East Adams street, Springfield, where he has since resided. When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Brent made a profession of religion, and while living in Lexington, Kentucky, commenced to talk in public in an acceptable manner, with probably no thought of ever becoming a regular minister. It was not until May, 1864, that he was regularly ordained to preach the gospel. In May, 1865, he was called to the pastorate of the Zion Baptist Church, where he has since labored to the best of his ability in his Master's cause.

John E. Jackson was born in the City of Springfield, Illinois, August 11, 1845, where he worked for different parties and attended school until October, 1862, when he was employed as messenger boy in the Adjutant General's office until August 24, 1869. He then went to Chicago,

Illinois, and was there employed on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and C. C. & I. C. Railroads as porter and conductor of a Pullman Palace Sleeper. He remained in this business until 1871, when the big fire in Chicago broke out, and he lost all he had in the fire and came back to his home in Springfield, and was employed in L. H. Coleman's carpet store, where he remained about three years. November 13, 1875, he began to work in the Ridgely National Bank, where he is still employed. He was married to Miss Matilda J. Wright, at Springfield, Illinois, July 9, 1874; the fruits of this marriage is three children, one living, viz: John T. C. Jackson. Mrs. Matilda (Wright) Jackson was born in Huntsville, Missouri, February 11, 1847; she was a daughter of Thomas J. Wright, born in Kentucky; he was a member of the M. E. Church, and came to Springfield, Illinois, in 1856. His wife, Sarah Fortune, was born in Virginia; she is also a member of the M. E. Church. The father of J. E. Jackson was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, July 16, 1804; he was a member of the Baptist Church; he died November 20, 1876. His wife, Matilda Foster, was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the M. E. Church, and died August 26, 1880. J. E. Jackson, the subject of this sketch, has a common school education, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. He owns a nice residence at 608 South Ninth street, Springfield. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Monroe T. Oglesby, was born near Charleston, South Carolina, October, 1843. When five years of age, he came with his mother to Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois, where he remained until 1859. He then went to Decatur, Illinois, and worked for a banker there until the fall of 1861, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked as cook at the Chenery and St. Nicholas hotels, two years. He then worked in a feed and sale stable for Ward Dana one year, when he learned the barber's trade under Thomas Kilion: remained with him six or seven months, then worked at that trade in Decatur one summer. He then worked in Springfield some months; then run as porter on a Pullman sleeper from Springfield, Illinois, to Lafayette, Indiana, on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, three years. He then worked as barber a year, in Springfield, Illinois, then for different parties until the meeting of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, when he was made a janitor. He then continued his trade until the meeting of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, when he

worked as janitor for Colonel Harlow six months. He then worked for Governor Beveridge as porter and messenger, during his term of office, when he began to work for Governor Cullom, as porter and messenger one year and some months. He then run as porter of a Pullman out of Chicago, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, six months, when he worked as barber in Springfield, Illinois, one year. Since that time has been top-man at Starne, Dresser & Company's coal shaft, in Springfield, a position he still retains. His father, William W. Oglesby, was born in South Carolina. His wife, Nancy Oglesby, was also born in South Carolina. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Monroe T. Oglesby, the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Sarah Fry, January, 1863. The fruits of this marriage is two children, viz.: James W. Oglesby and Annie L. Oglesby. Mrs. Oglesby was born in Sangamon County, Illinois. She was the daughter of Henry Fry and Mary Stonestreet, who were born in Kentucky and both were members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Monroe T. Oglesby is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a steward in Masonic Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President. He owns a nice residence at 1724, East Adams street, where he resides. He has only a limited education. He had to work hard for what he has.

William H. Dulf was born in Saline county, Missouri, May 1, 1840. When an infant he went with his parents to Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, and remained there two years, then went to Randolph county, Missouri, and remained there on a farm until 1857, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, stopped here a short time, then went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was janitor for H. H. Brown three years. He then went to Springfield, Ohio, and remained there six years, returned to Springfield, Illinois, in 1865; he then worked on a farm near Riverton, Illinois, for Levi Hasbruck, until 1875, when he returned to Springfield, Illinois, where he has since been engaged as porter of the United States Internal Revenue. He was married to Miss Parthena M. Mausell, September 18, 1860, at Springfield, Ohio; she was born in Ohio, January 4, 1841. She is a daughter of John L. Mansell, born in Lexington, Kentucky, in 1799. Is now in his eighty-second year. Is a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and is living in Springfield with his son-in-law, Mr. Dulf, a hale, hearty old man. His wife, Elizabeth Battles, was born in Virginia. She was a member of the African Methodist

Episcopal Church, and the mother of six children. She died October, 1833. The father of William H. Dulf, Robert M. Dulf, born in West Virginia. He was a farmer and teamster, and died in 1841. His wife, Elizabeth Lewis, was born in West Virginia. She was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of eight children, four living, viz: William H. Dulf, Annie Todd, Lucinda Todd, and Emanuel Todd. All reside in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Dulf and wife have nine children living, viz: Florence E., Emily M., Clara P., Alice L., John W., George E., Frederic O., Ida A. and Beatrice Dulf. Mr. Dulf is a Mason, and a member of Central Lodge, No. 3, Springfield, Illinois, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has a nice house and lot at 1509 East Mason street, where he resides.

George Stevens, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, December, 1815. When two years old he was sold to Vick Buckhart, and went with him to Randolph county, Missouri, and remained with him fifteen years, when he was sold to Jack Viley, and remained with him until 1854, when he was sold to Wm. Eley, and remained with him until the war broke out; he then enlisted under General Scofield and remained with him two years and five months, when he was detailed, on a government gunboat, commanded by Captain's Bell and Hughey, where he remained until the close of the war. He was in the battle at Vicksburg, and went in on the tugboat "Thompson" the night Vicksburg was taken; was in the Big Black Battle, Paw Paw Island, and other battles. At the close of the war he came to Springfield, Illinois, and began to work in a lumber yard for J. P. Tyson on East Jefferson street near the Wabash depot, where he still remains in the same yard but at present owned by Wm. Baker. He was married to Emma Danals, December, 1849. She was born in Randolph county, Missouri, her father was—Danals, and her mother Sallie Danals, born in Virginia; she is a member of the Baptist Church and is now married to Jack Cavanaugh, a Baptist preacher, both are living in Missouri. The father of George Stevens, Washington Stevens, was born in Kentucky; he was a farmer, and his wife, Maria Stevens, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, and died in 1862. Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens are both members of the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal, Church on Fourth street, and have had eight children, two living, viz: Harry Stevens and Maria Stevens. George Stevens was first married to Caroline Roberson; she had three children, two living,

Alex and Mary Stevens. George Stevens cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President of the United States. He owns a nice lot and house on Fifteenth and Jefferson streets, where he resides.

Robert Gorum was born near Raleigh, North Carolina, June 15, 1851; remained there until 1864, when he went as waiter for Chaplin Beager, in the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry; at the close of the war he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked at the St. Nicholas Hotel three years. He then worked for John E. Rosette and attended school during the winters for seven years. He then opened a restaurant near the town clock, on Adams street; sold out some eighteen months afterward and went to Kansas City, Missouri, and worked in the State Line House ten months, when he returned to Springfield and was employed at the Leland Hotel for eight years; he was appointed to his present position as usher in Governor Cullom's office at the State House. Robert Gorum was married to Amanda Coleman, October 14, 1875; the fruits of this marriage is four children, viz: Robert C., Thomas E., Ollie R. and Essie Gorum. Mrs. Gorum was born in Missouri; she was a daughter of Ruben Coleman and Eliza Coleman. The parents of Robert Gorum were Robert Gorum, Sr., and Eliza Hinton, who were both members of the Baptist Church. Robert Gorum, Jr., and wife are members of the M. E. Church; he is also a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No 1824, at Springfield, Illinois. He owns a nice residence on the southwest corner of Scarret and Passfield streets. Cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Thomas Wright was born at Person Court House, North Carolina, March 15, 1813; he was married to Miss Sarah Fortune, December 25, 1840; she was born at Fredericksburg, Virginia. They are the parents of twelve children, five of whom are still living, viz: Francis, now Mrs. Rodgers; William, Matilda, now Mrs. Jackson; Gertrude, and Willis F. Gertrude and Willis F. are both graduates of the Springfield High School, the latter a valedictorian of the class of 1881; they are both teachers in Missouri. Mr. Wright owns a farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Cotton Hill and Rochester townships; he also owns a house and three lots in this city; also his large private residence at 204 East Mason street. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant.

Abner Nailor, was born in Prince William county, June 15, 1856, and in the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Eighth United States

Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He came to Springfield in the fall of 1871. Three years later he began work in the Leland Hotel, where he has remained ever since. He was married to Miss Luella Brown, October, 1871; she was born in Springfield, Illinois; she was a daughter of Rev. Henry Brown, of this city, and was mother of two children, namely: Estella J. and Mary I. August 14, 1879, he was again married to Miss Ella Barnett, born in Paris, Missouri. The fruits of this marriage is one child, Arthur W. William Nailor, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Virginia. He was a carpenter by trade, and was killed in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Alner Nailor are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, and member of Central Lodge, No. 3, Springfield, Illinois. He was wounded at the battle of Fort Harrison. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant. Mrs. N. is a graduate of the Young Ladies' Athenaeum, at Jacksonville, Illinois. She is now teaching music in this city.

John W. Peterson, was born at Falling Water, Virginia. At the close of the war, he came to Pana, Illinois, then to Sangamon county, worked for different parties four or five years, when he learned the barber's trade under James Rayburn, where he remained six or seven months. He again worked for other parties five or six years. In 1874, he opened a barber shop corner of Ninth and Mason, where he still continues business. He was married to Miss Martha Smith, March 5, 1874. She was born in Campbellsville, Kentucky. The fruits of this marriage is three children, viz: Laura, Stella and Charles. Mr. Peterson is deacon of the Zion Baptist Church, of this city, a position he has held for thirteen years. He owns a fine house at 1422, East Monroe. In politics, Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant in 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were born in Virginia, and are both members of the Methodist Church.

Thomas Killion was born at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, June 17, 1830. When two years of age his parents took him to Carlyle, Clinton county, Illinois. When fourteen years of age he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and learned the barber trade, remained there two years, when he opened a shop of his own at 112 South Sixth street, Springfield, Illinois. Has been a barber in this city for the past thirty-six years. He is now located at 614 East Washington street, where he has a first-class shop. His father, Thomas Killion, was born in Lexington, Kentucky. He was a doctor. He went from Cali-

fornia to Europe, with other physicians, on a medical tour, and was lost at sea. His wife, Amelia Curtis, was born in Virginia. She was a member of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother of fourteen children, twelve living, viz: Obedia, Harvey and Henry Killion, Mary A. Beard, Mrs. Francis Scott, Elizabeth Williams, Emily Cleins, Oliver, Andrew, John and Thomas, the subject of this sketch, who was married to Miss Margaret Fry, August 18, 1858. She was a daughter of Richard and Mary Fry, who were born in Kentucky. Mrs. Killion died in the fall of 1863. She was the mother of three children, two living, Frank Stephens and Laura Killion. Mr. Killion was married to Jane Smith, who was a daughter of Jacob Smith. The fruits of this marriage is five children, all living, viz: Allie, Georgia, John, Joseph and Bessie. Mrs. Killion had two children by her husband Smith, viz: James and Fred Smith. Mr. Killion owns a nice residence at 1818 East Adams street. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. Mr. Killion saw the first man hung in Sangamon county. It was a brute named Wilson, who was hung on Vinegar Hill, near where the new State House now stands. He was hung for kicking his wife to death. He also shaved the last two men hung in Sangamon county, the morning they were hung. These men were Lemon and Vanarsdale, who were hung by Sheriff Crafton in the county for killing Saunders, at Pawnee, Illinois, while they were robbing his store.

Noah Thomas was born in Hinds county, Mississippi, July 14, 1842. When twenty-one years of age he then went as hostler for Franklyn Fisk, Captain, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. He remained with him until October 30, 1864, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked at the blacksmiths' trade. He was married to Harriet E. McDanals, October, 1866. She was born on Wolf Creek, in Sangamon county. After his marriage he worked for Wm. Chamberlin, nearly three years, then worked for J. C. Melton & Troxell, nearly three years, when, in 1872, he opened a blacksmith-shop on Seventh street, near Everybody's Mill, in which he still continues business. He and wife have had eight children—five living, viz.: Emma L. Thomas, Lizzie A. Thomas, Mary E. Thomas, Nettie Thomas and Josie E. Thomas. Mrs. Thomas, wife of Noah Thomas, was a daughter of Mose. McDanals, born in Kentucky, and Nancy McDanals, born in Kentucky also. The father of Noah Thomas, Thomas J. Thomas, was born in Wayne county, Mississippi; a

member of the Baptist Church, and died during the late war. He was in the Sixth Louisiana Infantry; his wife, Harriet Thomas, is a member of the Baptist Church, and is still living in Hind county, Mississippi. She was the mother of eight children, four living. The subject of this sketch, Noah Thomas, has a nice house and lot, his residence, on East Carpenter street. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

William Holt was born on a plantation about seventeen miles north of Jacksonville, North Carolina, February 1, 1836. He lived there as a slave of Allen Jones until twenty-six years of age, when he was sold to a speculator, Stephen Page, who took him to Greensboro, North Carolina, where he was sold to Dr. B. F. Arington. One year after he went with the Doctor to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he remained until Sherman was expected, when he was sold to Henry Hazel; remained with him one week, when he was freed. He was then employed at Sherman's headquarters as cook for Major Dayton until July 19, 1865, when he came to St. Louis, Missouri, and hired to a man named Douglas, and went with him to Arkansas; was at Pine Bluff and Little Rock three months, then came to Cairo, Illinois, and was employed as janitor in the Judge Bross' building nearly three years, then worked in the old Richmond Hotel in Chicago, five months, and St. James one month, then came to Springfield, Illinois, since worked in the Leland Hotel six or seven months, then worked for Jake Strawn on a farm twelve miles east of Jacksonville, Illinois, and in Jacksonville some seven or eight months; then came back to Springfield and worked in the Leland Hotel until four years ago. Since that time has done janitor work; is the present janitor of the Second Presbyterian Church. He was married to Mary J. Beatty, July 24, 1873; she was born in Indiana. She was a daughter of Isaac Beatty, born in Tennessee. He was a member of the A. M. E. Church. His wife, Julia Brown, was born in Maryland. The father of William Holt, John Holt, was born on Brice's creek, North Carolina. He was a member of the A. M. E. Church, and began preaching when he was eighteen. His wife, Susan Starkey, was born in North Carolina. She was also a member of the A. M. E. Church, and mother of sixteen children. Mr. and Mrs. William Holt are members of the A. M. E. Church, at Springfield, and have one child, Matilda E. Holt. Mr. Holt is steward of the Second A. M. E. Church. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. He owns a nice residence at No. 1522, East Capitol Avenue.

William Fry was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 27, 1846. When eighteen years of age, he came to Springfield and began to work as assistant miller and engineer in the Metropolitan Mills; remained there until 1865, when he began work in the Illinois Mills; remained in these mills four years and ten months, then went to Lincoln, Illinois, and worked in the Elliott Mills and Elevator four or five months, when he returned to Springfield and began work at the Leland Hotel as engineer; remained there six months, then was chief engineer in the Illinois Mills eleven months, when he took the position as chief engineer at the Riverton Paper Mills, remained there four months, then August, 1872, he began work in the Excelsior Mills as chief engineer, a position he still holds. His father, Henry Fry, was born in Kentucky; he was a farmer; he died January 2, 1875. His wife, Louisa Bell, was born in Danville, Kentucky. She is a member of the M. E. Church and has had nine children, five living, viz: Fannie Dyer, Mary Mosby, Annie Fry, Joshua Fry and William Fry, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the Central Masonic Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois. He has a common school education and attended school at Springfield, Illinois; cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Gustavus B. George was born on a farm in Wilson county, Tennessee, May 4, 1836, when nineteen years of age he went to Clinton county, Illinois, and worked on a farm eleven years, then worked at Alton, Illinois, as blacksmith, two years, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry, and served two years and six months, he then went to Clinton county, Illinois, and married Miss Mary Gains, March 7, 1865. She was born in Carlyle county, Illinois, November 30, 1851; she was a daughter of Anthony Gaines, born in Tennessee and Sarah J. Cole, born in South Carolina; the fruits of this marriage is six children, viz.: Mary J. George, Mattie, William A., Clara, Benjamin and Nettie George. After his marriage, he farmed in Clinton county, Illinois, five or six years, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and has worked in this city for different parties ever since; is at present working in Elder's tin and stove store. He is a member of Masonic Lodge No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Clark Duncan, was born in Logan County, Kentucky, October 15, 1848. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Colored

Infantry, and was shortly afterward made first Sergeant in Co. B., Sixth Cavalry, (col'd.); remained in the service about two years, and when he was mustered out near Helena, Arkansas, he then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained three or four months, then went to Russellville, Kentucky, and remained there nearly three years, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and remained some eight months, then returned to Russellville, Kentucky. Some six weeks after he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and began work at the Leland Hotel, where he now is. He was married to Miss Julia Chavious April 29, 1871, she was born in the city of Springfield, Illinois; is a daughter of Malan Chavious—born in Kentucky. He was a barber, by trade, and died May 29, 1879. His wife, Alsean Florville, was born in Springfield, Illinois; she is a member of the Baptist Church, and is living in Springfield, Illinois. The father of Clark Duncan, George Duncan, was born in Logan County, Kentucky. His mother, Louisa Orendoff, was born in Kentucky; she was a member of the M. E. Church, and is living in Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Clark Duncan and wife have three children, viz: Alsee M., Otis B. and Ada L. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the M. E. Church, Mr. Duncan is a Knight Templar, Mason, and Senior Warden in Lodge No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois, and his wife is Grand Treasurer of the Grand Court of Illinois. He owns a nice residence at 312 North Thirtieth Street, has a common school education, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant, for President.

Mary Faro, widow of Joseph Faro, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, December, 1830. July 1861, she was married to Joseph Faro. He was born in Trumbull County, Kentucky. His parents were Joseph Faro, Sr., and Hannah Faro. Joseph Faro, Jr., was first married to Hettie Davis, and they had ten children, six living, viz: Joseph, Daniel, Ada, Carrie, Laura and Martha. His second wife, Mary Faro, the subject of this sketch, had two children, both dead. Joseph Faro, Jr., her husband, was a member of the M. E. Church, and a farmer—died October 15, 1878. Mrs. Faro is a member of the M. E. Church, on Fourth Street. Her father, Abson Taylor, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, as was his mother, Jane Taylor, they were members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Faro has a nice residence at 313 North Tenth Street, where she resides.

William Hatcher was born on his father's farm in Chesterfield District, South Carolina, May 13, 1817; his father died when he was

some six years of age; when eight years of age he struck out for himself. He remained in South Carolina until eighteen years of age. He then ran a cotton boat on the Pee Dee river, South Carolina, a few months, then served an apprenticeship three years and learned the trade of bricklayer. In 1855, he went to Indianapolis, Indiana; remained there three years, and married Miss Minerva Fair, June, 1856. He then removed to Paris, Illinois, and worked at his trade seven years; then moved to Battle Creek, Michigan, and remained there until 1865, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he now resides, and is still working at his trade of bricklaying. His father, Griffin Hatcher, was born in South Carolina; he was a farmer, and died in 1823. The wife of Griffin Hatcher, Susan Cooper, was born in South Carolina; her father was a Frenchman and her mother an Indian. Mr. and Mrs. William Hatcher are members of the M. E. Church; in politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Pope, for President of the United States. Mr. Hatcher owns a nice residence at 919 East Carpenter, where he resides. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 4, at Springfield, Illinois.

Madison Veal, was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, March 9, 1844, he lived there until June 11, 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, and discharged at Camp Butler, Illinois, October, 1865. He then worked at the Howlett Distillery at Riverton one winter and spring; then worked on a farm for J. H. Murphy, at Auburn, Illinois, one year and five months, when he worked for L. B. Adams on a farm seven years, then visited his old home in Mississippi, returned to Springfield, and worked on a farm for Enoch Snyder one year; then began to work for F. Tracy, where he now remains. His father, William Veal, was born in Tennessee; he is living near Woodville, Mississippi; his wife, Mary Brent, was born at Holly Grove, Mississippi, she is a member of the Baptist Church, and is living in Mississippi. Madison Veal was married to Miss Laura Cheetam, May 5, 1871, she was born near Goodrich Landing, Louisiana; she was a daughter of Henry and Melonia Cheetam. Madison Veal and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Springfield, Illinois. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President. He lives at 1039 Spring street, in Springfield, Illinois.

Louis A. Jones, was born on Cassiday's Plantation, near Bowling Green, the county seat of

Barren county, Kentucky, July 4, 1852. When six years of age, he was sold and taken with his mother to Oakalona, Mississippi; two years after he was made free and began to work for Captain Conover, who is now living in Cass county, Illinois. At the close of the war he went with Captain Conover to Cass county, and remained three years, and was in Livingston county one year, when he came to Springfield, Illinois, and worked for J. B. Spaulding, in a nursery, at Riverton, one year; then laid track on the Wabash Railroad from Jacksonville, Illinois, to Alexander, Illinois, one summer; then was messenger boy three years for Charles Matheny, Sr.; he then worked as messenger boy for R. F. Ruth, two years; then, March 2, 1877, he began to work as messenger boy, and worked for him two years and two months when he kept a provision store on Monroe, between Fourth and Fifth streets, eighteen months, when he was employed in the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commission as janitor, a position he still retains. He was married to Miss Ada Chavons, May 13, 1879; she was born in Decatur, Illinois, December 12, 1856; was a daughter of Malon Chavons; died May 29, 1879. The father of Louis Jones, John T. Jones, was born in Kentucky; he was a farmer, and died in the fall of 1859; his wife, Nancy J. Cassidy, was born in Kentucky. Mr. Jones and wife have one child, Julia M., born February 29, 1879. Mr. Jones is a Mason, and a member of Blue Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield, Illinois; and his wife is a member of Shiloh Court, No. 1, and Eastern Star Chapter, No. 2.

Thomas Fry was born in Kentucky, June 14, 1844. When an infant, he came with his parents to Sangamon county, Illinois, and lived on a farm near Springfield with his father, until 1860, when he went to Minnesota, and farmed two years there, then returned to Sangamon county and farmed until 1867, when he began to work at the Leland Hotel, where he still remains. His father, Richard Fry, was born in Kentucky, and came to Springfield in 1844. He died in 1866. His wife, Mary Fry, was born in Kentucky. She was the mother of ten children, six living, viz., Thomas, Sarah Oglesby, Amanda Nelson, Mary, John, and Robert. Thomas Fry, the subject of this sketch, has a common school education. He cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President.

Elias Rollins was born on a farm near Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, October 1843. When seventeen years of age he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he remained about two years, when he returned to Vincennes, Indiana,

and worked at various places up to the time he came to Springfield. He is at present employed in the carpet department of Kimber & Ragdale, which position he has held for the last fourteen years. He married Miss Sarah Oglesby, March 10, 1871. She was a member of the M. E. Church, and died in 1876. He was again married to Mary E. Taborn, May 10, 1877. She was born in Springfield, Illinois, June 15, 1859. She was a daughter of Burton Taborn, who was born in Alabama, and died in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Rollins are members of the M. E. Church. They have one child, Jussu M., born July 9, 1881. Mr. Rollins is a Master Mason of Central Lodge, No. 3, at Springfield. Mrs. R. is a member of Shiloh Court No. 1, Eastern Star Chapter No. 2. Mr. R. has a fair education, which he has obtained by studying nights. He owns a fine residence at 1127, East Mason street.

William Head, born at San Domingo, West Indies, March 16, 1822. When eight years of age, he was kidnapped by a slave ship and taken to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was sold to Dodson & Sons' estate. He remained in bondage until eighteen years of age. He then ran as cook and second engineer on the Ohio river until 1861, when he went into the army as body servant for Colonel Veach. While at the battle of Shiloh he was struck by a piece of shell, while carrying Colonel Morgan from the field, breaking both his legs. He remained with Colonel Veach two years; then went to St. Louis, where he remained for two years; then came to Springfield, Illinois, filling different positions, for about seven years, when he opened a restaurant on Eleventh and Mason streets, where he still continues in business. He now owns his business building, also his large and commodious residence, and two lots adjoining. He was married first to Miss Martha Lewis. She was the mother of one child. He was married to his present wife Clarinda Butler, September 25, 1863. She was born in Kentucky and was the daughter of Samuel and Jane Buckner, born in Virginia. The parents of the subject of this sketch were born in the West Indies. Mr. and Mrs. Head, Jr., are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. In politics, he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant in 1868.

Henry Beurd was born in South Carolina, March, 1833. When an infant he was taken to the home of S. Craven, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. At the close of the war he came to Springfield, Illinois, where he learned the barber's trade, of Thomas Killion,

remaining with him about one year, then opened a shop at 625 East Washington street, where he still continues business. He married Mrs. Mary A. Truxley, (*nee* Killion.) The fruits of this marriage was one child, George. Mr. and Mrs. Beard are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. Mr. Beard is steward of the Church. In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for President, in 1868.

The biographical sketches of the colored people of the city of Springfield, given in this chapter, represents only a few of the large number who reside here, but those selected for biograph-

ical men are from the best class of the colored race; many of whom are fairly educated, though not a few of them were born slaves, for years suffered and toiled under the galling yoke of the cruellest tyranny ever visited on any portion of the human race, African slavery.

It is a fact worthy of mention in this connection, that the transition from slavery and consequent ignorance to a condition of citizenship and comparative education stands without a parallel in either modern or ancient history, and the unprejudicial observer of events must predict, for the future of the African race, a grand and glorious future.

Stenz
Bookbinding Co., Inc.
100 Cambridge St.
Charlestown, MA 02129



3 2044 018 629

**THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED
AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS
NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON
OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED
BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE
NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE
BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.**

**Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-2413**

